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THE

HISTORY

OF

Johnson County, Missouri,

INCLUDING A RELIABLE HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES and TOWNS,

TOGETHER WITH

A MAP OF THE COUNTY; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; THE STATE CONSTITUTION; AN ABSTRACT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LAWS; THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY; THE EARLY SETTLERS AND PIONEERS; THE POLITICAL AND WAR HISTORY; THE RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL HISTORY; THE PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; ILLUSTRATIONS OF STATE AND COUNTY INSTITUTIONS; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES; A HISTORY OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

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1881.

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PREFACE.

It could not be expected that a work of this character and magnitude, embracing the early and modern history of one of the largest, most populous and wealthy Counties of Missouri, should be completed without much time, labor and expense; and such has been the experience of the publishers of Johnson County History.

Most of the material comprising this volume was never before collected in any form, and it will assuredly be a welcome guest in the enterprising families of Johnson County; no pains or outlay having been spared to make it worthy of so noble a county and state.

Many difficulties were encountered in the early part of the undertaking. Not the least, was the prejudice of the people against book and map enterprises of every description, partly occasioned by the fault of the people themselves, and partly by the swarms of canvassers, seeking to inveigle the citizens into some worthless project, and take away their money without rendering an equivalent, or fulfilling their promises. Thus it was, some stood aloof, remained inaccessible, not lending their aid and encouragement.

The value of the book to the property owner is material and immediate, and posterity will prize it still more highly, and rely upon it as the basis of all future history.

The volume has greatly exceeded the limits originally intended. The Historical Sketch of Missouri, compiled by Charles W. Stevenson, the Abstract of the State Laws, by W. W. Wood, Esq., and the Constitution of the State, will be found of frequent use. The chapters on Organization, Political, Educational, Agricultural and Religious History are replete with interest, especially the latter. Undoubtedly here is furnished the most complete and authentic history of the different churches that could be well collected at the present time. The history of the different townships, cities and towns has been collected and compiled with great care and accuracy by one specially adapted to that laborious task, and although it is not assumed to be in all cases absolutely free from errors, it can be relied upon as substantially correct, in facts, names and dates.

The biographical department is an important feature, and remarkably free from errors, when taking into consideration the numberless mistakes and incorrect statements often given by the subject of the sketch. Until comparatively of recent date, only persons of national or world wide

renown were thought worthy a biographical notice, while the humblest walks furnish not a name for the pages of enduring history. These sketches will be of value not only to the family and friends, but also to the community at large.

The task of the historians has been performed conscientiously, free from partiality and prejudice; but to a great extent the history is what the people have been pleased to make it. If the people had furnished less information, there would have been less in the book, and if the information had been of a different character, its pages would also have reflected that fact. The style of composition has aimed at purity and precision, rather than periods and highly wrought figures.

In some cases the same fact may appear more than once, and if a difference in detail is observed, it should be remembered as bearing the authority of the one who furnishes it.

The mechanical work shows skill and finish, comparing favorably with the best in this and other states. The map, portraits, cuts and illustrations, together with the typography, have all received that artistic touch which renders the work highly satisfactory to the publishers, and no doubt will meet the hearty approval of all patrons who are capable of judging.

The cost in time and money has been much greater than those unaccustomed to such work, are apt at first to realize; but the publishers perceiving the growing favor with which county histories are received all over the country, confidently expect to meet with the anticipated amount of sales.

Among the many worthy advocates of progress and enterprise in Johnson county, the publishers desire to express their greatful acknowledgments to Rev. James H. Houx, for an article on the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; to Rev. W. M. Prottsman, D. D., for an article on the M. E. Church, South; to Elder A. W. Reese, for an article on the German Baptist Church; to Judge G. Will Houts, for an article on the M. E. Church; to Rev. Charles Fueller for an article on the Presbyterian Church; to Thos. D. Russell, for an article on the press, also biographical sketches of the justices of the county court, and other favors; to C. S. Witherspoon, for an article on the sheriffs of Johnson county; to William Shepherd for an article on the reign of terror; to W. H. Anderson, Hon. F. M. Cockrell, Mrs. L. D. Grover, the custodians of the county records, to the editors of the several county newspapers, and to many others by whose liberal support and material aid the work has been carried forward to a successful completion, to all and singular, much credit is due, and many thanks are tendered.

KANSAS CITY HISTORICAL COMPANY,
F. A. NORTH, *Managing Editor.*

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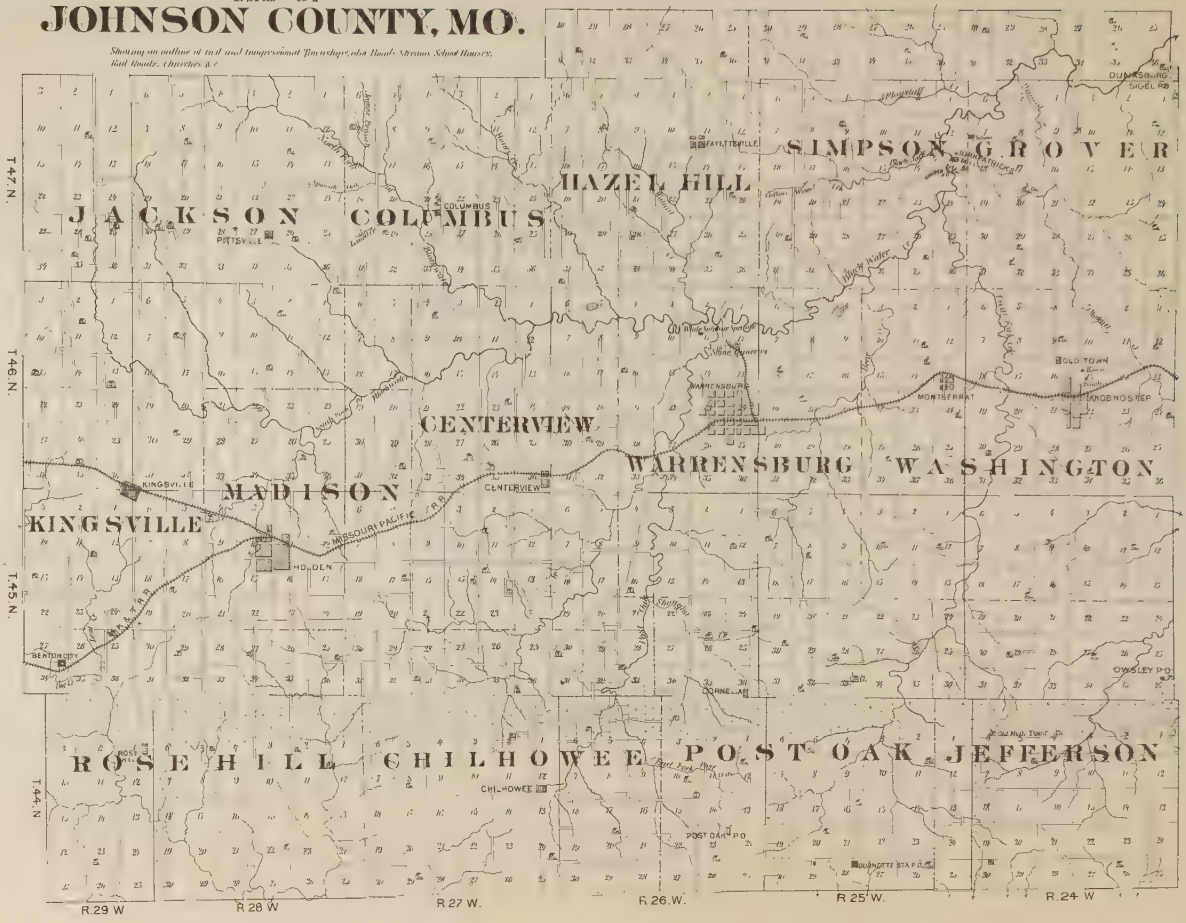
MAP OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MO.

Showing an outline of civil and congressional Townships, also Roads, Streams, School Houses, Rail Roads, Churches &c



GOVERNOR McNAIR'S RESIDENCE, IN 1820.

THE FIRST ELECTED GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

PRESIDENT'S DWELLING. UNIVERSITY HALL. OBSERVATORY. SCIENCE HALL.

STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBIA, BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Historical Sketch of Missouri.

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT DOWN TO THE PRESENT—INCLUDING A REVIEW OF THE NATURAL FEATURES AND MINERAL WEALTH.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

KANSAS CITY HISTORICAL COMPANY.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

Deeds of the immortal dead swell the burden of our divinest songs, and inspire the eloquence of our sublimest speech; the wildest romance lives in the reality of history. And fact is stranger than the beautiful mirage of an exuberant fancy.

Time is a kaleidoscope, and with each revolution of the centuries comes a new picture. Discoveries seldom dawn. Change only is eternal; and events of to-day often cast no shadows of the future.

The discovery of America was due to the intrepid will of a man of science. It was an accident contingent upon an attempt to prove an asserted truth. But the early exploration and settlement of the great western continent, were due to the love of adventure and greed for gold. This adventurous spirit was the outcome of that wondrous chivalry which sprang flower-like from the decay of feudalism. In its early life it gave birth to many a heroic deed. But man being insatiable, this motive soon gave way before unrestrained ambition and satiateless greed. In Spain had this spirit reached its highest summit. The stories of military prowess by hero lover floated upon the ears of the maiden as she touched the lyre to the tuneful murmurings of the Guadalquivir. Thus far the lance of the cavalier had never lowered, save to do homage to the lady of his love,

and in the bitterest contests of war, the visor was never lifted save to let the soft summer breezes kiss the death damps from his brow. The fame of the proud Castilian had spread among the powers of Europe. The clank of his armorial steel had but lately been heard within the marble courts of Granada, and as the last sigh of the Moor lingered amid the music of Alhambra's fountains, across the waters of a vast, unknown ocean, a *Te Deum* was being chanted by the discoverers of a new world.

Immediately all eyes were turned, and Spain began the first act of the great drama of American colonization. The heart that never bent but to the yoke of love, was fired by the ambition of new conquests. But the battle for "virtue" was no longer the incentive of the soul. Affluence had blighted. In every mind was the colossal spectre of power, and in every breast the lustful greed for gold, and the flow of feeling was as restless as the changing currents of the restless main.

To influences such as these are due the early Spanish discoveries in America; and knight-errantry boldly crossed the mighty Mississippi and first set its foot within the borders of our own Missouri. The settlement would have been easy had they not driven the links of oppression deep into the quivering flesh of submission.

Among those who had won bright laurels at Granada was Juan Ponce de Leon. He had distinguished himself in every campaign—had seen Boabdil, the last of the turbaned kings, driven from the palaces of his fathers, and had ridden through the streets of the Moorish capital, while above flew the banners of Ferdinand and Isabella. Accompanying Columbus upon his second voyage, he saw new and matchless wonders, and the wild scenes and romantic stories intoxicated his soul with love of adventure.

He listened with beating heart to the Indian's marvelous tales of gold, and soon became a firm believer in the wierd tradition that in some favored isle of the Bahamas flowed a fountain of eternal youth. This was the prize most to be coveted! The fires of his vigorous manhood had begun to burn low, and the shadows of the long night crept close beside him.

Returning to Spain, with Columbus, he spent years in equipping an expedition of his own. Upon this he lavished his wealth, and on March 3, 1512, set sail with three ships in search of the fabled fountain. The waters of the briny deep were crossed with buoyant heart. The Bahamas were explored with but one mad desire. He drank of the waters of every spring, and bathed his weary form in the cooling liquid of every lake and river. But from no depth did he rise up renewed, and youth was still but a dream of the past. But the bimini of his disordered fancy must live! So with his deluded followers he beat about to the westward, and the quest of youth eternal went on, while the heart quailed and the eye grew dim amid the countless dangers of the unknown.

Suddenly, after days upon the sea, land was descried to the west. A long, low line of coast stretched sinuously beside them, while the inland was rich with tangled wildwood, and blushed with tropic flowers. The heart of the weary chief gave a quick bound of joy. This flowerland must contain the object of his ceaseless vigil. After coasting about for a time, he left a follower to continue the search, and returned to Spain to receive a commission to colonize the newly discovered island, which he had named Florida. On the following year he was repulsed by the Indians, and again returned to Spain.

Having been appointed governor of Florida, after long waiting, he set sail in 1521, in a last attempt to colonize his territory, and to slake his thirst at the waters of the fabled fountain. But alas, they had no sooner landed, than the hostile savages engaged them in a conflict in which the brave Ponce de Leon was mortally wounded, and was carried to his ship to die.

Such is the romantic story! Such the reckless wanderings and strange vicissitudes of the gallant cavalier of the cross—Juan Ponce de Leon. The only result of all his labors was the accidental finding of the main land, for the famous fountain still flowed only in the sunlit isle of some dreamer's heaven.

Hernando De Soto, born in 1500, early distinguished himself in literary studies, and in the accomplishments of knighthood. He was a true follower of the Legion of Honor, and the motive of all his early exploits was to win new renown for his order, and gain new lands upon which he might elevate the cross and float the royal ensign of his country. He was of a poor but noble and ancient family.

In 1519, he accompanied Davila, governor of Darien, to America. Here he opposed the oppressive policy of this man, and though he was his benefactor, withdrew from his service. In 1528, he explored the coast of Guatemala and Yucatan. During this voyage his heart was first tainted with the lust for treasure, and his ear first startled by the whisperings of an El Dorado away to the northwest, where untold riches lay "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa."

In 1532 De Soto joined Pizarro in his expedition to conquer Peru. He soon won for himself the second place in command. To his undaunted courage and untiring energy, together with his ambition and his intellect, is due in a large measure the success of the enterprise. With but a few followers he penetrated the mountains and discovered the great national road leading to the Peruvian capital. He was sent by Pizarro as ambassador to the inca Ata Luallpa and arranged the meeting at which the famous monarch was taken prisoner by the ruthless Spaniard, and bitterly did he oppose the conduct which received the mighty ransom and failed to set the kingly captive free. In all the prominent engagements he won ripe fame,

and after becoming the hero of the battle which gave Cuzco to the enemy and completed the downfall of Aztec civilization, he rode proudly through its streets and first beheld the famous temples to the sun, resplendent with gold and gems, the accumulated wealth of centuries and the labor of countless hands.

Reaching Spain with a fortune of $500,000 he married the daughter of Davila, his first love, and was flattered at the courts of the Emperor Charles V. But the mad passion for wealth had consumed his soul and he soon undertook the conquest of Florida.

This fleet was the most splendid that had ever yet crossed the Atlantic. It carried the flower of Spanish chivalry and was full of promise. Scarf and plume of the richest dye, helmet and shield glittering with deep tracings of gold, lance and spear of finest temper, caparisoned steeds, banner and pennon and flag floating the arms of the crown, and the characters of the cross, filled the heart of De Soto with pride, and his glamoured vision saw the new El Dorado yielding its vast riches as by the wand of enchantment. Alas, how futile are human expectations!

Touching at Havana, and leaving there the ladies who had accompanied him, De Soto proceeded to the northwest and anchored in Tampa bay, May 25, 1539. Landing, he at once sustained reverses from the hostile Indians. Ever and anon he could hear of the rich country to the northwest that fired his cupidity and made him resolve upon new enterprises and fresh explorations. He was constantly deluded by the Indians, whose policy it was to lead him in wrong directions, and thus by hidden ambush and sudden charge, overwhelm and defeat him.

Determining upon a long march into the interior, the intrepid warrior sent back all the ships to Havana, and with a small band of devoted followers marched fearlessly into the interminable swamps and forests that closed around.

Thus began a series of weary wanderings through tangled undergrowth and wild morass, where death and disease stalked before and behind. But the star of hope never set. The first winter was passed by the Flint river. Directed then to the northwest, and again to the south, the region of Mobile was reached where, in a sanguinary battle, the Spaniards lost sixty men and forty horses. The news now came of fresh supplies from the returning ships, but unconquerable pride allowed no tidings of the sad fortunes to reach them. The second winter was passed in the country of the Chickasaws. In the spring the savages burned their camp and again the number was diminished, this time by the flames; and ere the march again began the malaria had stricken down half the remainder. But still the Elysian land lay just beyond, and with fresh tidings from the northwest, the weary journey commenced.

It was the last sad act of the tragedy. Everywhere about them, in

darksome forests and dense undergrowth, in swamp and river and lake, in the dank grasses, and among the poisoned flowers, lurked the terrible fevers. Sometimes the woods would bristle with the dusky forms of their foes, and often at night when seated about the camp-fire an arrow whistling from the darkness would lay a comrade low in death. The men were sick and faint. Seven days had they marched through increasing dangers trusting in the to-morrow, when at last they found themselves upon the banks of a mighty stream which the Indians called Monarch of Waters.

Thus was the Mississippi discovered.

Crossing the river, De Soto and his warriors followed its western bank to the northward, reaching a region now known as New Madrid, in the month of June 1541.

And thus was the first foot-print planted in Missouri.

Another winter full of hardships was passed, and still the vague wanderings and the vain search. The hot springs of Arkansas were mistaken for the fountain so long sought by the deluded De Leon. But nowhere gold! Wearily they turned toward the flowing river they had left behind. Few, very few, were they in numbers. Hungered and destitute, they gave little token of the flaunting colors and gay trappings with which they set out. And as they sank down upon the banks of the vast stream they had found, the broken-hearted De Soto lay sick with the deadly fever. He who had squandered half a million that he might be richer, wanted now the comforts of life. And the valiant cavalier of the Emperor Charles died in the heart of the boundless wilderness his matchless courage had pierced. The Indians believed him to be a son of the sun. To conceal his death, his soldiers buried him at midnight by the torches burning dim and low, beneath the dark breast of the waters flowing swift and silent to the sea.

For one hundred and thirty years the river rolls ever to the gulf. For more than a century and a quarter the seasons come and go, and the story of the fierce invader lives only in tradition. The Indian mother croons softly to her child, the hunter roams at will, flowers bloom and fevers waste, but no European's voice breaks the silence of the wilderness, in the vast valley whose center is Missouri.

CHAPTER II.

Colonizing powers in America—Marquette—His Mission—Joliet—Expedition to ascertain the direction of the Mississippi—Discovery of the Missouri river.

By the year 1673, Spain, France and England had established sturdy colonies on American soil. Spain came for riches, France to win converts to the company of Jesus, England to worship under a free sky. Spain had Florida and the Indies; France, Canada; and England the Plymouth colonies. All were battling for existence and striving to push their settlements into the interior. Neither the sands of Florida, nor the rocks of New England, nor the arid wastes of Labrador offered the most inviting prospects, but necessity had made them hold fast to their original footholds. The three powers labored for the supremacy.

Spain was the oldest and knew the art of colonizing by hard experience. England succeeded by the power of indomitable will. France moved on without check by her power of assimilating the savage to her own belief, and the erection of mission posts.

Canada included settlements upon all the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence, as well as along the coast.

In 1666, at the age of twenty-nine years, James Marquette, a missionary, sailed for the French province in America. He was a holy man, working under the light of universal love for the enlightenment of the darkened. He found a boundless field spread out before him. Great conquests at hand for the glory of the company of Christ.

He began his work by learning the languages of the Indian tribes around the great lakes, that his teaching might be effectual. His heart was filled with the scheme of redemption for these benighted races. An immense unfathomed country everywhere touched their borders. Ever and anon, a legend came up from the south of the broad valleys and quiet streams. It seemed the land for plenty and peace, where the banner of the cross might float forever. From station to station we find him moving toward the interior, and as he taught the listening savages of the glories of the church, in his mind the purpose was forming of an attempt to rend the veil of the unknown in front of them, and in the limitless province of the new France, build high the mighty love of his Savior.

In 1671 we find him erecting a chapel at the mission of St. Ignatius, at Mackinaw. His youth had been passed in the beautiful cathedral city of Laon, and here in the infinity of the Occident he clung close to the faith of his fathers. Sacred devotion! The life of Marquette flowed on in an endless song of labor! Writing to the superior of the Jesuits in Canada, of his new field at St. Ignatius, he said: "I am ready to leave it

in the hands of another missionary, to go on your order to seek new nations toward the South Sea, who are still unknown to us, and to teach them of our great God, whom they have hitherto not known."

But where was the mysterious river of the north, of which the savages spoke in awe and terror? Was it not the upper Mississippi, that flowed through the Happy Valley, in which he wished to plant the church of the Most High? But the man of God could only wait and trust that some unforeseen way would open.

The government of Canada now saw the utility of sending out an exploring party. Sieur Joliet, a man of great prudence and much experience among the Indians, was chosen to command, and commissioned to ascertain the direction of the Mississippi. Father Marquette was appointed to accompany him as missionary. Father Marquette proved the soul of the work.

On the 17th of May, 1673, the two men with five boatmen, set out on their perilous voyage. Following the chain of the great lakes, and carrying their canoes across the portage, they at last launched them on the Wisconsin. Borne down by its current they floated into the broad Mississippi on the 17th of June. Unutterable gladness filled the soul of the reverent Marquette, but he gave vent to his emotions only in prayer and thanksgiving. It is said he called it the river of the *Conception.*

But here the Indians dissuaded them from continuing their journey. They told them the myths concerning the noble stream—of the hostile tribes to the southward, of the huge monsters that infested the swamps—of the hideous gorgon at its mouth that swallowed all that approached. The brave hearts were not shaken by these incredible tales. Above them was the cross, and away to the south lay the calm waters of an unknown sea, whose coasts were skirted by the luxuriant lands of the tropic. The comfort of the ensuing glory nerved them as they trusted their frail barks to the force of the current.

Descending, they reached the mouth of the Illinois, and lower down the mouth of the Missouri, which Marquette named in Indian language *Pekitonoui*, meaning Muddy Waters.

The stillness was again broken! The territory of our State was again visited and the great highway which was to give it shape and being had a name.

Marquette and Joliet went as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas, when, being convinced that they were only about three days journey from the sea, they retraced their steps, ascended the Illinois, and in September of the same year reached home, having traversed a distance of twenty-five hundred miles.

Marquette soon after returned to the region of the Illinois, to preach to

the heathen, when he sickened, and, on attempting to go home, died. Of his grave there is now no trace.

The warp and woof of history is woven of slender threads. Over its march the lives of men are strewn, fluttering and faint as autumn leaves, and where once the soul wrapped about it the mantle of immortal glory—across the desolate pathway of time, now fall but shadows futile, and dim as twilight after day.

CHAPTER III.

Expedition of La Salle—Louisiana—Cruzat—Company of the West—Changes in Government—Ste. Genevieve—St. Louis.

As yet we have only isolated facts pointing unerringly to the final settlement of Missouri. Still they are worthy of our notice.

Another great exploration belonging to this epoch of discovery remains to be delineated. Then we shall be able to trace rapidly and in a general manner the progress of settlement to the time when St. Louis from its commercial importance becomes the chief center of historic interest.

Robert La Salle was born in Rouen, in France, in the year 1635. Early in life he renounced his inheritance and entered a school of the Jesuits. In 1667 he embarked for Canada, with the purpose of acquiring fortune by traffic in furs with the Indians, and fame by the new territories he might make known in the infinite lands of the west.

His energy, his firmness, and his intelligence, early acquired, of Indian languages, stamped his every effort a success. He soon became wealthy, and returning to France was granted a title of nobility and given the exclusive right of all trade with the five nations, and the ownership of a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac. Thus complimented he returned to America to resume his labors.

At this time the news of the wonderful exploit of Marquette and Joliet reached his ears. Immediately he formed the resolution of completing the voyage of the Mississippi to its mouth, and also of establishing settlements and trading posts in the southwest. He lost no time in communicating his project to the governor of Canada, and was advised by him to make known his plans to the crown, and ask assistance. For this purpose he again sought France; was successful, and in 1678 left La Rochelle, France, with Tonti, a veteran commander, as lieutenant, and thirty men, and arrived at Quebec safely in September.

Here he was joined by Louis Hennepin, a man desirous of distinguishing himself by bold discovery, but who eventually proved to be a graceless imposter. Great preparations were made; a bark of sixty tons was launched on the Niagara river, and by a circuitous route of the lakes reached Green Bay. Finally the party reached the banks of the Illinois,

when news came to La Salle that his estates had been sold in his absence, and financial ruin was imminent. Amid these forebodings of trouble a fort was erected, the site of which is known to-day, called Creve Couer, the Broken Heart. Tonti was placed in command of this. Hennepin was commissioned to ascend the Mississippi, and La Salle, with three followers, returned on foot to Fort Frontenac.

A year was spent in readjusting his affairs and collecting a force with which to complete his labor. But by February 6, 1682, he had descended the Illinois to its junction with the Mississippi, and begun the descent of the latter. His voyage downward has been thus described: "As he advanced, he noted the mouth of the Missouri, built a fort near that of the Ohio, and a cabin on the first Chickasaw bluff, raised the cross by the Arkansas, planted the arms of France near the gulf of Mexico, took possession in the name of France of the whole valley, and, on April 9, entered the Gulf of Mexico, founded the fort of St. Louis, and gave to the adjacent lands the name of Louisiana."

This is the first authentic notice of the Missouri river, though Marquette had proceeded far below it, and the first complete passage from the lakes to the gulf.

La Salle returned to France. In August, 1684, set sail for the mouth of the Mississippi with a commission to colonize, went beyond the mouth and landed in Texas, became harassed and bewildered, and while attempting to gain the region of the Illinois, was shot by the treachery of one of his own men.

Formal possession had been taken of a vast tract yet undefined, but occupying both sides of the mighty river. In this territory was to arise a dispute between the English and French powers as to boundaries. The French were to be the first colonizers because of their power of assimilating with the Indians.

In 1699 D'Iberville founded the first colony, near the mouth of the Mississippi, and gradually the French pushed their trading posts up the banks of the great river. The rich gold-fields were yet untouched, and many were the futile efforts to find them. This feverish search did much toward opening up the country.

In the year 1705 the French are said to have organized an expedition to explore the Missouri in quest of gold and silver. No valuable minerals were found, and history merely alludes to the projection of the plan.

France now became harassed by wars. Attention was drawn from the budding colonies in the new world. Men and money were thrown into the breach that had been created at home. But it was thought that the province in the west would eventually prove the bonanza of the kingdom. Neglect must not lose them the prize. It must be secured in case of the defeat of the mother country.

In order to fortify himself, Louis XIV conveyed the territory of Louisiana, in 1712, by letters patent to Anthony Cruzat. The conditions were that all the profits of all commerce were to be Cruzat's; that the laws and customs of France were to be the laws and usages of the province. The country included under the grant of the charter embraced that on both sides of the river now designated as Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, with much wider boundaries than at present. Cruzat now sent out as governor, M. de la Motte.

In spirit he was a true follower of Ponce de Leon and De Soto. He believed that the bosom of the earth but hid one vast mass of precious mineral, and that somewhere in his province lay the approach. His dreams of wealth were more faubulous than eastern tale or myth of the gods. Legitimate commerce was neglected in mad projects of prospecting and mining, and in a few years this would-be Croesus had involved Cruzat in financial ruin. M. de la Motte was deposed and successive governors appointed with no change for the better, and in 1717, Cruzat returned the grant to the crown.

The charter was then transferred to the Company of the West, at the head of which was the famous John Law, the master spirit of all money conjurers, who organized under this Company of the West one of the most gigantic money swindles which the world has ever seen, known in history as the "Mississippi Bubble." A bank was organized under the existent laws, whose vast capital stock lay in the lands of Louisiana. In this stock the financial world saw an immense speculation. Should the expectations of the province of gold be realized, untold dividends would be declared. The poor and the rich alike were caught by the glare, and it is stated that the stock rose to twenty times its value. When the "bubble" bursted there were no dividends—and the lands they had never seen. Wm. F. Switzler, in his *History of Missouri*, quotes this paragraph from Amos Stoddard, as illustrative of the magnitude of the scheme:

"The Mississippi scheme was no less bold in its conception than disastrous in its consequences. It seized within its grasp, the bank, the mint, all the trading companies, and all the revenues of the kingdom. The object was to employ this vast capital in opening the rich mines of Louisiana, and in cultivating its fertile soil, in carrying on the whole commerce of the nation, and in managing its revenues. The company created three hundred thousand shares at five hundred livres each, all of which were sold in market, and before the completion of the sales they rose to an enormous height. The amount of stock thus created, without taking the rise into calculation, amounted to sixteen hundred and seventy-seven millions, five hundred thousand livres, or three hundred and ten millions, six hundred and forty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty-eight dollars!"

The loss of wealth thus entailed (and it was upon all classes) is almost beyond conception, though in the matter of colonization, the wild *extravaganza* gave great impetus.

The banks of the Mississippi began to bristle with life. Small parties

here and there were erecting posts for exploration—the earnest of future towns and cities. As yet the epoch belonged to the struggle for existence, and the brave colonists were everywhere beset with dangers. The marauding savage still stalked abroad upon errands of destruction, and the deadly miasma slept in the breezes of the soft summer night. But the patriotism of Marquette and La Salle no longer existed. Their devotion no longer inspired the heart, and it must be confessed that the shrine at which all worshipped was—gold.

The miraculous fountain of De Leon was the jeer of the age, yet these same souls that scoffed, beat out their lives in mad passion against the bars of circumstance.

And while all this was going on, the maintenance of life was a necessity; hence we find them cultivating fields of maize and wheat. After the disastrous outcome of the organization of the Company of the West, Louisiana was returned to the crown, which held it until it was ceded to Spain in 1762. This period was the real time of colonization, and in it many budding towns were founded along the Mississippi, which to-day are enterprising and beautiful cities. Among these is the first settlement in Missouri, St. Genevieve.

Campbell in his *Gazetter* thus sums up its history, over which age has thrown much uncertainty, though there are substantial reasons for believing these dates to be correct:

"About 1720, Renault, son of a celebrated iron founder of France, established himself at Fort Chartres, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, about 10 miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, and sent out mining parties through what is now Missouri, in search of precious metals. * * * * These mining operations were carried on for many years before any settlements were made on the west side of the river. Tradition places the first settlement of Ste. Genevieve, in 1735; a house was sold there in 1754, and new life was given it in 1763, when a number of French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip, settled there, and a few miles below at New Bourbon."

The importance of Ste. Genevieve at this time arises from the fact that when St. Louis was founded, it became the point where the latter city purchased all its stores. Some writers give 1755 as the date of its founding. This is perhaps 20 years too late. However this may be, certain it is, that it was the first "local habitation" in Missouri.

Two important changes in government and possession of the Mississippi valley now occur. By the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all the territory of the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ohio, and the southern portion of the Mississippi valley east of the river. On November 3, 1762, France ceded to Spain the prov-

ince of Louisiana. This latter transfer was not known to the colonists until 1764.

St. Louis was the next settlement in Missouri. It was founded by Laclede Liguest, February 15, 1764. From the translation of a fragment from the journal of Aug. Choteau, one of the members of the expedition which resulted in selecting the site for the city, we take the following extracts as the most reliable data of the founding: "In the year 1762, M. D'Abadie, at that time director-general and commandant of Louisiana, granted to a company, called the 'Louisiana Fur Company,' the exclusive trade with the savages of the Missouri, and all the nations residing west of the Mississippi, for the term of eight years. This company was formed under the name of M. Laclede Liguest, Antoine Moxan & Company. * * * While waiting for the arrival of the goods which they had ordered in Europe, they formed a considerable armament, at the head of which was placed M. Laclede Liguest, known as a man of great merit, capable, from his experience of conducting with skill and prudence, the interests of the company. He left New Orleans the 3d of August, 1763, and arrived in Illinois the 3d of November following, * * * * where he disembarked all his goods, and prepared immediately all the supplies for the different nations. After all the business of the trade was done, he occupied himself with the means of forming an establishment suitable for his commerce, Ste. Genevieve not suiting him, because of its distance from the Missouri, and its insalubrious situation. * * * In consequence, he set out from the Fort de Chartres in the month of December, took with him a young man in his confidence, and examined all the ground from the Fort de Chartres to the Missouri. He was delighted to see the situation; he did not hesitate a moment to form there the establishment that he proposed. After having examined all thoroughly, he fixed upon the place where he wished to form his settlement, marked with his own hand some trees, and said to Choteau, 'you will come here as soon as navigation opens, and will cause this place to be cleared, in order to form our settlement after the plan that I shall give you.'"

When spring opened the plan was executed and the village was named, in honor of Louis XV, of France, *St. Louis.*

CHAPTER IV.

Early Settlements in Various Counties—Land-Grants—Study of Surroundings—Character of the People—Wonderful Progress—A Glimpse at Destiny.

Water-courses are the primitive highways of all peoples. Lake and river and gulf bear the pioneers of every coming civilization; and on the sweeping current of the restless river, humanity has sought new homes and wider domains.

So in the settlement of Missouri, or Upper Louisiana, we find the French following the highroads of nature. The birch-bark canoe of the hunter, sharp-pointed, speeding swiftly underneath the silent shade of grim and gnarled tree, had given place to the cumbrous boat that moved sullenly under the load of the settler. But in the measured dip of the oar may be heard the potent sound of enterprise.

The varying beauties of nature were felt by the hearts rather than the minds of all the early colonists of the northern continent. The feeling of serenity and peace induced by the broad-flowing rivers and deep forests dwelt in the soul as the highest beauty of the scene, and in the unwearying sweep of the prairies and valleys they saw only the grandeur of liberty.

So that in the colonization and settlement between 1762 and 1800, meagre as it was, of that portion of the Mississippi valley now known as the state of Missouri, we find two causes at work. Many of the French who settled in St. Louis prior to 1800 were the oppressed of the land across the waters. They then were seeking new homes, and all they desired was freedom and a peaceful occupation. Many again came from Canada in search of better trading-posts and mayhap better fields for mining. Either of the two was an incentive to permanence.

The first settlement north of the Missouri river was made in St. Charles county in the year 1762. Blanchette, styled Le Chasseur, the hunter, built a hut on the site now occupied by the city of St. Charles. This point was imminent to St. Louis, the chief commercial center, and was established only as an outpost of trade, but soon formed a village and later a city. Stone county was first settled in 1790. St. Francois county in 1798 or 1800.

Southeast Missouri was no doubt first explored by Cruzat, because of its rich mineral deposits, when he was pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of his age. But the earth, bounteous in almost all else, yielded no silver and gold. But the age of which Cruzat was perhaps the last remnant, an age of mystery and phantasy, had died out. The earnest, active colonist saw no longer a

Utopia stretching beside his feet. He felt that enterprise and labor might insure wealth. Circumstantial evidences of labor, such as iron implements for mining, found sticking in the rocks and caves, show that the mines of Potosi and Old Mine were worked at a very early date. It is known that Renault shipped from this region large quantities of lead ore, and it is believed that the above mines were opened under his supervision. In 1760, Breton, a hunter, while pursuing a bear, discovered a mine near the present site of the town of Potosi. A little later he opened it and a mining camp was established near it, and in 1765 families crossing the river to escape English rule settled at this and other points, founding what are now the principal cities of Washington county. In all parts of this region lead was found in great abundance, and very near the surface. One of the prominent pioneers of this county was Moses Austin, of Virginia. In 1783 he obtained from the Spanish government a grant of a league of land containing "fertile lands, valuable mineral deposits, and water privileges," upon the condition that he should establish and operate lead mines. This he did, much to his own profit. He soon laid off about forty acres of this tract in lots. The forty acres embraced the rude settlement of Potosi, converting it into an organized town. In 1795 Austin erected upon a hill in the center of the town a "large and expensive mansion, long known as Durham Hall." In 1799, after having in his mining operations sunk a shaft to the depth of 160 feet, he built a shot tower. At the same time, in this vicinity, sheet lead was manufactured.

New Madrid county was settled about 1781. In 1780, a fur trader named M. Cerre, sent out from St. Louis a party to find and locate a new post. A large Delaware town was chosen, and this to-day is the city of New Madrid. In 1788, a colony from New Jersey, under Gen. Morgan, emigrated to this point, but owing to difficulties with Spanish authority this scheme failed, though the town was regularly laid off. Later, families of French from Canada came, and soon the town grew into a thriving settlement. It maintained its hold as a leading point in Louisiana, until the memorable earthquake of 1811 and 1812.

Marion county was also settled previous to 1800. Manturi Bouvet, having been granted a tract of land, set up a trading post about three miles above the present site of Hannibal. He was a veteran trapper, and was early joined by some Canadian French, and soon a thriving traffic with the Indians sprang up. It is stated by good authority, that near the little post, "on a fall or spring day, a hundred bark canoes, loaded with furs and skins, might have been seen moored in the bay." The rumor spread that Bouvet had grown immensely rich, and had a barrel of gold concealed upon his premises. Fear of treachery made him fire his cabin, and under stealth proceed to New Orleans. The grant was then sold and

Charles De Gratiot became the purchaser. The deed was recorded in St. Louis.

The mines of Madison county were worked by French explorers, as early as 1723. In 1765 they were worked by the Spaniards and Indians. And in 1800 record still exists of a grant by the Spanish government of "5000 arpents of land to fifteen French families," (an arpent being about thirty-five acres), in consideration of "settlement and cultivation."

The city of Cape Girardeau was founded by Louis Lorimer, in 1794, and gradually settlement was extended in the vicinity now comprising the county.

Time has submerged the dates of the settling of Callaway county. But it is known to have been at a period long preceding 1800. The alert Frenchmen pushed rapidly out from St. Louis. Though the records have perished, circumstances point to an early habitation of this district.

Jackson county, the region surrounding the bend in the muddy Missouri, was always the starting point for all extended explorations of the west. Here trading posts were built as soon as in any section of the state.

The geographical position of all the counties above named, will establish, if examined, the original proposition that all settlements in Missouri in early times followed the water courses. The necessities that surround the fact, however, are apparent to everyone.

It will be interesting and instructive in connection with this epoch of our history, to study the manner in which these "land-grants" were made by the powers in Europe.

It will be readily seen that the vast and absorbing interest which France and Spain had in their possession of the Mississippi valley made them earnestly desire its colonization. And had not these kingdoms become so immersed in wars with surrounding empires, and civil strifes, they would have eventually reaped rich rewards, from this territory, acquired by the brave hardihood of the most intrepid discovery. But the changes by which their territories were lost were infinitely rapid in the march of time, and hence do not alter the feeling existent toward the colonies. Wide spread settlement would give perpetuity to the provinces, and this the crowned heads desired. Hence, we find that grants were often made upon the most trivial reasons. Campbell, in his excellent *Gazetteer*, has the following in regard to this: "A party wishing a grant addressed a petition to the governor, or the man occupying that position, stating that he had 'the honor' to ask for a certain quantity of land at a certain place, assigning almost any reason, good, bad, or indifferent, which fact or fancy might suggest, why such grant should be made. A very estimable gentleman now occupies a tract of land in this county (St. Charles), which was granted to a man who stated in his petition that he had become

impressed with the fact that the people were suffering for the want of peach brandy, and that he was desirous of supplying their lack by planting an orchard and making brandy, and wanted some land at a place designated, for that purpose. And the same man afterwards obtained an additional grant, for the reason that the former grant was all prairie land, and now he wanted some timbered land, so that he could get wood to run his distillery." This, of course, belongs to a somewhat later period than we have been describing, but serves to illustrate the idea; while it is true that at no time was there more than a slight pecuniary consideration required. A settlement usually consisted of a village and outlying fields or farms. The village lots as well as the fields were laid off in long, narrow strips. The main reason assigned for this, being mutual protection from the Indians. The fields were forty times as long as wide, irregular in size, containing from thirty-four to eighty-five acres, as the case might be, in different settlements. One fence sometimes surrounded six or eight of these farms. This was supported at the common expense of all. Extraordinary to the lands thus embraced, commons were provided, from which wood and lumber were supplied simply for the hewing. Upon the fields wheat was raised, a little cotton, garden vegetables, and a few fruit trees. The principal attention was given to raising horses and cattle. Cultivation was the main object to be expressed necessary to a grant. The villages were always laid out along water courses, and no attention was paid to regularity.

Thus grew the first communities in Missouri. Each settlement was sufficient unto itself, and in simplicity and strength, blossomed like an Acadia.

A distinguished statesman recently said: "The early history of my own state of Illinois, as well as that of Missouri, and of all that vast empire, first discovered, explored and settled by the French, has to me all the interests of a romance. In the wild and rapid whirl of events in our country, we are too apt to neglect or forget histories. Humanity sweeps onward, but the recollections of men, and the history of nations and peoples are too often buried in forgetfulness and oblivion." This is eminently true. It is the fault of most historians that they pay too much attention to dates of discovery, of settlement, of internal change, completing, by their labors, histories, not of the *people*, but of the events of centuries. A study of race, epoch and surroundings is necessary to a history of any given civilization, and the "romance" of the period which we are now describing lies in the people, in their varying wants and desires, in their characters, in the mysterious people about them, in the broad, beautiful and bounteous lands around them; all these foreshadow the events that history records, and in their study we are soon brought to a realization of

the saying, that "men make the nation." If, then, we station ourselves in a human soul of this particular time, what do we see?

A new continent, and in it a valley broader than Europe itself, and in that valley a mighty, mysterious river, flowing for thousands of miles to a southern sea, deep, and swift, and strange, gathering the waters of great tributaries, whose sources yet lie in the unknown, skirted by vast forests from which the prairies stretch away unbroken, the lands on either side prodigal in fruit and flower, the climate invigorating, the sky serene, the air, the land, and the water *free*. Looking down upon the varied and infinite landscape, the marvelous Mississippi concentrates the attention, and all else in the scene becomes tributary. A simple stream glides slowly from a silent lake in the far and barren north, and as it flows, it gathers to its bosom the waters rushing from the mountains east and west. Deeper and deeper grows the channel, swifter and swifter speeds the current, as "onward o'er sunken sands, through a wilderness sombre with forests," sweeps the "turbulent river." "Dreamlike, and indistinct, and strange are all things around." The stream bends to the eastward, as the cypress and myrtle hover about its banks, and the silvery sand-bars gleam white in the sun of the tropic, then divides, and with sluggish movements sinks into the gulf. In the extreme south, bayou and swamp steam under the sultry sun, and from the rank vegetation, and dank moist earth leaps the fiery breath of the saffron-colored steed called Death, ruler of the realm.

Farther up, the clime grows more temperate, and where the Missouri and Mississippi unite, cereals grow in abundance, the seasons are mild, the earth rich, the landscape beautiful. In this region the simple French peasant built his home "Light-hearted, sturdy and enduring," his desires were easily satisfied, and here he hunted and trapped and traded at will, while the rude plowshare of the village.blacksmith turned the soil, fallow and full of life, and the sturdy arm with sounding flail beat out the golden grain. Here too was the "home of the Acadian farmer," and in the hearts of these people lived also "the affection that hopes, and endures, and is patient." The freedom which many of them had sought settled down upon their quiet labors in benisons of peace and their gentle lives were breathed out like a psalm. Still, while the birds sang in the thickets and the air was full of melody, in the unbroken stillness of the magical valley the heart yearned for home. Speaking of St. Louis which was the center of this infant civilization, a brilliant writer says: "At this time, in the fall of 1804, the town could not have contained a population of more than one thousand souls, and there were but very few English speaking families. There was not a brick house, or even a brick chimney in the place. The town was then almost as thoroughly French as any provincial town in France to-day, with French language, French usages, habits and manners. There is nothing in history more touching than the devotion and affection

which the French residents of St. Louis at that time had for the mother country. Though many of them had been driven out of their country by the storms of the revolution, yet the love of *La Belle France* was with them a supreme and ruling passion. They bore with them through all their relations, and all the vicissitudes of their frontier life, all the habits, the customs and usages of their own beloved France." The ambition of empire social nor political entered not into their souls, and they dwelt a happy family in a happy valley.

Such are the people and such the civilization that first grew to life in Missouri. But three-quarters of a century have passed and among the millions who now inhabit the State, the traces of these ancient families have almost vanished. The rapid revolution of a few decades has made infinite changes, and it is true of them now that,

> "In the heart of the *valley*, they lie, unknown and unnoticed,
> Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing beside them,
> Thousands of throbbing hearts, where their's are at rest and forever,
> Thousands of aching brains, where their's no longer are busy,
> Thousands of toiling hands, where their's have ceased from their labors,
> Thousands of weary feet, where their's have completed their journey!"

Scarce three quarters of a century has flown since this devotionate and pure people began to live and thrive in the heart of the then unbroken wilderness. To-day, Missouri ranks high in the sisterhood of states and the Mississippi laves the great city of St. Louis. Now, the vast valley teems with life, and in its borders lives a Republic that can withstand the greatest power of the globe. A grand civilization here exists, and resting in the heart of the valley, the soil productive and the earth yielding untold minerals, wealthy, enterprising, proud, Missouri will yet form "the key-stone of the arch of union," and bear upon her bosom the capital of the young Apollo of the nations.

Like a pebble dropped in the center of a placid lake was this life that fluttered down by the confluence of the great rivers. The influence has now widened to the borders of the continent.

CHAPTER V.

Removal of the French from the East to the West bank of the Mississippi—St. Auge de Belle Rive—Pontiac—Successive Governors—Attack of Indians—Flood of 1785—Census.

It is now the province of this narrative to give briefly the history of the city of St. Louis, from its founding in 1764 to the year 1800, when Napoleon by a secret treaty forced Spain to retrocede Louisiana to France. We have given in the preceding chapter the main incidents of early settlement within the territory now known as the state, but it must not be

forgotten that while these things were going on St. Louis was the growing center of trade and the recognized capital of Upper Louisiana.

In 1765 the English took formal possession of their territory east of the Mississippi. The French, as has been stated, occupied numerous villages on the eastern shore of the river and also possessed large tracts of land round about the Illinois. The love of the mother country to these pioneers amounted to reverence; they could not brook English insolence and lordly overbearance. All who could, without sacrificing everything, removed to the western bank. St. Louis received a large influx of these emigrants.

Among these was St. Auge de Belle Rive, who had hitherto been commander of Fort Chartres. His many noble qualities soon won him distinction among the people. So great was this, that he soon became, by common consent, the acting governor of the settlement. When it became known about this time that the royal domains west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, power was given to St. Auge by Spanish authority to make land grants, and the deeply injured people looked solely to him for release from what to them was the most galling yoke.

Campbell, in his *Gazetteer*, thus describes the feeling induced in St. Louis by this change of authority:

"In a few months the news of the pusillanimous course pursued by their king reached St. Louis, and the same grief and rage were manifested by the people that had been evinced at New Orleans. Spain, seeing the spirit of resistance which was rife among the people, adopted a conciliatory policy, and, in fact, delayed three years before making any effort to take possession of the province. During this time the French government was beseiged by petitions from the colonists praying that they might be restored to the mother country, and the hope was strong among the people that in some way this would be accomplished. As this expectation died out, an obstinate determination not to submit to their new masters took its place."

But the time did come when the Castilian standard floated above the thatched roofs of the villagers and the "lilies of France" lay trailing in the dust.

St. Auge hated the English. The sunny blood of the Frenchman, his vivacious spirit and free manner rebelled against the haughty air and stubborn bearing of the English occupant of the eastern slope of the beautiful valley through which rolled his own dear "River of the Conception." Beyond the Atlantic the parent nationalities each held a dagger at the other's throat. St. Auge, wrapped about with the mantle of patriotic love, doubting his neighbors, guided with honest purpose the young colony.

But there was another leader in this wild domain who also hated with

all his life-blood this English foe. His fame touched the shore of either ocean. Once, in the east, hid in ambush, he had shot the deadly arrow straight to the heart of the British soldier, and had been one of the leading spirits in the magnificent surprise by which the forces of the boasting Braddock were broken and routed. His prowess was wonderful! He held within him the combined power of all the tribes of the west. He had organized a mighty force of dusky warriors to resist the relentless invasions of his vast hunting-grounds. The French were his allies, St. Auge was his friend. It was *Pontiac.*

So well known were his splendid abilities that the curiosity of the French colonists of St. Louis was aroused to behold the great chieftain. In 1769, at the invitation of St. Auge, Pontiac visited St. Louis. He was received with marked respect. Prominent men of the settlement paid him the homage due to his station.

But here a change came over the monarch's dream of power and of life. The great scheme of repelling the terrible foe failed. His Indian allies deserted him, and warmest friends among the French advised him to smoke the calumet of peace and seek repose for his on coming age. Perhaps he saw that French authority at that time in America was no more. Perhaps with prophetic vision he saw the dark destiny of his race! no one knows. But the soul of the chief grew sullen. Bitter disappointment gnawed the warrior's heart, and plunging into mad debauch and drunken revel his glory departed forever. Dressed in richest robes, plumed with the feathers of the eagle, bedecked with glittering shells and gaudy paint, he was assassinated while on a pleasure excursion to a neighboring village, by a murderer hired by the English. St. Auge buried him with pomp in a spot in the village of St. Louis, where now stands some of the proudest buildings of the renowned city.

The fate of Pontiac seems now, in the light of a century of progress such as the world has never known before, to have been the precursor of that of his people.

Soon after the death of Pontiac, the authority which the people had delegated to St. Auge, departed from him. Spanish supremacy having been established in New Orleans by an armed force of three thousand men, Lieutenant-Governor Pedro Piernas was sent to St. Louis in 1770. He was mild and conciliatory in his ruling, and with him St. Auge enjoyed the most intimate friendship. In 1774, St. Auge died. The occasion caused universal regret. After a rule of five years, Piernas departed for New Orleans, and in 1775 Francisco Cruzat took his place. His administration was tempered and mild. In 1778 he was succeeded by Ferdinando Leyba.

About this time we find the character of the people in St. Louis thus described: "They were almost all natives of the province of Louisiana, or of Canada, and had been inured to privation from childhood. Their

wants were simple, and they had no motive for great exertion. But though inclined to be indolent, and deficient even in such education as the times afforded, they were not vicious in their tastes, and their enjoyments were of the most simple character."

As evidence of good feeling existing among the colonists, an authority cites these facts: "For more than a year after its settlement, St. Louis had no prison nor any statutes. A fraternal bond united the whole community, and the few strong spirits among them were looked up to as patriarchs, and usually any little differences were submitted to and settled by them."

At the time Leyba took command, there was ill-feeling existing between Spain and England. Spain was stung at having to cede away her beautiful flower-land—the Floridas. Here was the most happy spot on the new soil, for her chivalry to bud and blossom. Hence when the war for Independence was in progress, her sympathy was with the colonies. So high did the spirit run, that the French colonists of St. Louis apprehended an attack from the English and Indians. Though a wall of brush and clay was made to surround the town by the alarmed inmates, no immediate attack was made. Still preparations went on in secret. On May 26th, 1780, one thousand Indians landed above the city and surprising a number of the inhabitants, who having grown careless were at that time, without the walls, forty were killed. Marching on the fortifications surrounding the town, they met a brave and determined resistance, and retreating irregularly they gave up the fight. During the engagement, Leyba, it is stated by one authority, did not make his appearance. Another states that appearing in a state of debauch he ordered the firing to cease, and when one party at a distant gateway, not hearing the command, continued, he ordered the cannon turned on them, and they had barely time to save their lives by throwing themselves upon the earth. His treacherous conduct was exposed and a timely dismissal followed. Universally execrated he died by poison administered by his own hand.

After the removal of Leyba, Cruzat became the commandant. He proceeded at once to fortify the place in a substantial manner, and at no time afterwards was St. Louis subjected to molestation.

In 1785 the Mississippi overflowed its banks. So great was the flood, and so disastrous its consequences, that one writer exclaims: "The whole American bottom was an inland sea!" The danger of being entirely swept away was imminent to the towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Happily, the waters subsided and this was averted, as was also the case in St. Louis, where the inhabitants were on the point of vacating their houses.

Cruzat was succeeded, in 1788, by Manuel Perez, who for five years directed the governmental affairs of the people with marked toleration and wisdom.

On July 21, 1792, Zenon Trudeau became commandant. His administration was also very popular. An era of hitherto unknown prosperity dawned upon St. Louis. Measures having been instituted to encourage immigration—the population was largely increased; cottages take the place of huts; a spirit of enterprise and speculation is born; trade was enlarged; long expeditions into the interior were undertaken; thrift is everywhere apparent.

In 1799 Trudeau was succeeded by Delassus de Delusiere. A census of Upper Louisiana, taken at this time, shows St. Louis to have had a population of 827. Delassus, in order to encourage settlement, granted large tracts of land upon the slightest pretences. He was beloved for his mildness, temperance, and conscientious regard for the rights of the colonists.

CHAPTER VI.

French Possesssion of Louisiana—Purchase by the United States—Description of Early Settlers—"District" of Louisiana created by Congress—Successive Governors—Aaron Burr--Captain Meriwether Lewis—St. Louis to 1812—"Missouri Gazette."

In the year 1800 there lived in Europe a ruler, whose dark and mysterious genius, while it made him the weird magician of national destinies, also made him the terrible Moloch of destruction. "Crowns crumbled at his touch;" and under the shadow of his stern, titanic power, numerous princes of the continent lay cowering. His ambitious eye wandered from north to south, from east to west, and as his fearless soul did not quail before the death-heights of the Alps, so his unrestrained ambition leaped across an ocean, and made him covet the beautiful valley which the imbecility of his predecessors had caused to be forsaken. The fierce figure, who reveled in the slaughter of a continent, was Napoleon Bonaparte.

By the power of his terrifying name and the wily diplomacy of his wonderful intellect, Napoleon wrested from the King of Spain the territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi. The treaty, by which the retrocession was made, was concluded October 1, 1800, and is known in history as the treaty of Ildefonso. This change of possession excited the jealousy of England, who, having power on the high seas, prevented any actual possession by allowing no passage of troops to the valley. Napoleon, seeing that it was practically impossible to hold Louisiana, conceived the idea of selling it to the American ambassadors then at his court with full power from the infant republic to "effectually secure our rights and interests in the Mississippi river, and in the territories eastward thereof." Though the matter of the purchase of the vast tract known as Louisiana was beyond the stipulated duties of the American ministers, a contract was signed by which

Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States for the sum of $15,000,000.

Watching with bitterness the growing power of England, upon the conclusion of the treaty, he uttered with fierce sarcasm, the prophetic words: "This accession of territory forever strengthens the power of the United States; and I have given England a maratime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

The consummation of the foregoing sale was not reached until December, 1803, when, after the purchase having been ratified by President Jefferson and the national Congress, M. Laussal, who had just received the territory from the Spanish authorities, transferred Louisiana to Commissioners Claiborne and Wilkinson, at New Orleans.

Speaking of the feeling occasioned in St. Louis by this momentous act, Elihu B. Washburne, with an extensive acquaintance with the French and French history, says in a recent address: "It was on the 10th of March, 1804, that the transfer of sovereignty was made. It was with feelings of sadness and regret that the great mass of French residents of St. Louis found their allegiance severed from France. This transfer of the sovereignty sank deep in their hearts. On the 10th of March, 1804, tenderly and reverently the proud ensign of France was lowered in the presence of a great multitude, and amidst tears and sighs, and then was flung to the breeze of heaven the starry banner of our own republic on the balcony of the residence of Charles Gratiot, who saluted with respect and affection this emblem of his adopted country. Adapting themselves with wonderful facility to the new order of things, the population soon became reconciled to the change. A new impetus was given to trade and business, and immigration began to flow in. An era of prosperity was opened up to them, of which they had little dreamed, and soon realizing how beneficial was the change of sovereignty to every interest, they became loyal, true and devoted American citizens."

And no wonder that there were sighs and tears! The young Acadian colony must stand or fall with the eastern Republic, of which they knew so little. The flag of their native land was furled to float no more.

At the time when Delassus made the transfer to Amos Stoddard, the population of Upper Louisiana was estimated at about 9000 whites. It was nominated in the agreement by which the purchase was effected that the United States should protect the inhabitants in their landed possessions and in their religion.

The following description of the early settlers of Missouri and their surroundings, is pertinent at this point—the date when immigration began slowly to come in from the United States. We take it from the "Pioneer Families of Missouri," a book full of curious interest and graphic portrayal:

"In those days there were no railroads or steamboats, nor even stage coaches, to convey passengers from place to place, and the early settlers

had to depend on their own resources. Some built flat-boats and keel-boats, into which they loaded their goods and families, and floated down the Ohio and its tributaries, to the Mississippi, and then toiled up that stream to the Missouri, and up the latter to their destination, dragging their clumsy boats by tow-lines, or forcing them along with oars and poles. Others packed their goods, and wives and children on horses, and came through the wilderness, supplying themselves with meat from the wild game which they killed with their rifles as they came along. And still others, too poor either to own horses or build boats, shouldered what few articles of worldly goods they possessed, and came on foot.

"They all located in the woods, near the water courses, and built their houses adjoining some nice, cool, bubbling spring. The idea of settling on the rich prairies never occurred to them. They imagined that the prairies never could be cultivated, because there was no water on them, and no timber to fence them. They did not know, then, that water could be had by digging ponds and cisterns, or that fences could be made by fencing and ditching, or by hauling rails from the adjoining timber.

"Their houses were built of rough logs, with puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, and great, broad, flaring chimneys, composed of sticks and mud. Sometimes they had no floors in their houses, except the ground, beaten smooth and hard, and swept clean every day. Iron nails were not to be had, and the boards of their roofs were fastened with wooden pins, or weighted with poles and stones."

So lax had been the manner of granting lands under the old French and Spanish authorities, as to cause much trouble upon the accession of the country to the United States. In order to keep faith with the earliest inhabitants, and prevent the influx of population from the east from taking their lands, congress, in 1812, passed an act "confirming in fee simple, absolute on that day," to the inhabitants of the several towns and villages, all lots and tracts of lands, "inhabited, cultivated or possessed prior to the 20th day of December, 1803." This forever settled the question.

On the 10th day of March, as previously stated, Amos Stoddard removed to St. Louis and began his duties as governor, on March 26, 1804. Congress, by an act, divided the territory so lately acquired into two parts, viz: the "Territory of Orleans," (comprising what is now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana," (comprising an immense tract, including the land now occupied by the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, together with undefined portions to the west and north).

By the act of division as above described, the executive power of the territory of Indiana, just east of the river, was made to rule over the "District of Louisiana;" Gen. W. H. Harrison became therefore the governor. In 1805 the "District" became by a further law of congress a "Territory."

James Wilkinson was immediately appointed governor by President Jefferson. For his office he took possession of an old government building in St. Louis, which point still continued the center of trade and power.

While discharging his duties in St. Louis Gov. Wilkinson was visited by the celebrated Aaron Burr.

About the discovery of this western land of fruits and flowers, of forests grand and old, and prairies that roll for countless miles like the slow, surging billows of the restless ocean, clings the weird traditions of the wildest romance, and how could it be otherwise? For three thousand years Europe and Asia had constituted the world. And now, was opened up a country, bounded upon one side by a matchless stream of water, upon the other by mountains that shamed the Alps, while all within was rich in vegetable and mineral products. Was it not a country where the Empire of the World might stand forever?

Aaron Burr possessed a princely intellect, but political life for him was full of bitter defeats and dire disappointments. Left behind in the race for presidential honors, his hands stained with the blood of Hamilton, with malice in his heart toward the government, he turned away from the scenes which had given him his fame, adown the windings of the beautiful Ohio he wandered, stealing like a serpent into the home of Blennerhasset, then on to the Mississippi. And as he slowly wound his way upward to the city of St. Louis, and the shadows of evening closed about the slow moving boat, but an atom in the heart of the continent, and the unbroken stillness of night settled down, Aaron Burr conceived one of the most daring projects of history.

On reaching St. Louis his well-known plan was indirectly made known to Gov. Wilkinson, who, becoming alarmed at its vague though gigantic proportions, immediately informed the administration at Washington. Jefferson at once procured the capture of Burr. Had the conspiracy succeeded, the prediction of Napoleon would not have been realized, and the American Republic never could have attained the strength occasioned by having the Mississippi within her borders.

In 1806 there came to St. Louis another historic character, though of a far different mold, Captain Meriwether Lewis.

Lewis had won distinction early in life as a volunteer in suppressing the whisky rebellion in Virginia. After discharging the duties of private secretary to Thomas Jefferson from 1801 to 1803, he was commissioned by Congress to explore the western wilds of the "Territory of Louisiana," and seek out the source of the Missouri. Captain William Clark was appointed his assistant. After undergoing many trials and hardships, and accomplishing by unwavering fortitude his mission, he visited St. Louis, upon his return journey to the national capital. Here he was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. When the results of his almost solitary

march through the canons of the Yellowstone were made known to Congress, he was awarded special honors. In 1807 he succeeded Wilkinson as Governor of the "Territory of Louisiana." His rule was of short duration. In 1809 while passing through Tennessee on a business journey to the National Capital, under an aberration of mind he committed suicide.

Benjamin Howard was the next Governor and was succeeded in 1810 by William Clark, before mentioned as the assistant of Lewis. He remained in office until the admission of Missouri into the Union.

From Switzler's excellent history of the State we take the following in regard to local government:

The settled portions of Missouri, for the purposes of local government, were divided in 1804 into four districts, as follows:

1. The district of *Cape Girardeau*, including all the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. In 1804 its population was 1470 whites and a few slaves.
2. The district of *Ste. Genevieve*, including all the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec river. Population, 2350 whites and 520 slaves.
3. The district of *St. Louis*, including all the territory between the Meramec and Missouri rivers. Population, 2280 whites and 500 slaves.
4. The district of *St. Charles*, including all the inhabited territory between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Population, 1400 whites and 150 slaves.

By reverting to a previous chapter of this sketch, an outline of the settlements previous to 1800 apart from St. Louis will show by natura enlargement the *course* of the settlements named above.

In 1804 a post-office was established in St. Louis and Rufus Easton made postmaster. But in 1808 the most remarkable event occurs in its history. Joseph Charless establishes the *Missouri Gazette*. To-day this small sheet of octavo size is the *Missouri Republican*.

When we consider the size of these two papers, the territory over which they have each circulated, their contents, we are astounded at the progress made within the nineteenth century. Then, this newspaper contained letters from Washington transmitted through weary journeys by land and water and months of danger. Now, under the magic transformation of this short period of time, it contains, daily and even hourly, news from the remote parts of the civilized world.

On November 9th, 1809, St. Louis was incorporated as a town. Among the names of the first body of trustees is that of Edward Hempstead, of whom more will be said hereafter.

The regulations of the trustees upon the citizens of the town were very light. One of the most important was that they must band themselves together to form a fire company, and must keep their chimnies swept once a month, under a fine of ten dollars.

We find the following summary made of the town, for 1811:

"In 1811, the town is described as containing 1,400 inhabitants, one

printing office, twelve stores, two schools—one French and one English—and the merchandise and imports of the town were valued at about $250,000. Peltries, lead, and whisky made a large portion of the currency. During the spring of 1811, the first market was built on Center square (La Place d' Armes), which was between Market and Walnut, Main and the river."

The streets of St. Louis, at this time, must have presented a wild and strangely grotesque appearance. Here commingled, were the French settler, still displaying his nationality by fashionable dress and bright colors; the trapper and hunter and *voyageur*, in costume half civilized, half savage, boisterous, bold, and happy; the English resident, grave and sedate; the red Indian and the negro slave. The center of life gave little promise of the "Future Great."

CHAPTER VII.

Settlement of St. Charles County—Villages to the Westward—"Boone's Lick"—Daniel Boone—Indian Border Warfare—Rangers and Forts—New Madrid Earthquakes—Act of Congress for the Relief of Sufferers.

The city of St. Charles, west of St. Louis, though settled as early as 1769, contained, in 1791, only about fourteen houses. Blanchette, its founder, was commandant until his death, in 1793. This small post afterward gave a name to the "District of St. Charles," which comprised, at one time, all the lands between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, extending to the Pacific ocean. The "district" was in reality the county, which has been reduced to its present size by repeated losses of territory, occasioned in creating other counties.

When the purchase of Louisiana was completed, in 1804, and immigration to the "Far West" began, settlements were pushed up the Missouri river. These early settlers suffered much from the repeated depredations of the Indians. St. Charles county was the seat of this Indian warfare—culminating, as it did, in the terrible massacres of 1812. Up to this period, the Indians, though tempted by large presents from the British, maintained a comparatively peaceful attitude.

In 1807 a settlement was made by a few American colonists, upon Loutre Island, in the Missouri river, just below the present town of Hermann. In 1808 a settlement war effected in Callaway county, by the French, called *Cote Saus Dessein.* At this point were fought some of the hardest battles of the Indian war. It was a thriving settlement, and situated equidistant from St. Charles and the Boone's Lick country.

Boone's Lick country (now Howard county), was discovered and settled in the following manner.

While sugar was almost unknown to the hardy pioneers of this primitive time, salt was a necessity. It was shipped from Kentucky and New Orleans to St. Louis by river, and from that point was sold over the country by traveling traders. The enormous profits charged, made the price of the article very high.

Early in the present century, Colonel Boone, (the celebrated Boone of history), while on a hunting expedition from his home near St. Charles, discovered the salt springs of the region afterward known as "Boone's Lick" in Howard county. In 1807 two of his sons came thither and manufactured salt, which they floated down to the settlements in "hollow sycamore logs, daubed at the ends with clay." The many expeditions to this point in quest of the valuable article of food, and the great increase of the traffic created a settlement and caused the first highroad to be opened in the west, called Boone's Lick road. This afterward became greatly traveled by emigrants.

Having been brought now to notice *Daniel Boone*, it will not be a digression to give here, the main points of his life, and to relate especially his connection with Missouri.

Daniel Boone was born in Pennsylvania, in 1734. At an early age he exhibited great skill in hunting, was daring and brave, and soon won local celebrity. When eighteen years of age his father removed to North Carolina. While residing here, Daniel married Rebecca Bryan. After extended explorations in the region of the Kentucky river, Boone with his brother and their families, removed from the Yadkin river in North Carolina to Kentucky. From this time, until the admission of Kentucky into the Union as a State, the history of Daniel Boone is indissolubly knit with that of Kentucky. The brave hunter's lad developed into a shrewd, sagacious, hardy and resolute, dauntless man. After perils and adventures and misfortunes, such as no other western pioneer experienced, Boone, in 1790 moved to Virginia, thence in 1795 to Missouri, then Upper Louisiana. Zenon Trudeau offered to him as an inducement to this change of residence, a large tract of land. After his removal he received this grant according to promise, and by a contract to bring to St. Charles "district" one hundred American families, he afterward received ten thousand arpents of land in the same region. In 1800, he was appointed commandant of the *Femme Osage* or St. Charles "district." The authorities requiring much of his time to be devoted to his office, Boone neglected to have the proper entries for his land made. This afterwards was the source of much trouble. His title being declared invalid, he petitioned to Congress for his lands, and only succeeded in obtaining them after long deliberation by the committees of that body. The petition is a curious piece of writing, and thoroughly shows the slight monetary value placed upon western acres.

To the Senate and Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The petition of Daniel Boone, at present an inhabitant of the territory of Louisiana, respectfully showeth:

That your petitioner has spent a long life in exploring the wilds of North America; and, has by his own personal exertions, been greatly instrumental in opening the road to civilization in the immense territories now attached to the United States, and, in some instances, matured into independent states. An ardent thirst for discovery, united with a desire to benefit a rising family, has impelled him to encounter the numerous hardships, privations, difficulties and dangers to which he has unavoidably been exposed. How far his desire for discovery has been extended, and what consequences have resulted from his labors, are, at this time, unnecessary to be stated. But, while your petitioner has thus opened the way to thousands, to countries possessed of every natural advantage, and although he may have gratified his thirst for discovery, he has to lament that he has not derived those personal advantages which his exertions would seem to have merited. He has secured but a scanty portion of that immeasurable territory over which his discoveries have extended, and his family have reason to regret that their interest had not been more the great object of his discoveries. Your petitioner has nothing to demand from the justice of his country, but he respectfully suggests, that it might be deemed an act of grateful remembrance, if his country, amidst their bounties, would so far gratify his last wish, as to grant him some reasonable portion of land within the territory of Louisiana. He is the more induced to this request, as the favorite pittance of soil to which he considered he had acquired a title under the Spanish government, has been wrested from him by a construction of the existing laws not in his contemplation, and beyond his foresight. Your petitioner is not disposed to murmer or complain; but conscious of the value and extent of his services, he solicits some evidence of their liberality. He approaches the august assemblage of his fellow citizens with a confidence inspired by that spirit which has led him so often to the deep recesses of the wilds of America; and he flatters himself that he, with his family, will be induced to acknowledge that the United States knows how to appreciate and encourage the efforts of her citizens, in enterprises of magnitude from which proportionate public good may be derived.

DANIEL BOONE.

Daniel Boone and his son established a town called Missouriton near the Missouri river, which at one time promised to become the capital of the territory. When this failed, it went down. The changing currents of the muddy river have long since obliterated every trace of this village. After serving gallantly in the war of 1811–12, against the Indians, then resting calmly during a peaceful interval of years, Daniel Boone died September 26, 1820.

He is to be remembered as *the pioneer* of the west, the most noted of the early American settlers in the "District" of Louisiana, and the owner of the first stone house erected in Missouri.

As the years passed on from 1804, the murders became more frequent along the frontier in Missouri. At last the Indians, growing bold, committed such outrages as to call for forces, armed and equipped, to protect the settlers. In the summer of 1811 Gov. Clark repaired in person to the scenes of devastation. A company of rangers, composed of the most hardy woodmen, was organized and the country scoured. This for a time

produced quiet. In the month of May, 1812, a meeting of the chiefs was had in St. Louis for the purpose of accompanying Gov. Clark to Washington that an adjustment of rights might be had. Hostilities during their absence almost ceased. But the baleful spirit of the great Tecumseh still influenced large numbers, and when the chiefs returned the horrible surprises again began. An armed force was now despatched. Mistaking the overtures of the Indians to be friendly, the party was surprised and suffered a severe defeat. The best protection was the companies of rangers, who, like the minute men of the revolution, stood ready upon the slightest alarm. While these aggressive measures were being taken, those at home were quietly building forts to shield the defenceless women and children. About fifteen of these were built. They were always situated upon eminences commanding such open views as to virtually thwart the marauders. Eventually this means caused a subsidence of the troubles.

"These forts were all built after the same general plan, viz.: In the form of a parallelogram, with the block-houses at the four corners, and the intervening spaces filled with log-cabins and palisades. They would not have withstood the fire of artillery, but afforded ample protection against rifles and muskets. None of them, however, were ever attacked by the Indians, for their number and convenient locations, with the constant watchfulness of the rangers, afforded the savages no opportunity of doing any very serious damage."

Notwithstanding all these precautions, the most shocking and brutal murders were committed from time to time. In the annals of the pioneers of Missouri are treasured some of the most hideous deeds that occur in the history of the American savage. The unconscious victim is often murdered in sleep. Whether at the hearthstone or at the plow the danger was ever present. No large bands of Indians infested the district. The solitary demon, prowling stealthily in the wilderness, was the dreaded foe. All work was accomplished under the cover of armed sentinels pacing to and fro.

But the war of extermination in the west, as in the east, had commenced, and at this hour the end of the struggle is not yet. The happy hunting grounds are filled with civilized life, and upon the continent where once he roamed at will, the red man of the north has now no resting place.

While these events were transpiring in the northern part of Missouri, in the southeastern part were occurring others that filled the inhabitants with dread and consternation. They were wrought by no human hand, but the direful forces at work were full of disaster. We refer to the earthquakes of New Madrid.

During the years 1811 and 1812 the whole of southeast Missouri was convulsed by the most terrible shocks. The people had been accustomed to slight undulations of the surface, but the vast upheavals of this period were never effaced from their memories.

It would be impossible to describe the scene. Large tracts of land were suddenly washed into the river, lakes, miles in circumference, were the creation of an hour, swamps and great basins of water became dry land, and everywhere the earth yawned with ghastly fissures. The face of the whole country became changed. People sought safety from falling *debris* by living in tents. Trees were felled upon which they rested, while the earth opened beneath.

Strangest phenomena filled the heavens. One evening the southern horizon was lit up with flashes of vivid fire. The night was luminious. The terrific grandeur was only destroyed by the horrible danger. At last when quiet came over the face of the earth, wildest confusion alone marked the hour. Villages had been lost, estates could not be recognized.

So great and far reaching was this calamity that congress passed an act of relief for the sufferers, by which tracts of land equal to their former possessions were granted them in any uninhabited portion of the territory.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Settlement of Howard, Cooper and Boone Counties—Missouri Intelligencer—The "Independence"—"Hardeman's Garden"—"The Power of the Great Spirit."

Naturally, the next settlements in the State would be in the central portion, along the Missouri river; it is also true that in chronological order Howard, Cooper and Boone counties are next inhabited.

Howard county, as has been mentioned in a previous chapter, was first explored by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke when upon their celebrated expedition to the Rocky Mountains. One of the oldest settlers was Joseph Cooper, who having made himself acquainted with the country from New Orleans to St. Paul, realized a handsome fortune by acting as guide for various exploring parties. The county was organized in the early part of 1816 and comprised "a territory since divided into thirty-one counties, nineteen north and twelve south of the river, besides parts of nine others." The territorial laws appointed officers of one court who discharged the duties of both county and circuit courts. The county seat originally selected, was Cole's Fort; it was afterward changed to Franklin.

Franklin was built two miles back from the Missouri river and opposite the present site of Boonville, on a donation, by different individuals, of fifty acres of land. It soon became the most thrifty commercial center west of St. Louis, and for many years enjoyed merited celebrity. It commanded all the trade of Boone's Lick salt works, was at once the starting point of the great Santa Fe route and its terminus, and thus the store house of all the wealth of this enterprise, and contained the first land office established

west of St. Louis, where in 1818 immense tracts were sold in all parts of the district.

Two important events connected with the progress of Missouri are forever united with the history of Franklin.

On May 28, 1819, a steamboat, the "Independence," twelve days out from St. Louis, landed at her rudely constructed wharf. Hitherto the waters of the capricious river had never been touched at this point, save by the dug-out of the trader or the canoe of the Indian. In April of the same year, Nathaniel Patton established the *Missouri Intelligencer*, the first printed sheet issued west of St. Louis. This newspaper ultimately grew into the *Missouri Statesman*, of Columbia, Missouri, edited since 1843 by Wm. F. Switzler.

The county seat of Howard county was again removed. From Franklin it went to Fayette. About three years after its removal, the insiduous currents of the river began to make serious encroachments upon the portion of Franklin directly along side the stream. As time went on house after house was swept into the river, until the danger caused a re-location of the town on a bluff two miles distant, and the very site of the place was eventually obliterated.

Cooper county, south of the river, was settled by emigrants from Howard as early as 1810. It was organized in December, 1818, and was named in honor of Sarshell Cooper. Boonville became the principal town and county seat. The first court-house was erected in 1823. Boonville was incorporated in 1839. The population of Cooper county in 1821, is estimated to have been 3,483.

The tragic death of the Sarshell Cooper, above referred to, which occurred in 1814, illustrates the mode of Indian warfare carried on in these primitive times. Mr. Switzler thus relates the incident: "Sarshell Cooper was killed at his own fireside in Cooper's Fort, April 14, 1814. It was on a dark and stormy night, when the winds howled through the adjacent forest, that a single warrior crept to the wall of Captain Cooper's cabin, which formed one side of the fort, and made an opening between the logs, barely sufficient to admit the muzzle of his gun, which he discharged with fatal effect. Captain Cooper was sitting by the fire holding his youngest child in his arms, which escaped unhurt; his other children lounging on the cabin floor, and his wife engaged in domestic duties."

Boone county was named in honor of the renowned pioneer of that name. It was first settled in 1812–13. In 1815, the Indians, by treaty, relinquished all claim to the territory north of the Missouri river included in the purchase from France. Immediately afterward came a great influx of emigration to central Missouri. This region had become famous and was known as the Boone's Lick country, (the name having grown to include almost all the territory of the three counties). In 1820, the county was

R. Baldwin

ED. STANDARD

WARRENSBURG

organized from Howard. Smithton became the county seat. In 1821, it was removed to Columbia, where it has since remained. Rocheport was founded in 1825. In 1821 the population of the county was estimated to be 3,692.

The history of central Missouri and Howard county, though brief, as it must of necessity be in this sketch, would not be complete without some mention of the famous retreat known as Hardeman's Garden. Wealthy, having won distinction in the practice of the profession of law, loving with the ardent passion of a cultivated nature, agriculture and horticulture, John Hardeman, in 1819, bought a tract of land in Howard county lying alongside the river, and resolved to devote the remainder of his life to his favorite pursuits. Ten acres in the rich bottom lands next the river were laid off for a botanic garden.

Take away Blennerhassett's beautiful island in the Ohio, and there was no other spot like it on the continent. Birds sang, flowers of every hue and form bloomed in profusion. Rich and rare exotics filled the air with fragrance. Geometric order everywhere met the eye. Sinuous walks led the admirer past a thousand beauties. "The tints of the earth and the hues of the sky" blended together to make this spot the elysian field of the west. Art brought symmetry and form into the wilderness and adorned it. It was such a garden as Shelley describes as the home of the Sensitive plant:

> "And on the stream whose inconstant bosom
> Was pranked under boughs of embowering blossom,
> With golden and green light slanting through
> Their heaven of many a tangled hue,
> Broad water-lilies lay tremulously,
> And starry river-buds glimmered by;
> And the sinuous paths of lawn and moss
> Which led through the garden along and across,
> Some open at once to the sun and the breeze,
> Some lost among bowers of blossoming trees,
> Were all paved with daisies and delicate bells
> As fair as the fabulous asphodels."

For fifteen summers it was the delight of the western world. The wit, gayety and brilliance of Missouri flocked to this "undefiled paradise" of sweet flowers and embowering shade.

But alas, the "inconstant bosom" of the stream desolated this Eden! No trace of the lovely spot remains. The mad Missouri swept across its matchless borders and the wild currents wrought chaos of its bloom and beauty.

It was mentioned previously in this chapter that a steamboat, the "*Independence*," landed at Franklin, in Howard county, May, 1819. Due significance as a part of this history was not given to the event. The arrival was hailed with joy and the great demonstration of a public gathering.

Numerous speeches were made and the event was in every way characterized as the birth of a new era of prosperity. It was the first real substantial triumph of the new civilization.

Soon after this, congress sent an expedition to explore the Yellowstone. The steamboats, crude as they were, struck terror into the Indian mind. A boat and its effect is thus described:

"On its stern running from the keel, was the image of a huge serpent, painted black, with mouth red and its tongue the color of a live coal. The steam exhausted from the mouth of the serpent, which led the Indians to look upon it with astonishment and wonder. They saw in it the power of the great spirit, and thought the boat was carried upon the back of the great serpent. Many were afraid to go near it, and looked upon the machinery of the craft with especial awe."

CHAPTER IX.

Missouri Territory—The Legislative Power—The Judicial—First Delegate to Congress—Edward Hempstead—His Life and Character—First and Second Territorial Legislatures.

We shall now proceed to the political history of Missouri territory. The territory was an organization of congress and was called into being in the year 1812. The organization consisted of a governor, a legislative council, and a house of representatives. In these three branches was vested the entire legislative power.

The house of representatives then, as to-day, consisted of members elected every two years. The apportionment was one to every five hundred white males. It was stipulated, however, that the house should never consist of more than twenty-five members. The first house contained only thirteen. The house nominated from the commonwealth at large eighteen citizens, nine of whom with the approval of the senate of the United States, and the president thereof, constituted the legislative council. The governor held the power of an absolute veto.

The judicial power of the territory was vested in one superior court of three judges, holding office for four years, inferior courts and justices of the peace.

One territorial delegate was allowed in the national congress.

The first governor of the territory was William Clark, already famous from the Lewis and Clark expedition. Pursuant to an act of congress he re-organized the districts, making five, as follows: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape. Girardeau and New Madrid. At the same time he ordered a general election to be held, pursuant to law, on the second Monday of November, 1812.

The delegate chosen at this election, and consequently the first national

representative of Missouri, was Edward Hempstead. Edward Hempstead was not only a noted pioneer, but was also a remarkable man individually, and worthy to be remembered, alike for his many noble qualities of head and heart, and his eminent and patriotic services. His memory has lately been revived in Missouri. His portrait was presented to the State through the last general assembly (the 31st) by Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, when a eulogy upon his life, character, and services was pronounced. The position which he occupied demands of us an extended notice, and in order to present him to the reader in the best light, we quote largely from Mr. Washburne's address.

"At this election Edward Hempstead was elected delegate to congress. This election took place just one week (Nov. 2, 1812), from the opening of the second session of the twelfth congress, to which he had been elected. On the 4th of January, 1813, he took his seat, as shown by the following entry in the journal: 'Monday, January 4th, 1813, Edward Hempstead, returned to serve as the delegate in this house from the territory of Missouri, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.' A question arose, whether the delegate thus elected could remain a delegate after the expiration of the twelfth congress, on the 4th of March, 1813.

"The first official act of Mr. Hempstead was a motion to raise a committee of the house, to inquire into the matter. Of that committee, Mr. Hempstead was chairman. The practice of the house of representatives of that date was different from that of the present time. Under the present rules and practices of the house of representatives, the territorial delegates cannot sit on the committees of the house. On the 15th day of January, Mr. Hempstead introduced into the house certain resolutions, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of legislation in regard to the adjudication of land claims, etc., in the territory of Louisiana (then Missouri), and, also, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on public lands in the territory of Missouri.

"On the 29th of January, 1813, Mr. McKee, from the committee appointed on the motion of Mr. Hempstead, to inquire into the question of further legislation in regard to election of delegate from the territory of Missouri, reported that no legislation was necessary, for the reason that the delegate having been elected for two years under the provision of the law organizing the territory, he could hold his seat for that term; that is to say, from the second Monday in November, 1812, till the second Monday in November, 1814; that the delegate elected in pursuance of law, and for the term of two years, could not be deprived of his seat by any subsequent law.

"The first session of the thirteenth congress met on the 24th of May,

1813, but Mr. Hempstead did not take his seat till the 10th of June; this session of congress adjourned on the 2d of August, and Mr. Hempstead's name is not connected with any measure introduced in the house during that session. Mr. Clay was the speaker of this house.

"The second session of this thirteenth congress convened on the 6th of December, 1813, and Mr. Hempstead was present as delegate from the territory of Missouri. He had given his attention to a subject of vast importance to the territory that he represented. It was the question of the final adjustment of land titles upon the bill which had been presented in the house in accordance with resolutions theretofore introduced by him. It was on this bill that he made what appears to be his only speech during his term of service. As reported in the "History of Congress," it is an able one. He treats of the questions presented with great clearness, evincing a thorough knowledge of his subject and of the questions of international law which were involved. He contended that the title to lands in the Louisiana territory, before Spain ceded it to France in 1803, should be recognized and confirmed by the United States; that the acts of the Spanish government in granting titles to lands in Louisiana territory from the time of the cession to France in 1800 and up to the time France ceded it to the United States in 1803, should be recognized and confirmed by the United States. France had never taken possession of the country ceded by Spain in 1800, but had left the latter country in the full exercise of its sovereignty up to the time of the cession to the United States in 1803. Former acts of congress had cut off all these grants made by the Spanish government, violating, as he contended, not only the treaty with France, but the well-known principles of international law. Mr. Hempstead characterized this law as "the violation of every principle either of law or equity; it declared that which had been legally commenced by another government to be null and void; it made void the proceedings of a power in the just exercise of its sovereignty. Instances have often occurred, where what had been lawfully begun, but not completed, has been sanctioned and acknowledged, especially when it depended on the performances of conditions which subsequent events had made it impossible to perform, but never could a lawful act be made unlawful. A right once vested could not, without any fault of the claimant, be either at law or in equity divested; such a principle changed the nature of things, and was, therefore, odious. "Would," asked Mr. Hempstead, "the Spanish government have sanctioned the grants made by its officers? If so, they ought now to be sanctioned; without the solemn stipulations of the treaty to support it, policy alone would dictate such a course."

"He appealed in behalf of his constituents: 'Liberality will secure the affections of those you have made a part of your family; it will root old attachments, while a more rigid plan will occasion distrust and dissatis-

faction, and the change will be regarded as injurious. No national benefit can result from this rigor; a few acres of land to the United States are nothing, but taken away from individuals may cause distress and ruin. Many of them are strangers to your language and unacquainted with your laws; their affections ought not to be estranged when extending justice to them will secure their confidence.' Mr. Hempstead than showed the injustice of other laws that had been passed on this subject. They had been so amended and altered by so many different statutes, that difficulties had been increased instead of diminished. It could not be denied that the people of his territory were in a worse siuation in that respect than others. 'It now remains for me, Mr. Speaker, to consider very briefly whether the present bill will do full and complete justice to the claimants. During the ten years of scrutiny and investigation, few have made improvements. Many families, despairing of obtaining their equitable claims, and tired of the uncertainties attending their titles, have abandoned a country which cannot prosper without the fostering aid of the government, and, if the delay of justice has not, in all cases, been equal in its consequence to an absolute denial of it, still it has caused much distress and injury. The present bill will quiet the apprehensions of most of the claimants, and although it will neither satisfy nor do justice to all, yet it will restore that confidence which has been much impaired, and will do what the national faith is pledged to do.' The act of congress which Mr. Hemstead had introduced and so ably and strenuously advocated, became a law on the 12th day of April, 1814. It was a law of transcendant importance to the people of the territory of Missouri, for it confirmed the 'incomplete Spanish grants or conceptions, or any warrant or order of survey for lands lying within the territory of Missouri prior to March 10, 1804,' which was the date when the sovereignty of France over Upper Louisiana passed to the sovereignty of the United States. The act also provided for giving to the settlers of Missouri territory the right of pre-emption to public lands, a beneficent act which extended the principle which had been applied to other territories.

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Mr. Hempstead, having successfully accomplished the objects for which he was sent to congress, *declined a re-election*, and returned to the practice of his profession, and to the performance of all the duties of a good citizen. In this latter capacity he showed his disposition to be useful to his country by accepting inferior stations, after having retired from the highest which the vote of his fellow-citizens could confer upon him. He went out in several expeditions to protect the frontiers from the Indians during the war which followed, and afterward served in the general assembly of the territory, of which he was elected speaker in the popular branch. * * * *

The Rev. Salmon Giddings, delivered the funeral sermon on Wm. Hempstead, on August 17, 1817. It was an eloquent and feeling tribute to the worth of the deceased. After alluding to his settlement in Louisiana territory, he says:

Here, by his diligent attention to business, he had acquired a fortune, and by his virtuous conduct, had gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In the private walks of life few shone so bright. He was modest and unassuming, and endeared to all around him by a thousand tender ties. As his influence was extensive, he used it for the peace and benefit of society. In him the oppressed found a protector, and the poor a benefactor. * * * * * His professions of friendship were few but sincere, and his attachments ardent. Those who knew him best, esteemed him most. * * * * * Few men were so exemplary in their lives. * * * * * As a professional character, he shone conspicuous. His talents were rather solid than splendid. Of quick apprehension, a discriminating mind and clear judgment, his counsel was much sought and highly esteemed. His loss was not only individual, but public. The oppressed have lost a protector, the poor a benefactor, the rich an amiable and agreeable companion, a wise and prudent counselor, the vicious a reprover, virtue a friend, and the territory one of its brightest ornaments.

The wisdom of history, we claim, lies in preserving the story of such characters as this. For history is but a recital of the acts of men. Better that the life of one noble, brave, true man be cherished, than the daring acts of an hundred others, whom only the fires of ambition have made visible. He did but his duty, and the star of his life is now risen to its zenith.

The proceedings of the first session of the territorial legislature which met in July, 1813, have not been handed down intact, but from the laws enacted we have a regulation and establishment of weights and measures, the creation of the office of sheriff, establishment of census reports, of courts of common pleas, of the incorporation of banks. Another transaction was the organization of Washington county from Ste. Genevieve.

At the second session of this *first* legislature, laws were passed "to regulate elections, one for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath, one creating the offices of territorial auditor and treasurer and county surveyor, one concerning public roads and highways."

The *second* territorial legislature consisted of twenty-two representatives and met in St. Louis on the 5th of December, 1814. Rufus Easton was chosen a delegate to congress.

A second session of the assembly was begun in December, 1816. Among the acts passed was one to reward the "killing of wolves, panthers, and wild-cats." At this time, also, a board of trustees was incorporated for superintending schools in the town of St. Louis.

In 1818 a session of the assembly organized the counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Madison, Pike, Lincoln, and Montgomery.

In 1819 the southern portion of Missouri territory became the Terri-

tory of Arkansas, a distinct and separate organization, with representation in the national congress.

CHAPTER X.

Application for Admission—Discussion in Congress—Failure of the Original Bill—The "Missouri Compromise"—Renewed Debate—Second Compromise—Conditional Admission—Constitution Adopted in Compliance with the Proviso of Congress—Eminent Services of Mr. Clay.

We come now, in our history, to one of the most important epochs. The *Missouri Compromise* was the result of long and bitter debate, debate in the councils of the nation that heralded the name of Missouri far and wide; debate by the leaders of thought, sounding to its uttermost depths the question of the compatibility of slavery with republican government. The thundering tones of statesmanship are the mutterings, deep and fearful, of the angry storm, destined yet to plunge the nation in civil war. So grave is the question, so alarming the intense excitement of the people, that even while decision is pending, disrupture threatens the union.

The territorial legislature of 1818–19, in view of the increased population, the number of counties admitted, made application to congress for the passage of a law authorizing the people to organize a state government. The increasing demands showed the old territorial laws to be inadequate to the wants of the people. John Scott, the territorial delegate elected to succeed Rufus Easton, complying with the wishes of his constituents, introduced a bill in congress to admit Missouri into the union on an equal footing with other states.

On February 15, 1819, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the discussion of the bill. In the course of debate an amendment was introduced which "prohibited the further introduction of slavery" and made "all children born within the state, after the admission thereof into the union, free at the age of twenty-five years." This is perhaps the first written proviso (duly considered and adopted) with reference to the slavery question in the United States. The news flew upon every wind, and the excitement ran high. In Missouri territory the feeling of opposition was strong, and it was claimed by Mr. Scott, in a speech upon the subject, that it stamped inequality upon states equal according to every principle of a free government by united states, and that after the purchase from France a law had been passed securing to the inhabitants protection in the possession of their property.

The house was divided almost equally. One party claimed that the admission of the late states into the union had forever settled the *constitutional* power of the government over the institution, and that congress had

no right to prescribe details of state government, as the people had unquestioned right to *amend* their own state constitution. The other party held that while this was true, perhaps, still congress had the right to prescribe conditions of admission for territories seeking to come into the union, and that the rights of man, as declared by the republic itself, in the very nature of things, made slavery the bane of free labor and the incubus of the government.

Upon the vote being taken on the proviso in the house it was adopted, as follows: Ayes, 79; noes, 67.

On Febuary 27, 1819, the bill came up for its passage in the senate. The entire proviso was here stricken out. The bill was returned to the house. The house refused to recede and the senate again refused to concur. Thus the matter stood until the adjournment of congress, March 3, 1819, when the bill was lost.

The political world was now shaken to its very centre by this question. Strange forebodings filled the gravest hearts. Great issues were at stake, and the solution of the vexed problem affected every part of the union. At times it seemed as if the slave states must be driven from the territory of Louisiana, totally. Arkansas, at this time, was asking for admission. The anti-slavery proviso seemed settling heavily down upon her prosperity. For almost a year the clouds lowered threateningly, and ever and anon the red glare of the lightnings of bitter discussion presaged the oncoming of a terrible storm.

This question, then, was to be the main object of the deliberation of the next congress. That body convened December 6, 1819. On January 25, the house took up the bill for the admission of Missouri. From day to day the discussion continued until February 19. A bill now came from the senate providing for the admission of Missouri, amended as follows:

And be it further enacted: That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degress and thirty minutes north latitude; excepting only such part, thereof, as included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

This became the basis of the *Missouri Compromise.* The bill had been adopted in the senate by a vote of 24 to 20; the same was adopted in the house by a vote of 134 to 42. The *Missouri Compromise* constituted section 8 of "an act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

Accordingly an election was held and representatives elected to a state convention which met June 12, 1820, at St. Louis. It was not deemed expedient at this time to form a constitution, and after providing the manner of electing another body to perform that duty the convention adjourned. Another election was held in May. This second convention concluded the labor of drafting a constitution July 19th. It was not submitted to the people, but took effect from its creation. It is said to have admirably met the wants of the masses.

On November 19, 1820, John Scott, delegate from Missouri, laid before the national house of representatives the manuscript copy of this constitution. The committee to whom the constitution was referred, reported that it conformed to the provisions of the previous act of congress. But a fierce discussion arose on the ground that it sanctioned slavery, and because in it there was a clause empowering the general assembly "to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in this state under any pretext whatever."

The house refused, thereupon, to pass the resolution to admit. Much the same feeling was manifested in the senate. But here an amendment was offered to the resolution, providing that the proposed constitution should not be so construed as to contravene the clause in the constitution of the United States which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," which was adopted.

Again the matter came up in the house, and, though the proviso of the senate was attached thereto, failed to pass. Finally on a motion by Mr. Clay, a joint committee of both houses was appointed. The result of this conference committee was to report to each branch of congress the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the legislature of said state by A SOLEMN PUBLIC ACT, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into the union shall be considered as complete.

The house and senate adopted this resolution without delay and upon brief debate.

Governor Clark, in Missouri, immediately convened the legislature in special session, and on the 26th of June, 1821, A SOLEMN PUBLIC ACT, in conformity with the foregoing resolution, was passed, and transmitted to the president. On August 10th, President Monroe issued the proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri to be complete.

The admission of Missouri was obtained through two compromises. One prohibited forever slavery north of 36 deg., 30 min. north latitude; the other expunged from her constitution, that portion making the duty of preventing the immigration of free negroes into her borders, incumbent on future assemblies.

When the famous struggle at last came to a close and the slavery question seemed terminated for time, the news was everywhere received with joy.

To all the people this discussion was ominous. The debaters seemed treading on dangerous ground and no one knew where or when a slumbering mine might burst forth to fill the land with dissension and blood. Prosperity was fast waning—markets became deranged. The need of the hour was an amicable and speedy settlement of the vexed problem.

In this regard the services of Mr. Clay were eminent. During this struggle he is said to have made the master speech of his life. No record of the effort has been preserved, but for four hours he held his hearers spell-bound by the magic of his words. He was the author of the second compromise, which so effectually settled the question of admission. His mission was for peace. He felt the imminent peril and "scented the battle afar." But the clarion notes of his eloquence rang through the land and the voices of strife were hushed.

CHAPTER XI.

Election of State Officers—Election of United States Senators—Visit of Marquis de Lafayette—State Capitol—Emancipation Programme.

The first election for state officers in Missouri was held on Monday, August 28th, 1820. The state officers at this time consisted of a governor, lieutenant-governor, one representative in congress, and senators and representatives of the general assembly. The number of the latter the constitution provided should be fourteen senators and forty-three representatives.

As we have seen before, the state was not admitted to the union, at the time of this election. The question of admission, however, was virtually settled and upon the ultimate result of the application the election was held. It resulted as follows: governor, Alexander McNair; lieutenant-governor, William H. Ashley; member of congress, John Scott.

John Scott is worthy of more than passing mention. He, it will be remembered, had since the expiration of Rufus Easton's term of office, constantly held the position of territorial delegate. He had ably represented the people in advocating the act of admission and as an argumentative speaker and sound statesman had won distinction in the national councils. The first election held as above stated, had a double office to perform in selecting not only a representative for a remainder of a term of congress then existing, but also for the succeeding term. To both positions Scott was elected almost unanimously, and in fact he held his office until 1827. He was a man of education and talents and is to be remembered as one of the leaders of his time.

The general assembly elected, met in St. Louis, September 19, 1820. James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, was elected speaker of the house, Wm. H. Ashley was president of the senate.

The first work of the legislature was the appointment of three supreme judges, each of whom was to hold office until sixty-five years of age. The following are their names: Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook, John R. Jones.

The next duty performed was the election of two United States senators: David Barton and Thomas H. Benton. Barton being very popular, was elected without opposition. But Benton had five competitors Ballotting brought no result, and in the hopes of changing the tide, the legislature importuned David Barton to choose his colleague. Barton favored Benton, who, though he was personally unpopular, having fought and killed, in a duel, a son of one of the members, received thus a large number of votes. Still he had not enough to elect him. Every effort was put forth, and finally when only one vote was lacking, Thomas H. Benton was elected by having a sick member, Daniel Ralls, brought into the hall upon his bed, being unable to move, and receiving his vote. Ralls soon afterward died, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the legislature called Ralls county after his name.

During the session, the following counties were organized: Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, (now Lafayette,) Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles until October 1st, 1826, when it was removed to Jefferson City.

Governor McNair appointed the following officials: Secretary of state, Joshua Barton; state treasurer, Peter Didier; auditor, Wm. Christie.

In 1822, St. Louis was incorporated with a mayor and nine aldermen; population 4,800.

The year of 1824 saw many presidential candidates in the field: Adams, Clay and Jackson were the most prominent. Missouri, for the first time, felt an earnest interest in national politics. Her voice for the first time was to be heard within the august councils of the already far-famed union,

a free and independent power. The number of candidates in the field for president projected the idea that the electoral college would make no choice, and that it would therefore devolve upon the house of representatives. This feeling made the canvass for member of congress in Missouri heated and exciting. Three candidates were before the people, but John Scott, so long their servant and efficient officer, was elected. Time showed that the grave duty of choosing a president, *did* devolve upon the house of representatives, and also that the choice of the people was not misplaced.

Frederick Bates and William H. Ashley were the two competitors for the gubernatorial honors. Bates was successful, succeeding McNair as the second governor of the State. Mr. Bates had held many offices, both civil and military, and discharged the trusts imposed in him faithfully and well. He was a citizen of St. Louis. His term of office, as the highest ruler in the growing state, was short, his death, of pleurisy, occurring suddenly, August 1st, 1825.

Abram J. Williams, president of the senate, filled the office until September, when, at a special election, John Miller was elected governor and Benjamin H. Reeves, lieutenant-governor.

In 1824–25 the constitution provided for a revision of the laws of Missouri. Two distinguished citizens—Henry S. Geyer, speaker of the house of representatives, and Rufus Pettibone, one of the supreme court judges, had been appointed to make the revision, subject to the approval of the general assembly. They did their work carefully and intelligently, and on February 11, 1825, the assembly passed an act providing for the publication of the laws in two volumes, with scarcely an alteration of the work of the revising committee.

Age lends majesty to the historic figure. The serenity of life after long years of action is sublime. And the hero of hard-won battles becomes the patriarch of peace. Moving among us, silently, these characters weave a spell over the wasting strifes that make the sum of many a human life, and temper our hearts to reverence.

In 1825 a champion defender of human liberty visited the land. His brain and blood had been given without scant that America might be free. After years of prosperity had passed, he came to revisit the states he had loved so well. This historic figure—this battle-scarred hero—was Marquis de Lafayette.

With the ivy coronal of sixty-eight years clustering about his life—and when the dark shadows were fast lengthening toward the east—he came, and met the gratitude of a faithful nation and the glad reverence of thousands of humble hearts. He visited each of the twenty-four states in the union. His journey was a "triumphal march." Everywhere he was received with an ovation.

On the 29th of April, 1825, he reached St. Louis from New Orleans. A most enthusiastic reception was tendered him—thousands of people greeted him everywhere. Public balls and banquets ruled the hour, while private hospitalities were unbounded.

The first general assembly that met in Jefferson City was in 1826. It was numerically the fourth. At the time of admission, congress granted four sections of land upon which to locate the capital, and the constitution provided that it should be upon the Missouri river, and within forty miles of the mouth of the Osage. The commissioners, after much wrangling, finally settled upon Jefferson City.

Of late years an effort has been made to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the removal of the seat of government to Sedalia, Pettis county. At the two last sessions of the legislature this bill, to submit an amendment, has failed to pass. It was, no doubt, a wise selection, originally, to place the capital at Jefferson City—it then being the *center* of the state and an accessible point—but a period of settlement and progress covering fifty-five years have wholly unfitted it for the purpose. The buildings, too, are far behind the times. A few more years will, no doubt, make the removal a matter of history.

In Mr. Switzler's "History of the State" we find this description and anecdote of the state-house:

> The building was a rectangular brick structure, two stories high, without any architectural beauties. The representatives occupied the lower story, the senators the upper. An anecdote is told of a representative who presented his credentials to the secretary of the senate. "This belongs to the lower house," said the clerk. "Where is that?" asked the gentleman. "Down stairs." "Why," said the man, "I saw them fellows there, but I thought it was a grocery."

This building was destroyed by fire in 1837. The Cole county court house was then used until the completion of the present capitol in 1840. This structure was erected at a cost of $350,000. It is beautifully situated upon a bluff of the Missouri river, and commands a most picturesque view of the wild river, and the opposite time-scarred rocks and low-lying lands of Callaway. Bayard Taylor is said to have pronounced the scene one of surpassing interest.

1828 saw at hand a state and presidential election. Thus far little attention had been paid to national politics. But history records this campaign as one of the most virulent and bitter contests ever witnessed. Adams and Jackson were the candidates. Local politics began to assume color from the national, and sharp lines of party issue divided and distracted the people. An electoral ticket of three was appointed by each side, and the most strenuous efforts made toward election. It is stated that the Adams party polled 3,400 votes, and the Jackson party 8,272, making the total vote of the state at this time 11,672.

John Miller was re-elected governor, Daniel Dunklin was successful over four opponents for lieutenant-governor, while Spencer Pettis after a close contest was elected representative in Congress.

A singular fact has lately come to light as a part of the unwritten history of this time. The state had but lately been admitted to the union, and the fires of the slavery agitation were fast becoming extinct. Slavery no longer affected politics, but there seems to have been growing a feeling of repugnance to the institution. The idea of gradual emancipation seems to have taken hold of the public leaders of the day, among whom were Benton, Barton, Shackleford and Wilson. The Missouri Historical Society has preserved among its archives an autograph letter by the latter, in which the scheme is set forth:

> In 1827, (I believe it may have been in 1828), I was one of those who attended a private meeting in that good old state, when about twenty of us, claiming at least to be party leaders, about equally representing every district of the state, of about equal numbers of democrats and whigs. Colonel Benton and Judge Barton were present. One object that brought us together was, to consider how we should get rid of slavery in Missouri. We unanimously determined to urge upon all candidates at the approaching election, and resolutions were drawn up and printed, (in secret) and distributed amongst us, with an agreement that on the same day these resolutions, in the shape of memorials, were to be placed before the people all over the state, and *both* parties were to urge the people to sign them. Our combination, too, then had the power to carry out our project.

But the resolutions never saw the light. A New York *fanatic* was said to have entertained negroes at his table and among his daughters; and the public feeling in Missouri was imbittered to such an extent against the movement thereby, that it was determined then to make no effort toward emancipation. If this could only have been carried out, what a hideous carnage might have been saved the young republic! But accident often rules the course of mighty events.

In 1829, the legislature elected Alexander Buckner to succeed David Barton in the United States Senate.

CHAPTER XII.

Asiatic Cholera in St. Louis—The Black-Hawk War—Railroad Convention—"Platte Purchase"—Webster—Florida War—Mormonism.

Let us look now for a while upon St. Louis. The year 1832 desolated the proud young city in many ways. The most terrible was the scourge of the Asiatic cholera. The Atlantic and southern seaboard had previously suffered the onslaught of the deadly foe, and with bated breath the people of St. Louis watched its dark pathway across the continent.

Many remembered with terror the yellow fever of the south, knowing that,

> "A king is Bronze John—his steed is Death—
> Of fire is his eye, and of flame his breath,
> 'And his lance is the doom of the foe,' he saith,
> 'Bronze John and his saffron plume.'"

But the disease which now threatened them, was horrible with mystery. And as the panic crept deeper into the hearts of the people, the pestilence floated upon the air. Sanitary measures were of little avail. Death hovered over hundreds of homes. Business was paralyzed. The evil baffled all skill, and nestled in the very heart of the city. Cities of the dead grew in the stillness of a night. And for five long weeks, the carnival of death continued. When, at last, the air became pure and the hideous mockery of life ceased, four per cent of the populous center swelled the sod of its grave yards.

The year 1832 also witnessed the beginning of the celebrated Black Hawk war, full of malicious cruelty and wanton murder.

The Indians of the northwestern frontier who had espoused the cause of the British in the war of 1812 had never become wholly disaffected of the spirit of hostility toward the United States. The tribes who had, after the close of the war, sworn allegiance to the British in Canada, and who now gave the trouble, were the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes. They disregarded successive treaties made with them by the United States, in the hope of maintaining peaceable relations, and claimed the right to occupy a region on the Rock river, in Illinois, which they had previously ceded to the United States.

In 1831–2, hostilities of the most flagrant character were commenced, and the frontier settlers were in constant and increasing danger. The Illinois militia being called out, the Indians removed to the west bank of the Mississippi. Soon Missouri borders became harassed, and Gen. Atkinson was ordered to ascend the river and chastise the Indians. A bloody engagement ensued, and peace could no longer exist.

The danger to Missouri became imminent, and Gov. Miller ordered a thousand volunteers to be raised and kept ready to defend the outposts of the state. Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, Missouri, was given command. The counties of Boone, Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, and Clay contributed forces. Two companies, one from Boone and the other from Callaway, were at once ordered to the northern boundary. It now appeared that no hostile Indians were crossing the border. A fort, however, was constructed and manned, but quiet becoming restored along the line, the men were mustered out of service in September, of the same year. No further trouble was occasioned.

The leading spirit among the Indians, at this time, was Black Hawk,

the chief of the Sacs and Foxes. He was a shrewd ruler and a keen observer, and, while he may not have had the fearless bravery of Pontiac or Tecumseh, his dealings show him to have been wary, resolute, and fierce. He was captured in 1833, in Illinois, and exhibited throughout the United States. After his release and return, he dictated his life to an interpreter. In this he represents himself as humane and generous. Much allowance must be made, in summing up his character, for the humiliation his people were made to undergo at the hands of the Europeans. Black Hawk dedicated the book containing his autobiography to Gen. Atkinson, with these words:

I am now an obscure member of a nation that formerly honored and respected my opinion. The path to glory is rough, and many gloomy hours obscure it. May the Great Spirit shed light on yours, and that you may never experience the humility that the power of the American government has reduced me to, is the wish of him, who, in his native forests, was once as proud and bold as yourself.

In 1836 a railroad convention was held in St. Louis. The growing wants of the people demanded more rapid means of transportation than the old methods. Railroads had sprung up in the east, and the spirit of progress in the west made them the urgent need of the hour, and pursuant to this feeling the convention was called.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Rollins, Bates and Gamble, was appointed to memorialize congress for grants of land to aid in the construction of proposed roads.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. It is now expedient to adopt measures for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Fayette, with a view of ultimately extending the road in that general direction, as far as public convenience and the exigencies of trade may require.

Also, a railroad from St. Louis, in a southwestern direction, to the valley of Bellevue, in Washington county, so as to traverse the rich mineral region in that part of the state, with a view to its indefinite extension in that direction, when and as far as public interest may require. And also a branch from some convenient point on the last mentioned road, to the Maramec iron works, in Crawford county, with a view to its ultimate extension through Cooper county to a point on the Missouri river in Jackson county.

2d. That the proposed railroad from St. Louis to Fayette ought to cross the Missouri river at the town of St. Charles, and through or within one mile of the several towns of Warrenton, Danville, Fulton and Columbia, the said towns being points most acceptable to the people of the counties through which the road is proposed to pass.

A railroad is said to have been begun at Marion, in the eastern part of Marion county, in 1836, but only the survey was ever made.

In the month of June, 1836, occurred the border trouble, properly termed the "Hetherly War." A band of desperadoes plundered the early settlers of Mercer and Grundy counties, and practiced the nefarious work of stealing ponies from the Indians. Quarrels among themselves resulted in the kill-

ing of one of their number, and a flight to the Missouri river. Here it was represented that the Indians were ravaging the borders. Troops were dispatched but none but peaceful Indians could be found. The Hetherlys were afterward arrested and tried for murder, being afterward released. They were long a terror in Missouri, and known as reckless outlaws.

Another event of great importance occurring in 1836 was the accomplishment of what is known as the "Platte Purchase," by which the triangular territory between the western line of boundary and the Missouri river, was added to the state. The region in 1835 belonged to the Indian territory, and was occupied by Indians. The idea of annexation arose at a public meeting in Clay county. Steps were at once taken, congress memorialized, a bill introduced by Senator Benton, the many attending difficulties overcome and the boundary line extended to the Missouri river. Thus were the rich lands of Atchison, Nodaway, Holt, Andrew, Buchanan and Platte counties made a part of a state at the time one of the largest in the union. Two very grave questions arose in the matter of the purchase The right to remove the Indians from lands granted them in perpetuity, and to convert free soil into slave soil. Both, however, were met by the able efforts of Senators Benton and Linn. By this "purchase" the wealth of the state was largely increased, as no richer lands exist in the great valley.

In 1837 St. Louis was again visited by a renowned personage, the history of whose public services everywhere made his advent a profound sensation. The visitor was the magical defender of the union, the orator and distinguished statesman, Daniel Webster.

The visit is thus recorded in Campbell's *Gazetteer:*

> In the summer of this year, Daniel Webster, with his wife and daughter, visited St. Louis, and was warmly received by the people. A grand barbecue was given in a grove just west of Ninth, at which time there were about 6,000 people present. Webster addressed the people in a speech of more than an hour's length, and spoke with his usual matchless eloquence.
>
> The year 1836 found the young city making steady and vigorous growth; a new hotel was completed, a new church erected, and the corner stone of the St. Louis theater was laid May 24th, on the southeast corner of Third and Olive streets.

Henry Clay was to have accompanied Webster on this tour, but pressing business cares necessitated his presence in the east. These visits are here recorded because in them lies a deep meaning. Attention was turned now toward the great and growing west. These men of eminence frame the movements by act and speech that open up a civilization therein as grand as the mind of man can conceive. The marvellous and wonder-laden valley becomes in a large degree, through the agency of their voices the El Dorado of the nation.

In 1835 war broke out with the Indians in the south. The Seminoles would not leave Florida and remove to the western side of the Mississippi.

The United States troops were of little service in forcing them to retreat. The impregnable fortresses of the Indians were the swamps.

In 1837 a requisition was issued on Gov. Boggs for two regiments of mounted volunteers. One of these was raised in Boone county, and Col. Gentry placed in command. The second regiment consisted partly of Delaware and Osage Indians, and was attached to the first.

The story of these brave volunteers is a long one, and over it hangs the misrepresentation of prejudice. Through countless dangers and hardships, they made their way into the heart of the enemy's country. Engaged the Indians in battle and with great losses aided materially in bringing the war to a close. Col. Gentry fell bravely fighting at the head of his troops. In his official report, Gen. Zachary Taylor severely criticised the conduct of the Missourians during this campaign. A committee was appointed by the general assembly to investigate the charges thus made. Many witnesses were examined, and the following resolutions reported to the body for adoption in each branch:

1st. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the conduct of the Missouri volunteers and spies, in the Florida campaign, was such as only could be expected from *good soldiers* and *brave men.*

2d. *Resolved*, That so much of Z. Taylor's report of the battle of Okeechobee, which charges that the Missouri volunteers and spies mostly broke and fell back to the baggage, and that the repeated efforts of his staff could not rally them, is proved to be unfounded, not to say *intentionally false*, and that so much of said report which states that the regular troops were joined by Captain Gilliam and Lieutenant Blakey with a few men, but not until they had suffered severely, is incorrect in this—that Gilliam and Blakey were in *advance* of the regular troops during most of the fight and *never in the rear.*

3d. *Resolved*, That so much of said report, which states that the Missouri volunteers and spies behaved themselves as well or better than troops of that description usually do, is not so much a compliment to them, as a *slander upon citizen soldiers generally.*

4th. *Resolved*, That Colonel Taylor, in his report of the battle of Okeechobee, has done manifest injustice to the Missouri volunteers and spies, and that said report was not founded upon facts as they occurred.

5th. *Resolved*, That a commanding officer who has *wantonly* misrepresented the conduct of men who gallantly sustained him in battle, is *unworthy a commission* in the army of the United States.

The resolutions passed both houses unanimously.

The course of events has now brought us to a dark and bloody chapter in the annals of Missouri.

In the benighted ages of man, when superstition and ignorance ruled the hour, the acts of men were seldom singular. Unrestrained passion was the monarch of deeds, and law became the caprice of a moment. But, it is true, that throughout the long march from barbarism to the present civilization, religion, weighted down with mystery and filled with fear and

rank intolerance, has ever been the enemy of progress. And, as we have said, in primitive ages, fanaticism, born of the time and place, was no singular element.

But that it should exist in an age of boasted intelligence, and that of the most degrading kind, is passing strange. It is indeed beyond the measure of reason, almost, that Mormonism should now spread its dark trail across the whiteness of American civilization.

In 1832 the leader of this modern sect, Joe Smith, came with many followers, and settled in Jackson county, Missouri. Independence, was to become "the New Jerusalem." A new era was to dawn upon the religious world, to be, in fact, "the millenial reign of Christ on earth."

The story of the life of the prophet, Smith, cannot be given here. But suffice it to say that after numerous visions he proclaimed the idea of a revelation from God appointing him the chosen one to reinstate His kingdom. Later, he claimed to have been directed to a spot in New York where were buried plates of gold, upon which in mystic characters was written the history of the ancient inhabitants of America. These, after sundry tussels with the angels that guarded them, he obtained, and in 1829 as the result of the translated hieroglyphics, the "Mormon Bible" was published. After making a number of converts, Smith removed to Ohio in 1831, thence to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1832.

Of their stay here we find the following account in various histories:

> They entered several thousand acres of land, mostly west of Independence, professed to own all things in common, though in reality their bishops and leaders owned everything (especially the land-titles) and established a "Lord's Storehouse" in Independence, where the few monopolized the trade and the earnings of the many. They published *The Evening Star*, (the first newspaper in the county) in which appeared weekly installments of "revelations," promising wonderful things to the faithful, and denouncing still more wonderful things against the ungodly Gentiles. The result was that the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered the bishops and two others, on the public square at Independence, and otherwise maltreated the saints, who retaliated upon their adversaries, "smiting them hip and thigh" at every good opportunity. On October 31, 1833, a deadly encounter took place two miles east of Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed. The Mormons routed their enemies, and, elated with victory, determined to utterly destroy that wicked place, Independence, which had been the scene of their sorest trials. A "revelation" ordered the work of destruction and promised victory. They marched during the night, and soon after daylight of November 2d, arrived one mile west of town; but the Gentiles pouring in from all quarters, met them at that point, and forced them to lay down their arms and to agree to leave the country with their families by January 1, 1834, on the condition that the owner should be paid for the loss of the *Star* printing-office, which was agreed to.

Settling in the region of Clay, Carroll, Clinton, Caldwell and Livingstone counties, many converts flocked to their standard. A commercial center was established at Far West, in Caldwell county. Here, in 1837, was

begun a temple, destined to be one of the richest and most magnificent in the United States. Good people, industrious, honest men, were attracted to their ranks as were also desperadoes of all characters. Under the profession of their creed, that all things were "owned in common," thieves pursued their nefarious calling.

They soon came to grief, however, in both Caldwell and Carroll counties. After desperate encounters in Carroll county and threatenings of utter annihilation, the Mormons accepted an offer of the citizens of the county to give them first cost for their lands, and removed to Caldwell county. But the troubles did not cease, and so great became their depredations and the consequent peril of the citizens, that discord was universal. The people clamored for the expulsion of the Mormons from the state.

Gov. Boggs, in response, ordered the militia called out to enforce the laws and establish peace and harmony. The militia were commanded by John B. Clark, of Howard county. The Mormon forces, numbering about 1,000 men, were commanded by C. W. Hinkle, one of their number. A skirmish and slight engagement took place, when the Mormons were routed and a large number taken prisoner. Proceeding to the center of their settlements, the town Far West, the militia met Joe Smith in October, 1838. Smith, though having about him the main Mormon forces, surrendered. The conditions of surrender were that "they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the state." This virtually ended the trouble in Missouri, though some time afterward the assassination of Gov. Boggs was attempted in a most dastardly manner. Those who surrendered either escaped or were acquitted, though many indictments, and for various crimes, were preferred against them.

The two principal leaders of Mormonism in Missouri—Joe Smith, founder, and Parley P. Pratt—afterward perished miserably, one shot in jail by an infuriated mob, the other shot coldly in his tracks by a dishonored husband.

Thus perished within the borders of our fair state this monstrous combination of religious fanaticism and licentiousness. It is to be remembered as the trail of the serpent.

CHAPTER XIII.

Missouri University—Politics—Suicide of Gov. Reynolds—The Mexican War—Great Fire in St. Louis—The "Jackson Resolutions."

The policy of the general government toward the states in the matter of education was thus stated in 1787: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." When the territory of Missouri was organized in 1812, this was amplified and the *means* of encouragement specified: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States in the said territory, in such manner as congress may deem expedient."

Pursuant to this, the act of congress of 1820, which authorized the formation of a constitution and state government, provided that thirty-six sections of land (46,080 acres) should he set aside for the use of a "seminary of learning" under the direction of the legislature.

In 1830 provisions were made by the legislature for the sale of the lands granted under the act above mentioned. Commissioners were appointed to receive the moneys and to pay the same into the state treasury.

The session of 1838 and '39 found the sum of $70,000 accumulated in the treasury vaults, to be used solely for the establishment of a "seminary of learning" or university. The grave duty of selecting a site for location became incumbent on the assembly. Accordingly, five commissioners were appointed, and the power of location delegated to them. It was further provided by the act, approved February 8, 1839, that the location should be on a tract of at least fifty acres and within two miles of the county seat of either Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline counties.

After a spirited contest between Boone, Howard and Callaway, the location was made on June 24, 1839, at Columbia, Boone county, said county having made the largest bid, amounting to $117,921.

The provisions for this higher seat of learning marks an era in the intellectual progress of the people. The public meetings all through the center of the state enforced upon the people the benefits of education as a *state officer*, and while the counties were striving to reap material benefit by securing the location, the people as a mass were emulated to strive for the higher and nobler components of life, and when the corner-stone was

laid it may be said that a great civilizing agency was abroad in the border state. The motor pushing on to the highest in morality and government was at work.

The history of Missouri from the period which we have now reached, the campaign of 1840, is to be marked for the deep and absorbing interest which the citizens evince in the state and national political issues. There are abundant reasons for this, and while the acrimonious debate thus induced may often have been detrimental to the best interests of good government, yet, in the end, the truth and right have always risen. Political parties are a necessity of republican government. Each holds the balance of power. The eternal rule of the one would be but the omnipotent sway of anarchy.

Opinions are rulers of men, and hence the destinies of nations evolve upon the principles of party doctrine. Patriotism is sometimes buried in partyism. Men would fain believe their own principles and their own prophecies infallible. Hence there have been bitter strifes waged between parties in Missouri, and the time which we have now reached tells the hour of their beginning. The position of our state has made her the battle-ground of ideas, and upon the outcome of the battle depended not only her prosperity but the welfare of the nation.

Martin Van Buren, democrat, and William Henry Harrison, whig, were the candidates in the presidential canvass of 1840. The campaign is recorded as the most hotly contested that had yet occurred in the country. Gigantic mass-meetings were everywhere held, and stump oratory flooded the land.

Mr. Switzler, an eye-witness, thus portrays the scene in Missouri, in his lately published history:

> The whigs and democrats of Missouri caught the prevailing enthusiasm, and conducted the canvass with unusual spirit. Mass conventions, accompanied by the splendid pageantry of processions, brilliant banners and martial music, to say nothing of political discussions, unexcelled in fervid eloquence, abounded everywhere. The state was wild with excitement, and many and interesting and graphic are the scenes which our older citizens are able to recall, of the campaign of 1840.

The result of the contest in the state, was a complete victory for the democrats. Thomas Reynolds was elected governor, John Miller and John C. Edwards elected to congress. The Van Buren electors were elected by 7,500 majority.

The twelfth general assembly, which met in 1842, re-elected Lewis F. Linn, to the United States senate. Mr. Linn died in office in 1843, and David R. Atchison was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Early in 1844, the good people of the state were shocked by the intelligence of the suicide of Gov. Reynolds. Melancholia was the only cause

obtainable. Democratic troubles and illness had unseated the mind to a considerable extent. The following note was found after his death:

In every situation in which I have been placed, I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public. But this has not protected me for the last twelve months from the slanders and abuse of my enemies, which has rendered my life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them and teach them more charity. Farewell.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

Thomas Reynolds had filled many positions of honor and trust with decided ability. He was far above the mediocre of officials.

Another event of the year 1844, was the disastrous flood caused by the overflow of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The great rise which occurred in June, was unprecedented. Thousands of dollars worth of property along the bottoms was swept away, and human life itself suffered. East St. Louis was submerged, and on the western side the waters attained such an alarming height as to seriously interrupt business, and cause much damage along the levee. In St. Louis, on June 24, the water was seven feet and seven inches above the city directrix.

In 1846 congress declared that "a state of war exists between Mexico and the United States." Soon after this, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied the disputed territory. On this ground they were met by Gen. Taylor, and in two memorable engagements defeated with terrific losses.

As soon as the conduct of the Mexicans became known in St. Louis, the "St. Louis Legion," under the command of Col. A. R. Easton, left for the scene of action, recruited by many volunteers and with a universal *God-speed* from the citizens.

At the same time an expedition was being planned for the invasion and possession of New Mexico and California, the command of which was placed entirely in the hands of Gen. Kearney. The governor of Missouri was called on for one thousand volunteers to join the regulars at Leavenworth, and constitute the forces of Kearney, the whole to be called the "Army of the West."

"No difficulty was experienced in procuring volunteers; indeed, it was a service for which there was a general rush."

The complement of companies was soon made up from the counties of Clay, Lafayette, Jackson, Cole, Howard and Callaway. On arriving at Fort Leavenworth, an election was held, and Alexander W. Doniphan chosen colonel.

The valorous conduct of these volunteers has long been the subject of unusual comment in history. Officers and privates fought nobly, and the praises of their gallant heroism yet ring down the swiftly flowing years. The name of the "Army of the West" was crowned with honor through the devotion of Missourians.

Across the desert wastes, between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe, under hot winds and with bad water, marched the Army of the West. The Mexicans everywhere fled upon the approach of Kearney, who soon made himself master of the country, and leaving Doniphan in charge, proceeded to California.

A memorable engagement, known as the battle of Brazito, or Bracito, which occurred after the departure of Gen. Kearney, is thus graphically described:

With the object of opening a communication with Gen. Wool, at Chihuahua, Col. Doniphan left Valverde with about 500 men; and after a three days' journey through a desert country, arrived near the town of El Paso. Near this place they encamped on the road. Just when they had all dispersed, and when the rear guard was six miles behind, they were attacked by a large body of Mexicans, with cavalry and artillery. Doniphan's men had not time to saddle their horses, but drew up rapidly in front of their encampment, determined to fight on foot. A black flag, with skull and cross-bones upon it, was sent to the American commander, and an intimation given that there would be no quarter. They then opened their fire and charged handsomely, but they were driven back. A few of Doniphan's men then ran up to the Mexican line and secured their cannon. This desperate act made the Mexicans "perplexed in the extreme." They then knew the character of their foes. More of the Americans coming up, the Mexicans were soon put to flight. Their whole force numbered 1200 men, and they lost about 200 in killed and wounded. Doniphan's force was 500 men, all of whom were not engaged, and he only had seven men wounded; none killed. The arms, provisions and stores of the Mexicans fell into the hands of the victors.

The battle of Sacramento resulting in the capture of the city of Chihuahua, was a great American victory. Col. Doniphan, in this engagement, with 924 men, fought and overcome 4000 Mexicans. The action of the Missouri forces throughout was brilliant. From an official report by M. Lewis Clark (major commanding battalion Missouri Light Artillery), to Col. A. W. Doniphan, we extract the following:

It is with feelings of gratitude to the Ruler of all battles, that I have now the honor to report, that not a man of my command has been hurt, nor any animals, with the exception of one horse killed under Lieut. Dorn, and of one mule belonging to the United States, shot under one of the cannoniers; neither has a gun or either carriage of my battery been touched, except in one instance, where a nine-pound ball struck the tire of a wheel, without producing injury. This is a fact worthy of notice, that so little damage was done to a command greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and of itself made a point of attack by the enemy, if I may so judge by the showers of cannon and other shot constantly poured into us, as long as the enemy continued to occupy his position. I might call your attention to the individual instances of personal courage and good conduct of the men of my command, as well as of the intrepid bravery, cool and determined courage of many of your own regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's escort, who charged with us upon the enemy's works, were it not impossible in any reasonable space, to name so many equally worthy of distinction; and did I not presume that other field-officers on that occasion, would report the proceedings of their own commands, and the praiseworthy conduct of their own officers and men.

Another regiment, to reinforce the army of the west, was sent out from

Missouri in 1846 under the command of Hon. Sterling Price, (member of congress from Missouri, resigned.) At Taos he met the enemy, and in a battle that raged intensely from morning until night, won a victory that caused a total loss of the enemy of 282. Col. Price's loss was fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded.

In August, 1847, another requisition was made by the president for 1000 men, and though the force was raised in an incredibly short time, the president countermanded the order before a march was ordered.

Another engagement, March 16, 1848, in which Colonel John Ralls, of Ralls county, commanded the Americans, is to be noted. The battle was fought at Santa Cruz de Rosales, and the Mexicans were defeated with a loss of three hundred and thirty killed and many wounded.

The Missouri forces were stationed in New Mexico after this latter engagement, and remained there either until the close of the war or until they were mustered out of service.

Among those who won proud laurels in the Mexican war was Gen. James Shields, of Missouri. The campaign of Scott was ornamented by no more heroic officer.

The year 1849 brought death and disaster to the now prosperous and populous city of St. Louis. The Asiatic cholera again broke out, and with renewed violence, the terrible scourge raged until almost one tenth of the inhabitants were swept away.

On the evening of the 19th of May, the steamer "White Cloud," lying at the wharf, was fired by an incendiary or by some unknown cause. The flames spread so rapidly that it was at once seen that nothing could save the vessel. Other boats, to escape the imminent danger, cut their cables and floated out into the stream. At the same time the fastenings of the burning "White Cloud" were loosened, and the effort, intended to save them, proved only their destruction. The whole fleet was soon in flames, and a line of fire leaped up a mile in length. Merchandise stored upon the levee caught fire and communicated it to the city. Blocks upon blocks of buildings were destroyed, and ere the demon was subdued, the loss had reached three millions of dollars.

The city presented indeed a desolate appearance. It seemed as if unseen forces had combined to destroy it. Notwithstanding the pending gloom, re-building was commenced. Brave hearts and willing hands soon repaired the damage. Handsomer buildings took the place of the old. Streets were widened, new systems of sewerage introduced, and in a few years no trace of the destroyer remained.

In the beginning of this chapter allusion was made to the deep interest Missourians had in national politics and the issues at stake, and the reasons why the acts of the state were pivotal in the sense of their determining power over these national issues. The slavery question had never

been settled. The rights of the states and the nation had never yet been sharply defined, and slavery was now the cause which threw the commonwealth into a fever-heat of controversy.

Previous to the convening of the sixteenth general assembly, in 1848, the famous Wilmot-Anti-Slavery Proviso had been introduced into the national congress. The act opened up the slumbering fires of political animus, and the great deep of public opinion became terribly agitated. The proviso prohibited the introduction of slavery into the new western territories.

So great was the excitement that on January 1st, 1849, Corty Wells introduced into the state senate a series of resolutions touching the question. These were referred to the committee on federal relations. On January 15th the following substitute for the resolutions was reported from the committee by Claiborne F. Jackson. This substitute, which was but a modification of Mr. Wells' resolutions, is known in history as the "Jackson Resolutions :"

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the states which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave-trade, made for the securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt therefore, on the part of congress to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the states, in the District of Columbia, or in the territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the territories, acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation, ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the states, and any organization of the territorial governments excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such territories with their property, would be an exercise of power, by congress, inconsistent with the spirit upon which our federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty and dignity of the states thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That this general assembly regard the conduct of the northern states on the subject of slavery as releasing the slave-holding states from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of congress of March 6, 1820; even if such act ever did impose any obligations upon the slave-holding states, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but for the sake of harmony and for the preservation of our federal union, they will still sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the states may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any territory, belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a state government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent state.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation

with the slave-holding states, in such measures as may be deemed necesssary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were taken up seriatim in the senate and passed by large majorities.

On being reported to the house they were referred to the committee on federal relations, from a majority of which, George C. Bingham, of Saline county, returned a substitute. The substitute was opposite in character to the resolutions. It conceded the authority of congress to prohibit slavery in the territories, claimed that no laws could be enacted, rightfully, which would affect the institution in the states; that patriotism and duty and honor, whispered ever to the people to guard eternally the sacred compact of states. The substitute was rejected; ayes, 62; noes, 20. The resolutions were then adopted separately. The final vote upon the whole series stood, ayes 53; noes 27.

This action of the general assembly of Missouri was indeed a bold one, and gave rise to the most feverish and impassioned discussion. Taking into account the general view of slavery, it was in keeping with the sentiment of the majority of the people. Still there was an element of opposition, and also of conservatism. Age had made slavery "time-honored."

The popular ferment, however, was to be increased. The eminent statesman, Thomas H. Benton, opposed the resolutions bitterly, and appealed from the legislature to the people. A complete canvass of the state was made. All his wonderful powers of rhetoric and exhaustive argument were brought into requisition. He claimed that the result of the "Jackson Resolutions" would be ultimate disunion, that in spirit they were contrary to the "Compromise" of 1820, and to subsequent acts endorsing the principles of that Compromise. "He maintained that the spirit of nullification and disunion, of insubordination to law and of treason, lurked in the 'Jackson-Resolutions,' especially in the fifth; that they were a mere copy of the Calhoun Resolutions, offered in the United States senate, February 19, 1847, and denounced by him, at the time, as firebrands and intended for disunion and electioneering purposes," says Mr. Switzler, who was at that time a member of the state legislature, from Boone county. Benton's speeches were electrical and brilliant, and he soon had a large following. In the end, however, the democratic party became divided. He did not prosecute his plea before the people without opposition. Among those who condemned his course, and besieged his policies, may be mentioned David R. Atchison, Louis V. Bogy, John B. Clark, Sr., and Claiborne F. Jackson.

Excitement ran higher than ever before. It was the beginning of the great struggle. Ardent patriotism joined hands with slanderous invective.

The state was ablaze. Men forgot business in the vortex of mad discussion. The foundations for the battle of blood were laid. The sceptre of democracy was to pass into other hands. The cloud of disunion that skirted the horizon of destiny, though now but a speck, from these beginnings, was to grow, until the lowering mass obscured the sunlight of peace.

CHAPTER XIV.

Election of Thomas H. Benton's Successor—Various Sessions of the Legislature—Organization of Kansas and Nebraska—Resume of Progress.

The close of the preceding chapter detailed the appeal of Benton to the people on the subject of the Jackson resolutions. There were two factions among the democrats, Benton and anti-Benton, according as they opposed or favored the "resolutions." During the campaign of 1850, and at the time Benton made his wonderful canvass, he was also electioneering for a return to the United States senate. While his speeches were masterly and exhaustive, they were laden with the bitterest sarcasm and irony, and filled with personal invective. In view of the fact that the sixteenth general assembly would elect Mr. Benton's successor to the senate, great importance attached to the election of its members. Three tickets were in the field, the whig, Benton, and anti-Benton. The rupture in the democratic ranks gave many victories to the whigs who appeared at the session convening on December 30, 1850, with a larger force than ever before. Varying success attended the wings of the democratic party. Austin W. King was governor; Thomas L. Price, (democrat) was president of the senate; Nathaniel W. Watkins (whig) was speaker of the house.

The joint convention, to elect a United States senator, met on January 10, 1851. Terrible strifes waged between the two wings of democracy. Angry debates and stormy caucuses consumed the time until the 30th, and no choice was made. Steadfastly the whigs adhered to their candidate, knowing that the chasm between the democrats could never be bridged over. Desperation marked the two factions, dubbed "Hards" and "Softs." Finally, on the fortieth ballot, worn out by the fury of the conflict, each side gave way, and the whigs were triumphant, and Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, was elected. The vote stood, Geyer 80, Benton 55, Stringfellow 18, scattering four.

Benton's service was ended. His career was one of the most remarkable ever recorded in the annals of our country. For thirty years had he guided with vigorous intellect and eloquent speech the destinies of Missouri and the west. His name and fame had become national, and while not without his faults, his love for the principles in which he believed, won

for him the grateful reverence of thousands of hearts. History now cherishes his memory for his great independence, and his matchless devotion to that which he believed to be right.

On August 30, 1852, a special session of the seventeenth general assembly was called by a proclamation of Gov. King. The object of this call session was to pass upon matters concerning internal improvements in the state. It was in its purpose a railroad convention. Resolutions were passed accepting grants of land by congress to aidin the construction of various railroads, the most important being the Hannibal & St. Joseph. The legislature did not adjourn until December 25.

The cause of this protracted session was not the transaction of legitimate business. The organization of the house consumed most of the time. The slavery question was revived and discussed long and ably by the most talented men of the state. The fight over the speakership was as if the life or death of faction or party depended upon it. A compromise, by which a Benton democrat became speaker for the special session only, was effected after extended wrangling.

Of the work accomplished at the regular session of the seventeenth general assembly, very little can be said. The assembly met on Monday, December 27, 1852, and a final adjournment was had on February 24. There was another intense struggle over the speakership. Among the leaders are names afterward to be distinguished by bearing high honors. The friends of Benton were Frank P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, John D. Stevenson. The anti-Benton leaders, C. F. Jackson, R. M. Stewart, J. F. Benjamin, strenuously upheld the famous "resolutions," while the whig forces were led by such men as James O. Broadhead, Samuel H. Woodson, and Charles H. Hardin. Reuben Shelby, the speaker of the extra session, was re-elected. The newly elected governor and lieutenant-governor, Sterling Price and Wilson Brown, were inaugurated. Storms of angry discussion swept constantly across the proceedings.

The session of the eighteenth general assembly, which met December 25, 1854, passed with little to record above the usual routine of business. William Newland, a whig, was elected speaker: David R. Atchison's term of office expired, and the duty of electing his successor devolved upon this assembly. The candidates were: D. R. Atchison, Thomas H. Benton, A. W. Doniphan. Atchison was anti-Benton in politics, and Doniphan was a whig. Atchison and Doniphan usually ran about even, while Benton fell about ten votes behind. After twenty-five ballots, William Scott, of the supreme court, and Sterling Price, then governor, were successively substituted for Atchison, but with no avail. So firm were the parties, that after a recess, from March 5 until the ensuing November, the status of each was substantially the same, and the assembly adjourned *sine die*, December 13, without making a choice. The same *furor* of

partyism existed, and, though eloquence and statesmanship of a high order existed, the slavery question came no nearer a settlement.

The winters of 1854–5–6 were rife with wild political turmoil. The national congress was almost chaotic. The people of all the states were vehemently applauding or bitterly denouncing, as victory came to or went from their champion leaders. The cause of all the excitement was the admission of Kansas and Nebraska.

It is not our purpose here to narrate the various actions and attempts at legislation, pro and con, hinging upon the question of slavery, which occupied congress during the years mentioned. History itself, at this time, can only fittingly give results. The great current of underfeeling cannot now be rightly appreciated. Since the world began, good men have honestly held opposite opinions, and have been willing, times without number, to sacrifice property and life in their maintenance. We, of to-day, can only approximate the earnestness felt in this great question. Even those who passed through it all, can now only look back with wondering eyes. Peace can scarcely comprehend war.

Missouri, from its position, beheld in the settlement of the plan of organization of Kansas and Nebraska along her western border, something of vital moment to her interests. In 1854 a bill passed congress after an animated debate of some three weeks' duration, which declared the "compromise" of 1820 "superseded" by the legislation of 1850, and made inoperative thereby, explained, however, by the following amendment: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

This changed the seat of war to the territories themselves, and here the battle waxed hot.

The effect of this change upon the peace and dignity of Missouri is sad in the extreme. So high ran the riot of opinion along her western boundary that scenes of violence and even bloodshed were enacted. Within the territory of Kansas civil war itself broke out, and the birth of the state was amid the throes of a disrupted commonwealth. The sympathy of Missourians with the pro and anti-slavery parties materially strengthened the conflict.

It was during this struggle that the question of discontent among the states took shape. There was no longer any doubt as to the "bone" of contention; and while it was *possible*, viewed from to-day, to have restored harmony and still have preserved the union, yet precipitate action hurried the nation to the doom of rebellion.

The final outcome of the Kansas troubles was its admission as a free state.

It is right and proper here to notice the prominent part which James S. Green played in the debates in congress. Mr. Green was elected in 1857 to succeed Thomas H. Benton. He became the antagonist of Mr. Douglas, and one of the most noted of the pro-slavery leaders.

In 1856 the nineteenth general assembly elected Trusten Polk, then governor of the state, to succeed Geyer in the United States senate. James S. Green was also re-elected. Until the special election for governor, Hancock Jackson, lieutenant-governor, filled the chair. In 1857 R. M. Stewart, of Buchanan, was elected over James S. Rollins, of Boone, by 334 majority.

We have now brought our sketch to the eve of the mighty struggle of the states, the terrible war of the rebellion. Forty years have elapsed since the admission of Missouri into the union, during which time her population has vastly increased, civilization has widened to the boundaries, manufactures have sprung up in multiplied places, railroads exist, agricultural products are abundant, and the wealth of the state heralds her name abroad. We have shown the progress of the settlement of the wonderful valley—the onward march of the European, bearing in his hand the torch of liberty and law. We have shown the retreat of the red man, and the tenacity with which he held to his special hunting-grounds, his treachery and ultimate ruin. In government, the gradual growth of order has been depicted. Colonization has been developed according to natural laws. The appearance of steam has been heralded. The complimentary visits of those whose words of praise became oracles of future good, have been recorded. The desolation of fevers and wars has been painted. The work of the fire demon has been noticed. The desperate encounter with Mormonism has been seen. The white banner of education has been hailed with delight. The fierce heart-throbbings of patriotism, the sharp clashings of mind over opinion, the battle of words and the war of ideas, have all been photographed. The importance of the institution of slavery has been faithfully enunciated.

And now, with forty years of history as varied almost as that of the nation itself, there hangs above Missouri, as over the nation, the black gloom of fratricidal war.

It will not here be out of place, before we enumerate the various statistics of Missouri in 1860, to glance for a moment at the republic itself.

The following English estimate will be read with interest:

The United States were colonized a century later than Spanish America; but their brilliant and rapid progress shows, in a striking light, how much more the prosperity of nations depends on moral, than on physical advantages. The North Americans had no gold mines, and a territory of only indifferent fertility, (true

of New England,) covered with impenetrable woods; but they brought with them intelligence, industry, a love of freedom, habits of order, and a pure and severe morality; armed with these gifts of the soul, they have converted the wilderness into a land teeming with life, and smiling with plenty; and they have built up a social system, so pre-eminently calculated to promote the happiness and moral improvement of mankind, that it has truly become the envy of nations. The characteristic facts in their condition are the non-existence of titles, of privileged classes, of corporations in our sense of the term, of a landed aristocracy, of mendicity except to a very limited extent, and of an endowed church. The cheapness and efficiency of the government, the universality of education, the omnipresence of its periodical press, the high feeling of self-respect which exists in the very humblest classes, and the boundless spirit of enterprise which pervades society from top to bottom. The higher classes are less polished than in England, the middle are, perhaps, less carefully instructed; but the American people, taken collectively, are better educated, and have more intelligence and manliness of character than any other nation of the world.

This, though written later, was pre-eminently true in 1860. The following resume of agriculture in the United States, though not statistical, shows the extent and variety of production at the commencement of the rebellion.

Agriculture has ever been the staple pursuit of the North Americans, and agricultural products have always constituted their principal articles of export. The first exports of the early colonists were the natural products of the forest: fur, lumber, pitch and tar, pot and pearl ashes, with some cattle and provisions, constituted the chief articles of trade from the northern provinces in the early part of the eighteenth century; but rice and tobacco had even then become important items of exportation from the southern colonies. At a late period, wheat became the great staple of the middle and western states, and cotton that of the more tropical sections of country. Flax and hemp thrive, particularly in the rich soil of Kentucky and Missouri. Maize being suited to a great variety of soils and situations, is so universally cultivated, as to have received the name of corn as a distinctive appellation. Oats for horses, and rye for distillation, are the prevalent species of grain in the northern states; while in the extreme south the sugar-cane is found to flourish, and to supply almost all the demand for this article for home consumption. Grapes for wine and beats for sugar are articles of prospective culture, regarding the value of which sanguine expectations are entertained. Cotton, the great staple of the United States, is raised in small quantities in Virginia and Kentucky, but is chiefly produced in the country further south. Cotton was first sown in the United States in or about 1787, and was exported in small quantities in 1790. Since then its culture has become enormous. Tobacco has been the staple of Virginia and Maryland since their first settlement, and is also extensively grown in Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and other states; besides the quantities required for domestic use, large amounts are exported. The sugar-cane is cultivated with success in Louisiana, Florida and Texas. Rice was first cultivated in South Carolina in 1694, since which time its culture has been so successful, that, in addition to supplying the home consumption, it affords an annual surplus for the purposes of commerce. Indigo was formerly produced in large quantities in the Carolinas and Georgia, but since the introduction of cotton, the cultivation of this plant has almost ceased.

The following is the total agricultural wealth in the states and territories in 1860: Cash value of farms, $6,660,872,517; value of farming imple-

ments and machinery, $247,027,496; horses, $6,115,458; asses and mules, $1,129,553; milch cows, $8,728,862; working oxen, $2,240,075; other cattle, $14,671,400; sheep, $23,307,756; swine, $32,555,267; total value of live stock, $1,107,440,216. Bushels of wheat, 171,183,111; bushels of rye, 20,976,286; bushels of Indian corn, 830,451,707. Tons of hay, 19,102,028; bushels of clover seed, 929,010; bushels of grass seed, 901,406; tons of hemp, 104,450; pounds of flax, 3,682,779; pounds of hops, 11,010,012; bushels of flax seed, 611,627; pounds of silk cocoons, 6,562; pounds of maple sugar, 38,863,894; hogsheads (1,000 lbs.) of cane sugar, 302,205; gallons of cane molasses, 16,337,080; gallons of sorghum, 7,343,045; gallons of maple molasses, 1,944,594; pounds of beeswax, 1,357,864; bushels of oats, 172,574,688; pounds of rice, 197,940,173; pounds of tobacco, 427,890,771; ginned cotton (bales of 400 lbs. each), 5,186,783; pounds of wool, 60,519,364; bushels of peas and beans, 15,280,013; bushels of Irish potatoes, 110,571,201; sweet potatoes, 41,604,302; bushels of barley, 15,635,119; bushels of buckwheat, 17,664,915. Value of orchard products, $19,757,561; gallons of wine, 1,860,008; pounds of butter, 460,609,862; pounds of cheese, 105,928,135; pounds of honey, 25,128,991; value of home manufactures, $24,358,222; value of animals slaughtered, $212,771,363. This flattering exhibit was compiled from the census reports for that year by Mr. W. O. Blake for his history of the rebellion.

Examining the same tables and turning again to Missouri, we find that she contributed to the foregoing, in 1860, as follows :

Cash value of farms, $230,632,126; value of farming implements and machinery, $8,711,508; horses, $61,874; asses and mules, $80,941; milch cows, $345,243; working oxen, $166,588; other cattle, $657,153; sheep, $937,445; swine, $2,354,425; value of live stock, $53,693,673; bushels of wheat, 4,227,586; bushels of rye, 293,262; bushels of Indian corn, 72,892,157; tons of hay, 401,070; bushels of clover seed, 2,216; bushels of grass seed, 55,713; tons of hemp, 19,268; pounds of hops, 2,265; pounds of flax, 109,837; bushels of flax seed, 4,656; pounds of silk cocoons, 127; pounds of maple sugar, 142,430; gallons of cane molasses, 22,305; gallons of sorghum, 776,101; gallons of maple molasses, 18,289; pounds of beeswax, 79,190; bushels of oats, 3,680,870; pounds of rice, 9,767; pounds of tobacco, 25,086,196; ginned cotton (bales of 400 lbs. each), 100; pounds of wool, 2,069,778; bushels of peas and beans, 107,999; bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,990,850; bushels of sweet potatoes, 335,102; bushels of barley, 228,502; bushels of buckwheat, 182,292; value of orchard products, $810,975; gallons of wine, 27,827; pounds of butter, 12,704,837; pounds of cheese, 259,633; pounds of honey, 1,585,983; value of home manufactures, $1,984,262; value of slaughtered animals, $9,844,449. Could the showing of each of the other states and territories be produced, it would

be found that Missouri has a greater variety of products than any other, and greater wealth in proportion to her age.

There were at this time in Missouri 2,800 industrial or manufacturing establishments, whose capital, invested in real and personal estate, was $20,500,000, and the value of whose annual products amounted to $43,500,000.

The population of the state was as follows: Whites, 1,063,509; free colored, 3,572; slaves, 114,931; aggregate, 1,182,012.

Not a railroad was in operation in the state until 1852. The Missouri Pacific was completed to Kansas City in 1865, and to Jefferson City in 1855.

The first line of telegraph reached St. Louis in 1847.

Education at the period of which we write was gratifying. The general assembly of 1852-3, incorporated the following section in the school laws: "Hereafter twenty-five per centum of the state revenue shall be annually set apart and become state school moneys, and should be distributed annually for the support of organized school townships." A new and lasting impulse was thus added to schools, and the school apportionment in 1860 reached $262,234. It is true of Missouri that "not a sentiment inimical to the cause can be found in any of her statute books for the sixty years of her existence. No political party has been in the ascendancy in all her history which has arrayed itself against free schools, and her governors, from 1824 to the present time, have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education. In 1839 she established a general school law and system, and in 1853 she dedicated one-fourth of her revenue annually to the maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely as the people of any state, and much more liberally than the people of a majority of the states."

These are some of the wonders of forty years of progress. Of the last twenty years we shall speak in future chapters. In 1860 nation and state were alike prosperous. Substantial wealth poured along the highways, or grazed upon a thousand hills, or waited for the touch of man in the bowels of the earth. The tide was at its full, and soon the ebb began.

CHAPTER XV.

Civil History, 1860, 1870—Successive Governors—National Conventions—Creation of a State Convention by Act of the General Assembly—Its Action With Reference to Secession—Extra Session of Assembly—Resolutions of Mr. Vest—Abandonment of the Capital—Gamble Declared Governor—Various Sessions of Convention and Legislature—Act of Secession.

From 1860 to 1870 the state was in the hands of the following governors successively: 1860 to 1864, Claiborne F. Jackson, (Douglas demo-

crat); 1864 to 1868, Thomas C. Fletcher, (republican); 1868, Joseph W. McClurg, (republican). Jackson was elected over Sample Orr, (American), Hancock Jackson, (Breckinridge democrat), James B. Gardenhire, (republican). Thomas C. Reynolds was elected lieutenant-governor under Jackson. In 1864 Thomas C. Fletcher was elected over the democratic nominee, Thos. L. Price, by about forty thousand majority. In 1868, Joseph McClurg was elected over the democratic nominee, John S. Phelps, by about nineteen thousand majority. The whole number of votes cast in 1868, was 144,887. It is well to preface the narration of events with this succinct statement of facts showing by sharply distinct lines the ultimate results.

As the principles of the various parties, enunciated in their national platforms, shaped in an eminent degree the state issues, we must first examine in our history of the memorable campaign of 1860, the workings of the conventions which placed such presidential aspirants as Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell, John C. Breckinridge and Abraham Lincoln, before the people.

As has elsewhere been mentioned, it is only desired to present an impartial picture, free from predilection and from sympathy. The patriotism of to-day deprecates the fact that it is necessary to invoke the sacred pen of history in such a cause.

Some idea has been given of the great questions which had agitated congress during the preceding years. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the controversy over the admission of Kansas and Nebraska, being a part of Missouri's own history, have been laid before the reader. But there were other potent causes to ruffle the deep of public feeling. From time to time northern states had passed what is known as "personal liberty laws." Southern states claimed these to be an infringement upon their rights. The "personal liberty laws" protected fugitive slaves, in that the burden of proof was thrown upon the claimant. So closely allied to the prosperity of the south was the possession of its slave property at that time, so deep lay the conviction of "states-rights," sovereign and indisputable as they were believed to be, that the statements of her bold leaders were brave and fearless, and seemingly to the north belligerent.

When the presidential canvass of 1860 came up, four parties were in the field.

The democratic nominating convention met on April 23d, in Charleston. Thirty-two states were represented. Caleb Cushing was chosen president. In the construction of a platform, an agreement could not be reached on the subject of slavery. Three reports came before the body from the committee on resolutions. A majority report presented by Wm. W. Avery, of North Carolina; a minority report, presented by H. B.

Payne, of Ohio, and still another by B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. The minority report (Douglas platform) was adopted, whereupon the ultra-pro-slavery delegates withdrew, elected James A. Bayard, president, and adopted the Avery resolutions. Both conventions adjourned without making nominations.

On June 18, the convention assembled at Baltimore, with Caleb Cushing in the chair. A bitter controversy arose as to whether the pro-slavery delegates should again be admitted to their seats, or the new (Douglas) delegates sent from their respective states. The latter were finally admitted. The delegates of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, California, Delaware and Missouri then withdrew, followed by those from Massachusetts, headed by Mr. Cushing. After the retirement of Mr. Cushing, David Tod, of Ohio, presided, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, was nominated for president, and James Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for vice-president. Fitzpatrick resigning, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was put in his place.

On June 23, those who had withdrawn (the ultra-pro-slavery delegates) met, placed Mr. Cushing in the chair, nominated John C. Breckinridge for president, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-president; then adjourned.

On June the 18th, another convention, composed of the whig and American parties, met in Baltimore. After passing resolutions upholding "the constitution of the country, the union of the states, the enforcement of the laws," the convention nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, president and vice-president.

On June 25, the republican party, through its representatives, who had met in Chicago, passed resolutions, almost wholly devoted to declarations upon the slavery question, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and Hannibal Hamlin for vice-president.

In Missouri the republican party cut but little figure in the campaign, though a state ticket was placed in the field, and the nominee for governor received 6,135 votes.

The fight between the two democratic wings was bitter, and the discord was fomented by the friends of Bell and Everett. The opposing factions, however, united in supporting and thereby electing Claiborne F. Jackson governor of the state. The presidential canvass was prosecuted with vigor and resulted in the election of the Douglas electors.

It is readily seen that there was an extreme lack of harmony in the state. Her position in being the only slave-holding state west of the Mississippi, and her participation in the Kansas troubles made the dissensions fierce. Still there was a strong element of conservatism in the state, and the feeling of this party was expressed by Gov. Stewart in his retiring message to the legislature in the words: "Missouri will hold to the union

so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the north, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme south."

Governor Jackson, in his inaugural address, boldly stood with the pro-slavery party and declared that the duty of Missouri was "to stand by the south," for her destiny must be the destiny of her kindred states having a like social organization; in a word, that Missouri must secede.

The student of history knows that the initial step of secession was taken by South Carolina, December 20, 1860. He also remembers that the terrible "fancy-shot" upon Fort Sumter was fired the 12th of April, and that amidst the chaos of events which followed thick and fast upon the attempt to establish "independence" in the south, came the proclamation of President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, calling for "the militia of the several states of the union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, to suppress combinations in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings."

When, then, on the 4th of January, Gov. Jackson delivered his inaugural address, there were only horrible portents of war in the land. The position of Missouri was not yet defined, and while as we have said, the message of Jackson promulgated the idea of secession, it also called for the enactment of a law convening representatives of the people from whom might come the ultimate decision.

It will now be necessary for us in narrating the various events of 1861, to divide the civil and military history of the state. Proceeding with the "civil," we find that in response to the recommendation of Gov. Jackson, the legislature passed a law by which a convention was required to assemble on the 28th day of February. The powers of the convention were, however, limited by the following amendment to the original bill: "No act, ordinance, or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this state to the government of the United States, or any other state, until a majority of the qualified voters of this state voting upon the question shall ratify the same." The decision, then, of the convention was not to be final. The people themselves, each man for himself, must make the choice as to the position which the state was to hold.

During the passage of this bill through the two houses of the twenty-first general assembly, many important questions of vital interest to the people came up. The scenes were stormy and turbulent. Long discussions were held as to the province of conventions. It was finally agreed (as the amendment of Charles H. Hardin, which we have just recited shows) that the convention would be a collection of delegates appointed by the people, through the agency and by the adoption of an act of the

general assembly, to perform certain determinate functions and duties, which are defined in the commission under which it convenes.

The object of the convention was thereafter stated to be "to consider the relations between the government of the United States, the people and the governments of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded."

The policy of the state's seceding was freely discussed along the various stages of the passage of the bill which was to create a body whose sole duty was to determine as nearly as possible the issue.

On January 18, the day of the passage of the bill, a message was received from Gov. Jackson, stating that an envoy from the state of Mississippi, Hon. Daniel R. Russell, was in Jefferson City, and would embrace the earliest opportunity to address the assembly. The hall of the house of representatives was accorded to Mr. Russell the same evening, and a large audience listened attentively to his speech.

Mississippi had at that time formally seceded from the union, and the mission of Mr. Russell was to ask in the name of his state that the people of Missouri confer through empowered delegates with the people of Mississippi in a convention of representatives assembled as to "the present threatening relations of the northern and southern sections of the United States, aggravated by the recent election of a president upon principles of hostility to the states of the south," expressing the hope that "Missouri would co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for the common defense and safety of the slave-holding states." But the question had been settled as far as the assembly then deemed necessary.

The celebrated "Peace Congress" from which so much was hoped, was now about to convene. The non-partisan element throughout the union trusted that the black tide of war which threatened to engulf the country could be driven back by an amicable adjustment of conflicting affairs. The plan was embraced by the conservative element of Missouri, and the general assembly appointed as commissioners Messrs. Nat. C. Claiborne, Waldo P. Johnson, John D. Coalter, A. W. Doniphan, Harrison Hough and A. H. Buckner, who immediately proceeded to Washington.

On Wednesday, March 13, the joint session of the twenty-first general assembly was held for the purpose of electing a United States senator to succeed James S. Green, whose term of office was about to expire. There were many candidates in the field, and none of the three parties represented in the joint session held numerical power enough to elect their nominee. Among the candidates were James S. Green, (incumbent) a Beckinridge democrat; A. W. Doniphan, Union-Bell-Everett; John S.

Phelps, Douglas democrat; Thomas B. English, Douglas democrat; Robert Wilson, Union-Bell-Everett, with scattering votes for other distinguished citizens. On the 15th ballot, Hon. Waldo P. Johnson was elected, the vote standing Johnson, 87; Doniphan, 36; English, 28.

After passing a "Relief Law" designed to alleviate the "financial stringency" that the approach of the dark ill-defined national evil was beginning to be made felt, which law, however, by a decision of the supreme court soon became a dead letter, the twenty-first general assembly adjourned *sine die* on March 28, 1861.

It was soon after convened by proclamation of Gov. Jackson, in extra session, but before we relate its doings it will be proper to review the state convention provided for by the bill which passed the regular session in January.

In conformity with the requirements of the bill, Gov. Jackson notified the sheriffs of the various counties to give notice that the election of delegates would be held on Monday, February 18, 1861.

The issue between candidates at once became sharp and distinct, for or against secession. While the contest was animated, and in some cases bitter and repulsive, there ran through the populace a tremor of uncertainty begetting a disposition of neutrality. Grave discussions mingled with fiery partisan speeches were heard. Various questions which sprang up, touching the main issue, were exhaustively discussed by both the candidates and press.

Speaking of the times one narrator says: "At the time when this election for delegates was held, the public sentiment of the state had unquestionably settled in favor of a continuance of Missouri within the union, and in hostility to secession, except to resist coercion, Mr. Seward and Mr. Cameron had made their conciliatory speeches in the senate; a loud voice was heard all over the central states calling for the immediate adoption of measures for the salvation of the union, and the adjustment of all questions of difference between the contending sections; assurances of Crittenden and Douglas were made that an adjustment would take place; and the general belief out of congress was that in less than ninety days all the difficulties would be honorably settled, unless the extreme republicans should defeat all concessions, or unless South Carolina should determine to bring about a war by making an attack upon the forts or forces of the United States."

In Missouri the spirit of conservatism prevailed.

A large number of union men were elected. The convention assembled at Jefferson City, February 28. A rule was adopted requiring the members to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri. Nothing of importance was transacted, and the convention adjourned to meet at St. Louis, March 4. Assembling

there at the appointed time, the convention was immediately addressed by Mr. Glenn, a commissioner from Georgia, who urged upon Missouri the wisdom of following the action of his own state in withdrawing from the union. On the day after the address, resolutions were adopted dissenting to the views expressed, and declining to secede. Following this action various resolutions, mostly of a conciliatory nature, were read and referred.

One was "that the southern states had no excuse for seceding, and asking the northern states to repeal all acts making the rendition of fugitive slaves difficult or impossible." Another was "that the general government be requested to yield up the custom-houses and other offices in the seceded states to the people, and withdraw the federal officers occupying them."

Without giving farther the resolutions which were introduced, it will be sufficient here to give a copy of the resolutions offered by the majority of the committee on federal relations, of which Mr. Gamble was chairman:

1st. *Resolved*, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the federal union, but on the contrary she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure the peace as well as the rights and equality of all the states.

2d. *Resolved*, That the people of this state are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment, all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the north and south.

3d. *Resolved*, That the people of this state deem the amendments to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty, or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4th. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention, to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the legislature of this state to take the proper steps for calling such convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution, and for providing by law for an election of one delegate to such convention from each electoral district in this state.

5th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the employment of military force by the federal government to coerce the submission of the seceding states, or the employment of military force by the seceding states to assail the government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, as well the federal government, as the seceding states, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war. * * * *

A minority report was submitted also from two members which charged upon the north the violation of the sacred compact between the

states, in that press and pulpits had, by inflaming the people, created prejudice against slave-holding and hatred of slave-holders; that deliberate state legislation had thwarted the congressional "Fugitive Slave Law," that the proclamation had been avowed in unmistakable tones, that an irrepressible conflict had arisen between freedom and slavery, and slavery or the union must perish, that a leader antagonistic to the south, endeavoring then a policy of coercion, had been elevated to the presidential chair. The report concluded by proposing a method of conference between Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas and Delaware, by which a basis of settlement, by constitutional amendments could be agreed upon.

The convention procedeed on the 19th of March, to consider the resolutions from the majority of the committee, as reported by Mr. Gamble. The first three were adopted without change. For the fourth the following substitute was adopted:

4th. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States; and this convention, therefore, urges the legislature of this state, and the other states, to take the proper steps for calling such a convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution, and for providing by law for an election by the people of such number of delegates as are to be sent to such convention.

The fifth resolution was adopted with the following amendment: "And in order to the restoration of harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections, we would recommend the policy of withdrawing the federal troops from the forts within the borders of the seceding states where there is danger of collision between the state and federal troops."

During the process of agreeing to these resolutions, long and earnest debates were held. It may be stated truthfully, that the earnest desire was for peace, and over all was dominant the idea that military action upon either side would plunge the nation in all the horrifying *melange* of civil war. This much the tenor of the resolutions makes true. A resolution was passed favoring an election by the convention of seven delegates, one from each congressional district, to the border state convention proposed to be held at an early day. The following gentlemen composed the delegation: Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis; John B. Henderson, of Pike; William A. Hall, of Randolph; James H. Moss, of Clay; William Douglas, of Cooper; L. Hendricks, of Greene; William G. Pomeroy, of Crawford. After the manner of convening the body at any given or necessary time was provided for, the convention adjourned.

So limited is our space that we can only name a few of those who, distinguished then, and also in later times, were members of this convention: John B. Henderson, Sterling Price, A. W. Doniphan, J. F. Phillips, Sample

Orr, J. W. McClurg, John Scott, S. M. Breckinridge, Hamilton R. Gamble, James O. Broadhead.

The events of 1861, in Missouri, change with kaliedoscopic rapidity, and as the clouds of war thicken, the lurid lightnings reveal scenes thrilling and strange. The position of the state is anomolous. Unlike either the north or the south, no unanimity of purpose prevails. Even as the nation was rent asunder so was the state.

Turning now for a moment to the military history, we find that coupled with the proclamation of Lincoln, there went to the governors of all the states not therein mentioned, a telegram from the secretary of war, detailing the quota of militia required to be furnished. Missouri was required to furnish four regiments, but to the telegram received governor Jackson responded as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt that these men are intended to form a part of the president's army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the state of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri.

On April 22, 1861, Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the legislature on May the 2d. On the same day the adjutant-general, Warwick Hough, by order of the governor, issued a general order, from which we extract the following :

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this state, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law.

II. The light battery now attached to the southwest battalion and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the first district, will proceed *forthwith* to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty.

The military encampment thus created in St. Louis was called Camp Jackson, and was located in the western suburbs of the city. It was organized pursuant to the order, on the 3d of May.

The proceedings of the extra session, which convened on the 2d of May, at Jefferson City, are unparalleled in the history of the state. The acts were like the rapid gusts of some storm sweeping over the earth. Infinite was the excitement of the hour. Brief as was the session, there were deep apprehensions for personal safety of members. Hostilities had

commenced along the eastern border, and in the midst of deliberations, the news came of the surrender of Camp Jackson. Among the acts passed was one suspending the apportionment of school moneys, another authorizing the banks to issue one, two and three dollar notes to the amount of one and a half million of dollars; another authorizing the governor to purchase a foundry for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; another authorizing him to appoint a major-general to command the entire military force in time of insurrection, invasion or war; another placing twenty thousand dollars at his disposal, to maintain the peace and dignity of the state.

The most stringent measures, however, were taken after the news came that the attack on Camp Jackson had been made. There was then pending before the body, a bill providing for the "organization, government and support" of certain military forces called the "Missouri State Guard," created to enable the governor to take such measures as in his judgment he might deem necessary or proper, to repel invasion or put down rebellion, declared to exist in St. Louis. Though there was much opposition to the act, it is said to have been passed within fifteen minutes after the intelligence of the capture of Camp Jackson. The feverish excitement was scarcely allayed, when far more startling news was received. At eleven o'clock on the night following the capture, bells were rung through the streets of Jefferson City, convening the legislature *in midnight session!* The following was read before both houses:

To the Senate and Representatives:

I have received information that two regiments of Mr. Blair's troops are now on the way to the capital. C. F. JACKSON.

The deepest secrecy was maintained over the discussions of the perilous hour. It was half-past three o'clock in the morning when the deliberations over the eventful crisis came to an end. The anticipated raid was prevented by burning the railroad bridge over the Osage river, forty miles distant. On the next day comparative quiet was restored, 12,000 kegs of powder and the contents of the treasury vaults removed from the capital.

On the day previous to a final adjournment, the following resolutions from the committee on federal relations were reported to the house by George G. Vest, a prominent lawyer of Sedalia, (now United States senator). Their unanimous adoption speaks the tone of the legislature in a manner that is unmistakable, and more powerful and suggestive than comment:

WHEREAS, We have learned, with astonishment and indignation, that troops in the service of the federal government have surrounded and taken prisoners of war, the encampment of state militia lately assembled near the city of St. Louis, in pursuance of law, and by command of the governor, for the purpose alone of

military instruction; and, whereas, the United States troops, aforesaid, assisted by a mob armed under federal authority, have also murdered, with unparalleled atrocity, defenseless men, women, and children, citizens of Missouri, lawfully and peacefully assembled; now, therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of Missouri, in general assembly convened, do hereby protest to the civilized world, and especially our sister states, against this illegal, unchristian, and inhuman violation of our rights by the capture of our militia, assembled under the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this state, and the murder of our defenseless people.

Resolved, 2d, That, whilst Missouri has been loyal to the government, struggling for its reconstruction, and is now sincerely desirous of an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, she has received, as reward for her fidelity, from persons assuming to act under federal authority, unparalleled insult and wrong. An armed despotism, under infuriated partisan leaders, has been inaugurated in our midst, controlled by no law but passion, and actuated by deepest hate against the people of Missouri and their institutions. Our railroads are now under military occupation. The steamboat, C. E. Hilman, engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Louis to the city of Nashville, has been seized by government troops, within the jurisdiction of this state, and the cargo taken out. The capital of the state is openly threatened with capture, and our session is now being held in the midst of armed citizens hastily assembled for defense.

Resolved, 3d, That it is the unquestioned constitutional right of the state to arm, equip, and organize her militia, for defense against aggression from any quarter; and the attempt by Capt. Lyon, acting, as he says, under authority from Washington, to use the exercise of this right as an excuse for his conduct, evinces but too clearly a disposition, upon the part of the authorities at Washington, to disregard and trample upon the sacred rights of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, 4th, That the charge of Capt. Lyon to Gen. Frost, that the proceedings of the state authorities, or of this general assembly, at any time, furnished a pretext for the course pursued by him is entirely gratuitous and false.

Resolved, 5th, That the governor of the state be hereby directed to make demand of the president of the United States, whether these outrages have been authorized by the government, and for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage, and other property belonging to this state, lately taken from our military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of our state troops.

Resolved, 6th, That the governor be requested to take instant action, by calling forth the militia of the state, for the purpose of defense; and that the people of Missouri should rally as one man, to perish, if necessary, in defending their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the president of the United States, and to the governor of each of the states.

The governor, under the power vested in him by the recent act of the legislature, appointed as major-general of the "state guard," Sterling Price. Soon after the adjournment of this "extra session," the state capital was abandoned by the governor and other state officers.

The next deliberative body which assembles in Jefferson City is the state convention, whose proceedings in St. Louis have been given in preceding pages. The convention met on July 22. The presidential chair was vacant, Sterling Price, the former incumbent, having accepted the appointment tendered him of major-general. Robert Wilson, the vice-president,

was made president, and Aikman Welch, of Johnson county, chosen vice-president. The following committee was elected "for the purpose of reporting what action was necessary to be taken by the convention in the present condition of public affairs in Missouri," viz: James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis; William A. Hall, of Randolph; Willard P. Hall, of Buchanan; William Douglass, of Cooper; L. Hendricks, of Green; and Joseph Bogy, of Ste. Genevieve, being one from each congressional district. The report, after reciting a preamble, in which it was averred that the governor and other officers of the state had deserted the capital and were engaged in forming a conspiracy by which Missouri should become compacted with the southern states in secession, recommended amendments to be ordained by the convention to the constitution. These amendments, which were adopted, declared the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, and members of the general assembly vacant, and delegated authority to that convention to fill, by election, the first three, the officers thus elected to hold office until the first Monday in November, 1861, when an election by the people might be held. They provided also for repealing "certain odious laws" (the work of the legislature at Jefferson City under Gov. Jackson), viz: the law by which the apportionment of school moneys was suspended and the laws relative to the "state guard" and to the fund for maintaining the same.

On the 31st of July the convention appointed the following officers Hamilton R. Gamble, governor; Willard P. Hall, lieutenant-governor; Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state.

After adopting an address to the people, which had been prepared by Mr. Gamble, the convention adjourned.

Gov. Gamble, by a proclamation, called another session of the convention at Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, October 10, 1861. The first business transacted was the adoption of an ordinance changing the time of the popular election for state officers from November, 1861, to August, 1862, and continuing Gamble, Hall and Oliver in office until that time. Next, an ordinance was adopted, which abolished the board of public works and the office of state superintendent of public schools, state and assistant state geologist, and provided that county clerks should discharge the duties of county school commissioners. But the most important action of this body was the adoption of an ordinance promulgating to the people the famous test oath of loyalty. By this every civil officer in the state, under penalty of having his office declared vacant, was made to take an oath "to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and that he will not take up arms against the government of the United States, nor the provisional government of this state, nor give aid or comfort to the enemies of either, during the present civil war." An ordinance was also passed providing exemption "from arrest or punishment for

offenses previously committed against the provisional government of this state, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies in the present civil war," to those who should take, subscribe and file said oath within sixty days. After an eight days' session, the convention adjourned. It did not convene again until June, 1862.

The proclamation of Gov. Jackson convening the state legislature in extra session on the 21st of October, 1861, at Neosho, reads thus: "I have in vain endeavored to secure your constitutional rights by peaceable means, and have only resorted to war when it became necessary to repel the most cruel and long-continued aggressions. War now exists between the state of Missouri and the federal government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that government. Therefore, for the purpose of giving to the representatives of the people of Missouri an opportunity of determining whether it be proper now to dissolve the constitutional bond which binds us to the government of the United States, when all other bonds between us are broken, I, Claiborne F. Jackson," etc.

The records of the acts passed during this session are incomplete. It is not known how many members responded to the call, but a quorum was finally obtained by compelling the attendance of absent members and the appointment of proxies. On Nov. 2, an act was unanimously passed entitled "An act declaring the ties heretofore existing between the state of Missouri and the United States of America dissolved." This act ratified an agreement which had been previously made by commissioners of the state and confederate government, as follows:

Whereas, It is the common desire of the state of Missouri and the Confederate States of America, that said state should become a member of the confederacy; and whereas, the accomplishment of their purpose is now prevented by an armed invasion of the territory of said state by the United States; and whereas, the interests of both demand that they should make common cause in the war waged by the United States against the liberties of both; now, therefore, for these most desirable objects, the executive power of the state of Missouri has conferred full powers on Edward Carrington Cabell and Thomas L. Snead, and the president of the Confederate States of America on R. M. T. Hunter, their secretary of state, who, after having exchanged their full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The state of Missouri shall be admitted into said confederacy on an equal footing with the other states composing the same, on the fulfillment of the conditions set forth in the second section of the act of the congress of the confederate states, entitled "An act to aid the state of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States, and to authorize the administration of said state as a member of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved August 20, 1861.

ART. 2. Until said state of Missouri shall become a member of said confederacy, the whole military force, material of war, and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said state, shall be under the chief control and direction of the president of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles and footing

as if the said state were now and during the interval a member of said confederacy, the said force, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for their common defense.

ART. 3. The state of Missouri will, whenever she becomes a member of said confederacy, turn over to said confederate states all the public property, naval stores and munitions of war, of which she may then be in possession, acquired from the United States (excepting the public lands) on the same terms and in the same manner as the other states of said confederacy have done in like cases.

ART. 4. All expenditures for the prosecution of the existing war, incurred by the state of Missouri, from and after the date of the signing of this convention, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

ART. 5. The alliance hereby made between the said state of Missouri and the Confederate States, shall be offensive and defensive, and shall be and remain in force during the continuance of the existing war with the United States, or until superseded by the admission of said state to the confederacy, and shall take effect from the date thereof, according to the provisions of the third section of the aforesaid act, approved August 20, 1861.

In faith whereof, we, the commissioners of the state of Missouri and of the Confederate States of America, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done, in duplicate, at the city of Richmond, on the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-one.

E. C. CABELL,
THOS. L. SNEAD,
R. M. T. HUNTER.

It is worthy of mention here to state that at the same meeting of the legislature, that body elected as senators to the confederate congress, John B. Clark and R. L. Y. Peyton, and as representatives, Thomas A. Harris, Casper W. Bell, A. H. Conad, Thomas Freeman, George Vest, Dr. Heyer of Dent, and William M. Cooke, of St. Louis. On November 7, the assembly adjourned to meet at New Madrid, in March, 1862.

This completes the record of the work of the pen during 1861, but we have yet to narrate the work of the unsheathed sword. The civil and military history of Missouri are closely interwoven, the one in many instances, compelling the other. Yet they are far different to look upon.

CHAPTER XVI.

Military History, 1861—Letters of Frost and Lyon—Capture of Camp Jackson—Massacre at St. Louis—Agreement of Harney and Price—Interview in St. Louis—Civil War Inaugurated—Creation of the "Western Department"—Battle of Wilson's Creek—Thompson's Call—Proclamations of Gamble and Jackson—Martial Law—Siege of Lexington—Movements of Price and Fremont—Joint Proclamation of the Two Commanders—General Halleck Placed in Command—Letter of Sterling Price—Summary of Engagements—Forebodings.

Turning now to the military operations we have first the "order" of Warwick Hough, and the establishment of Camp Jackson. It is true that the purposes of the camp were suspected. All of Gov. Jackson's acts

upon their face were believed by union men to show a sympathy with secession, and though the stars and stripes floated over the "camp," Gen. Lyon deemed it necessary to examine it himself under disguise. It was reported that shot and shells and cannon had been received marked "marble." Two streets in the camp were named respectively, Davis and Beauregard. This it was claimed denoted strong interest in the southern leaders. In the midst of these rumors, whether founded well or ill can not now certainly be said, Gen. Frost addressed a note to Capt. Lyon, containing the following:

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly poured into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property, or representatives, by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed) of any other part of the state forces, I can say positively that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Major Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the service of myself and all my command, and, if necessary the whole power of the state to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon Gen. Harney's taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his adjutant-general, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the war department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at that time, neither of my own volition nor through the orders of my constitutional commander.

Lyon did not receive this note, and it is authoritatively stated, would not. Preparations were then being made to surround the "camp." After four or five thousand troops had been stationed around it, and batteries planted on the heights overlooking it, and while thousands of people were gathered round breathless with interest, the following letter was addressed to Gen. Frost:

Sir: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the government of the United States. It is for the most part, made up of those secessionists, who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called southern confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camps from the said confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the governor of this state, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government, and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the president, and of the imminent necessities of state policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering, under this demand, shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing

myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so, will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. Lyon.

A hasty consultation was held between Frost and his officers. Seeing their helplessness to successfully oppose so large a force, only one course was left—a surrender. After they were made prisoners, an offer was made to release them on condition that they would subscribe to support the constitution. This was declined on the ground that having once taken the oath of allegiance, to renew it now would but stamp their former acts as rebellious.

The *Missouri Republican* of May 11, 1861, contains this account of the massacre which occurred on marching the prisoners from "Camp Jackson" to the city: "About half past five, the prisoners of war left the grove and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file stretched along each side of the line. A halt was ordered and the troops remained standing in the position they had deployed into the road in. The head of the column at the time rested opposite a small hill on the entrance to the grove. Vast crowds of people covered the surrounding grounds and every fence and housetop in the vicinity. Suddenly the sharp reports of several fire-arms were heard from the front of the column and the spectators that lined the adjoining hill were seen fleeing in the greatest dismay and terror. It appears that several members of one of the German companies, on being pressed by the crowd and receiving several blows from them, turned and discharged their pieces. Fortunately no one was injured, and the soldiers who had done the act were at once placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had tranquillity been restored, when volley after volley of rifle reports were suddenly heard from the extreme rear ranks, and men, women and children were beheld running wildly and frantically away from the scene. Many, while running, were suddenly struck to the sod, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle-ground. The total number killed and injured is about twenty-five. It was reported that the arsenal troops were attacked with stones and a couple of shots discharged at them by the crowd before they fired."

Great importance attaches to this firing of federal soldiers, for it as openly proclaimed war in Missouri as the fatal shot at Fort Sumter sounded the doom of the union.

The story of a brutal assault upon defenseless women and children swept across the peaceful valleys of Missouri like a wave of prairie fire. The midnight watcher told it to the horrified traveler, while the cries of the solitary rider in the darkness flew upon the wings of the wind. The strong pent-up passions against Federal authority burst forth. We have

seen the effect of the news at the state capital. Throughout the state there were uprisings to arms. As the tale was told from lip to lip, its proportions grew fearfully gigantic. And though the tidings were soon corrected, as to the details of the firing, the excitement could not be allayed. Whether right or wrong in doing so, whether it was the single assault of some desperate citizen, the onset of an armed mob, or wanton and brutal madness, that caused the firing, cannot now, amid the conflicting accounts, be definitely settled. But the die was cast. The soil of Missouri must drink the blood of her sons.

Two days after the onslaught we have depicted, Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, who had charge of the western department, returned to St. Louis from Washington. He immediately issued a proclamation to the people in which he deplored the existing state of things, assured the people that no "unnecessary force" would be used in "preserving the public peace," and bade them return to their respective avocations and abstain "from heated discussions."

In receiving the news, shortly afterward, of the passage of the "military bill" by the legislature, (the bill passed fifteen minutes after the news of the capture of Camp Jackson,) Gen. Harney issued another proclamation in which he defines the position of the government with regard to Missouri:

"It is with regret that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of the general assembly of Missouri, known as the military bill, which is the result, no doubt, of the temporary excitement that now pervades the public mind. This bill cannot be regarded in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other states. Manifestly its most material provisions are in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States. To this extent it is nullity, and cannot, and ought not to be upheld or regarded by the good citizens of Missouri. There are obligations resting upon the people of Missouri under the constitution and laws of the United States which are paramount, and which, I trust, you will carefully consider and weigh well before you allow yourselves to be carried out of the union, under the form of yielding obedience to this military bill, which is clearly in violation of your duties as citizens of the United States. It must be apparent to every one who has taken a proper and unbiased view of the subject, that, whatever may be the termination of the unfortunate condition of things in respect to the so-called "Cotton States," Missouri must share the destiny of the union. Her geographical position, her soil, productions, and, in short, all her material interests point to this result. We cannot shut our eyes against this controlling fact. It is seen and its force is felt throughout the nation. So important is this regarded to the great interests of the country, that I venture to express the opinion that the whole power of the government of the United States, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in her present position in the union. I express to you, in all frankness and sincerity, my own deliberate convictions, without assuming to speak for the government of the United States, whose authority, here and elsewhere, I shall, at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavor faithfully to uphold."

The spirit evinced by Gen. Harney's proclamations was first conciliation and peace; second, the preservation of the union as far as Missouri

was concerned by force of arms. As a further witness to the desire of both the state and federal forces for an aversion of the horrors of civil war, is the following agreement, which explains itself:

St. Louis, May 21, 1861.

"The undersigned, officers of the United States government, and of the government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly that they have, this day, had a personal interview in this city, in which it has been mutually understood, without the semblance of dissent on either part, that each of them has no other than a common object equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri: that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the state in subordination to the laws of the general and the state governments. It being thus understood, there seems no reasons why every citizen should not confide in the proper officers of the general and state governments to restore quiet; and, as the best means of offering no counter influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each other's rights throughout the state, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized power, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings which can only disturb the public peace. Gen. Price, having by commission, full authority over the militia of the state of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the state officers to maintain order within the state among the people thereof; and Gen. Harney, publicly declares, that this object being assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies, which he most earnestly desires to avoid. We, the undersigned, do therefore mutually enjoin upon the people of the state, to attend to their civil business, of whatsoever sort it may be; and it is to be hoped that the unquiet elements, which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace, may soon subside and be remembered only to be deplored.

Wm. S. Harney, Brigadier General Commanding.
Sterling Price, Major General M. S. G.

This compact though so explicit in its declarations, was not long in force. The authorities in Washington did not approve of it. On the 31st of May, Capt. Lyon succeeded Gen. Harney in command. On June the 11th, another effort was made at reconciliation. A four hours' interview was held in St. Louis between Gen. N. Lyon, Col. Frank P. Blair and Maj. H. A. Conant, on the one side, and Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and Thomas L. Snead, on the other. The only object attained was the development of the fact that no peaceful means could produce the desired quiet. The representatives of the state government withdrew, and soon after Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service fifty thousand of the state militia. From the two extracts which we give here the demands at the interview of the state and federal governments are respectively shown. Lyon demanded: "That I would disband the State Guard and break up its organization; that I would disarm all the companies which had been armed by the state; that I would pledge myself not to attempt to organize the militia under the military bill; that I would repress all insurrectionary movements within the state; that I

would maintain a strict neutrality in the present unhappy contest."

* * * *They* refused to disarm their own home guards, and insisted that the federal government should enjoy an unrestricted right to move and station its troops throughout the state, whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary for the protection of the "loyal subjects" of the federal government, or for the repelling of invasion, and they plainly announced that it was the intention of the administration to take military occupation, under these pretexts, of the whole state, and to reduce it as avowed by Gen. Lyon himself, to the 'exact condition of Maryland.'"

Gov. Jackson's proclamation concludes thus:

> While it is your duty to obey all the constitutional requirements of the Federal government, it is equally my duty to advise you that your first allegiance is due to your own state, and that you are under no obligations whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has enthroned itself at Washington, nor to submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this state. No brave or true-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other. Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously, the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes.

Immediately after the issue of this, the federal troops under Gen. Lyon took possession of Jefferson City, Gov. Jackson having previously retired to Boonville. Leaving Col. Henry Boernstein in command, at Jefferson City, Gen. Lyon proceeded up the river, and on the 17th encountered the state troops, midway between Boonville and Rocheport, where an engagement ensued, resulting in the defeat of the state troops and the occupation of Camp Vest, at Boonville, by the federal forces. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all; the state troops numbered 1,500. Neither side engaged all its men. The loss was slight.

Civil war was now duly inaugurated. Limited space will not allow us to detail the various movements on either side, nor to describe the battles which were fought. We overcome the difficulty as nearly as possible by a table which we append to the chapter and to which we refer the reader.

Gen. Lyon issued a proclamation, at Boonville, reiterating that the federal forces in his command would be used only to maintain the authority of the general government, and the protection of law-abiding citizens. He also declared that the compact between Price and Harney had been disregarded by the state forces, and that the state officers had by word and act virtually declared war. Gov. Jackson proceeded to Arrow Rock, then to Syracuse. He had here some six hundred men. Lyon dispatched Capt. Totten to this point with orders to capture him. Jackson hearing of his approach moved toward the south.

The condition of affairs is now described as follows:

Military affairs now progressed so rapidly that the force concentrated

in the state reached 10,000 men, 2,500 of whom were stationed at Hermann and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rolla, the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific railroad; 1,000 on the North Missouri railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo. In addition to this, there was a force of 2,500 remaining at St. Louis, which could be increased to 10,000 in a few hours, by accession from neighboring camps in Illinois. These troops held the entire portion of the state north of the river, the southeast quarter lying between the Mississippi and a line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, thus giving to the federal government, the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Joseph and Bird's Point, as a base of operations, with the rivers and railroads as a means of transportation.

Early in July the western department was created, comprising the states and territories between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river and the state of Illinois, with headquarters at St. Louis. Gen. Fremont was placed in command.

Gen. Price was now being reinforced by McCulloch with troops from Arkansas and the confederate states. The scene of operations was the southwestern counties. On the 10th of August the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, in which the brave, but neglected Lyon was killed The confederates gained a complete victory. Their fighting was valiant in the extreme. The battle is recorded as one of the most bloody in the annals of the war.

The state convention, whose proceedings we have recorded, convened on the 22d of July. On the 31st, the day Gov. Gamble's address to the people was adopted, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, in the absence of Jackson, issued a proclamation stating that "Under the existing circumstances, it is his" (Gov. Jackson's) "clear duty to accept the actual situation of affairs, and simplify the real issues, by making, under the statute above mentioned," (viz: An act authorizing the governor to take such measures as in his judgment he may deem necessary to repel invasion or put down rebellion) "and subject to the future control of the general assembly and the people, a provisional declaration, in the name and on behalf of the people of Missouri, that her union with the northern states has been dissolved by their acts of war upon her."

Almost contemporaneous with this appeared Gen. Jeff. Thompson's spirited call:

Come now, strike while the iron is hot! Our enemies are whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri. General Hardee advances in the center, Gen. Pillow on the right, Gen. McCulloch on the left, with twenty thousand brave southern hearts to our aid. So leave your ploughs in the furrow, and your oxen in the yoke, and rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes, and sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of our state! Brave sons of the ninth district, come and join us! We have plenty of ammunition,

and the cattle on ten thousand hills are ours. We have forty thousand Belgian muskets coming; but bring your guns and muskets with you, if you have them, if not, come without them. We will strike your foes like a southern thunderbolt, and soon our camp-fires will illuminate the Merrimac and Missouri. Come, turn out!

JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

We can in no wise better contrast the two powers in the state and the military operations which each proposed, than by the following extracts from proclamations issued respectively, August 3d and 5th, by Governors Gamble and Jackson:

All citizens who are embodied under the act of the last session of the general assembly, popularly called the "military law," are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded; the commissions issued under it, as well as the commission under the act of the same session for the appointment of a major-general, have been annulled, and all soldiers and officers are enjoined to cease action in a military capacity. The officers and their troops belonging to the confederate states, who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue upon the soil of this state, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our state the horrors of war, which Missouri desires to avoid. They are, therefore, notified to depart at once from the state.

Given under my hand as governor, and under the great seal of the state of Missouri, at Jefferson City, this 3d day of August, 1861.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by said act, I, Claiborne F. Jackson, governor of the state of Missouri, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of my intentions, and firmly believing that I am herein carrying into effect the will of the people of Missouri, do hereby, in their name, by their authority, and on their behalf, and subject at all times to their free and unbiased control, make and publish this provisional declaration, that by the acts of the people and government of the United States of America, the political connection heretofore existing between said states and the people and government of Missouri is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that the state of Missouri, as a sovereign, free, and independent republic, has full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may do.

Published and declared at New Madrid, Missouri, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

Notwithstanding the call of Thompson, the proclamation of Gov. Jackson, and the subsequent victory at Wilson's creek, which we have mentioned, the confederate forces did not proceed on their previously planned line of march to the great prize of St. Louis. Proclamations, boasting of the victory, were issued, one by McCulloch and one by Price, but the forces under them remained quiet, near Springfield. Recruits, however, were being mustered in in the western counties. A lack of provisions embarrassed the confederates. Meantime, Fremont was being re-inforced by large numbers of federals from the northwest.

One terrible effect came from the battle of Wilson's Creek—the martial law. In the imminence of the crisis, which the news of the battle caused, Gov. Gamble called into service 42,000 men of the militia to serve for six months, unless peace be sooner restored. Lawlessness of every character and of all parties was an attendant of the chaotic times. In order to stop the reign of violence Fremont appointed J. McKinstry provost-marshal-general of the state, and declared a martial law which announced that all persons within the lines of the army of the occupation (extending from Leavenworth, by way of Jefferson City, to Cape Girardeau), "if taken with arms in their hands, should be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty, shot; that the property of all persons who should be proven to have taken an active part with the enemies of the government, should be confiscated for public use, and their slaves declared free; that all persons engaged in the destruction of bridges and railroads, etc., should suffer the extreme penalty of the law," etc., etc.

On September 2d, this was replied to by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, in a proclamation, stating, "that for every member of the Missouri state guard, or soldier of our allies, the armies of the Confederate States, who shall be put to death in pursuance of the said order of Gen. Fremont, I will hang, draw, and quarter a minion of said Abraham Lincoln," and, "if this rule is to be adopted (and it must first be done by our enemies), I intend to exceed Gen. Fremont in his excesses, and will make all tories that come within my reach rue the day that a different policy was adopted by their leaders."

September was chiefly passed by Fremont in making preparations, at St. Louis, for an aggressive movement toward the southwest. The plan was, to overwhelm the confederates, and push them from the state.

Gen. Price having recruited his forces in the southwest, moved in the latter part of July toward Lexington. His line of march made a great curve toward the Kansas border, so that in reality he approached Lexington from the west. An alienation had sprung up between Price und McCulloch, resulting in the withdrawal of the latter from the state. Notwithstanding this, Price had a formidable force. The siege and assault upon Lexington was the second important engagement in the campaign of 1861, and resulted in a confederate victory. The white flag of surrender was raised on the 20th, and about 3,000 union soldiers became prisoners of war.

The news of this defeat started Fremont into action. Apprehending that Gen. Price would move on to Jefferson City, he marched to that place and took possession on September 28. Gen. Fremont's plan was to move immediately upon Price, defeat him before he could be joined by McCulloch, who was collecting forces in Arkansas, march to

Little Rock, and then "on to New Orleans," and assist greatly in rapidly terminating the war.

On the 30th of September, Price abandoned Lexington and moved south. Gen. Fremont took the field, and approached the enemy at Springfield, where occurred the justly celebrated charge of Zagonyi. An important engagement seemed imminent. Gen. Fremont had determined on a "forward movement" that would engage Gen. Price's army (which having pushed on through Neosho to Pineville, and having been reinforced by McCulloch, was moving 40,000 strong, it was reported, on Springfield), when the order, November 2, came, relieving him of his command. The result of this was that there was no contest in the southwest, and the Union army fell back toward St. Louis, and Gen. Price established headquarters for the winter at Neosho.

Gen. Fremont had been charged with the losses at Wilson's Creek and Lexington, he having failed to send the proper reinforcements in both cases. He was superseded by Hunter, who five days afterward was superseded by Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck.

On November 1, the following agreement was entered into by Generals Price and Fremont:

To all peaceably disposed Citizens of the State of Missouri, Greeting:

WHEREAS, A solemn agreement has been entered into by and between Major-Generals Freemont and Price respectively commanding antagonistic forces in the state of Missouri, to the effect that in future, arrests or forcible interference by armed or unarmed parties of citizens within the limits of said state, for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families, now broken up for such causes, may be re-united, and that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to armies in the field.

Therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern:

1. No arrests whatever, on account of political opinions, or for the merely private expressions of the same, shall hereafter be made within the limits of the state of Missouri; and all persons who may have been arrested and are held to answer on such charges only, shall be forthwith released. But it is expressly declared, that nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to bar, or interfere with any of the usual and regular proceedings of the established courts under statutes and orders, made and provided for such offenses.

2. All peaceably disposed citizens who may have been driven from their homes because of their political opinions, or who may have left them for fear of force or violence, are hereby advised and permitted to return, upon the faith of our positive assurance, that while so returning, they shall receive protection from both armies in the field whenever it can be given.

3. All bodies of armed men acting without the authority or recognition of the Major-Generals before named, and not legitimately connected with the armies in the field, are hereby ordered at once to disband.

4. Any violation of either of the foregoing articles shall subject the offender to the penalty of military law, according to the nature of the offense.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid Major-General John C. Fremont, at Springfield, Mo., on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, and Major-General Sterling Price, at Cassville, on this fifth day of November, A. D. 1861, have hereunto set their hands, and hereby mutually pledge their earnest efforts to the enforcement

of the above articles of agreement, according to their full tenor and effect, to the best of their ability.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding U. S. A.
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Commanding M. S. G.

On the 7th of November, Gen. Hunter, then in command, addressed a letter to Gen. Price, in which he stated that he would "in no manner recognize the agreement," and forbade its issuance as a joint proclamation. The main reason assigned for this was, that it would interfere with the enforcement of the martial law.

Near the close of the month of November, from his encampment at Neosho, Gen. Price issued a stirring and famous appeal to the people of Missouri for fifty thousand men to join his standard. As the closing campaign document of 1861, it is a wonderful paper. We copy the latter half of it:

We must drive the oppressor from our land. I must have 50,000 men. Now is the crisis of your fate; now the golden opportunity to save the state! Now is the day of your political salvation! The time of enlistment of our brave band is beginning to expire. Do not tax their patience beyond endurance. Do not longer sicken their hearts by hope deferred. They begin to enquire, "Where are our friends?" Who shall give them answer? Boys and small property holders have, in the main, fought the battles for the protection of your property, and when they ask, "Where are the men for whom we are fighting?" how shall I, how can I explain? Citizens of Missouri, I call upon you by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, delay no longer. "Let the dead bury the dead." Leave your property to take care of itself; commend your homes to the protection of God, and merit the admiration and love of childhood and womanhood, by showing yourselves MEN, the sons of the brave and free, who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri, not for a week, or a month, but to free your country.

Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires—
God and your native land.

The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost—lost, too, just at the moment when all might be forever saved. Numbers give strength. Numbers intimidate the foe. Numbers save the necessity, often, of fighting battles. Numbers make our arms irresistible. Numbers command universal respect and insure confidence. We *must* have men; 50,000 men! Let the herdsman leave his folds. Let the farmer leave his fields. Let the mechanic leave his shop. Let the lawyer leave his office till we restore the supremacy of the law. Let the aspirants for office and place, know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism, and may be found wanting. If there be any craven, crouching spirits, who have not greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let *them* stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented field.

Come with supplies of clothing, and with tents, if you can procure them. Come with your guns of any description, that can be made to bring down a foe.

If you have no arms, come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible. Bring cooking untensils, and rations for a few weeks. Bring blankets, and heavy shoes, and extra bed clothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army except those necessary for baggage transportation. We must have 50,000 men. Give me these men, and by the help of God, I will drive the hireling bands of thieves and marauders from the state. But if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength, and avail themselves of this propitious moment to strike for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you.

You will be advised in time, at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home. What if it be taken—all taken. We have $200,000,000 worth of northern means in Missouri which cannot be removed. When we are once free, the amount will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of his country. We shall have our property, or its value with interest. But in the name of God, and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations infinitely higher than money! Are we a generation of driveling, sniveling, degraded slaves? Or are we *men*, who dare assert and maintain the right which cannot be surrendered, and defend those principles of everlasting rectitude, pure and high, and sacred, like God, their author? Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country, and a just government, and the bondage of your children? I will never see the chains fastened upon my country! I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil in which to repose, but I will not live to see my people enslaved!

Do I hear your shouts? Is that your war cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming? Fifty thousand men! Missouri shall move to victory, with the tread of a giant! Come on, my brave boys, fifty thousand heroes, gallant, unconquerable southern men! we await your coming.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Commanding.

We copy the following tabular statement of the various engagements in Missouri in 1861 from Appleton's American Cyclopedia, annual volume, 1861, page 496:

PLACE.	DATE.	FEDERAL LOSS.			CONFED'E LOSS		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Athens	Aug. 5	....	....	....	43	....	....
Belmont	Nov. 6	84	288	235	261	427	278
" (naval)	Nov. 6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bird's Point	July 8	....	....	....	3	8	....
Bennett's Mills	Sept. 1	2	8	....	....	....	....
Big Harrison Creek	Oct. 19	2	14	....	14	....	8
Big River Bridge	Oct. 15	1	7	52	20	4	....
Bolivar Heights	Oct. 16	7	....	....	150	....	....
Blue Mills Landing	Sept. 17	16	80	....	10	60	....
Boonville	June 17	2	....	....	50	....	....
"	Sept. 13	1	4	....	12	30	....
Camp Talbot	Sept. 16	....	....	....	30	....	5
Carthage	July 5	13	31	....	300	....	....

STATEMENT OF ENGAGEMENTS—Continued.

PLACE.	DATE.	FEDERAL LOSS.			CONFED'E LOSS.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Cass County	Nov. 16	1	6	....	40	....	17
Charlestown	Aug. 18	....	....	....	....	....	40
"	Oct. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cole	June 18	....	....	....	15	20	30
Dent County	Sept. 1	2	7	....	....	....	....
Dyer's Mills*	Oct. 28	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dug Spring	Aug. 2	8	30	....	40	44	....
Dunksburg	Dec. 2	....	....	....	7	10	....
Farmington	July 1	....	....	....	5	....	....
Florida†	July 8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forsyth	July 28	....	....	....	5	7	....
Fredericktown	Aug. 16	....	....	....	....	....	12
"	Oct. 22	30	....	....	200	....	....
Fulton	July 17	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgetown	Aug. 11	....	....	....	....	....	22
Glasgow	Dec. 7	....	....	....	....	....	25
Greytown	Aug. 29	....	....	....	....	....	23
Houston	Nov. 4	....	....	....	....	....	32
Jefferson City‡	June 15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lancaster	Nov. 24	1	2	....	13	....	....
Liberty	June 19	....	....	....	....	....	35
Lebanon	Oct. 13	1	....	....	27	12	36
Linn Creek	Oct. 14	....	....	....	....	....	37
Lexington	Oct. 16	....	....	....	....	....	60
"	Aug. 29	1	6	....	8	20	....
"	Sept. 30	42	108	2500	25	75	....
Mills' Landing	Sept. 17	12	85	....	....	....	....
Mariatown	Sept. 17	....	....	....	7	....	....
Neosho	July 3	....	....	....	....	....	94
Osceola	Dec. 17	....	....	....	....	....	300
Papinsville	Sept. 21	17	....	....	40	....	100
Platte City	Nov. 2	....	....	....	13	....	30
Potosi	Aug. 9	....	....	....	30	....	....
Pilot Knob	Oct. 17	1	10	....	36	....	....
Platte River	Sept. 3	17	....	....	....	....	....
Salem	Dec. 3	3	8	2	16	20	10
Springfield	Oct. 25	22	....	....	60	....	....
Warsaw	Oct. 16	....	....	....	3	....	3
Weston	Nov. 29	....	....	3	....	....	....
West Liberty	Oct. 23	....	2	....	15	30	....
Wilson's Creek	Aug. 10	223	721	298	421	1300	....

* Compromise.
† Skirmish.
‡ Evacuated by Gen. Jackson.

Such then is the campaign of 1861. It appears before us only in brief, but behold—"a land rent with civil feuds, and drenched in fraternal blood." Nowhere has been attempted a minute description of any of the quick, sharp battles that appalled the peaceful, law-abiding citizens whose arbitrament lay not in the naked sword. The hot breath of the fight touches not the page. Nor is the sudden whistling of the death-speeding bullet heard. But aside from the general movements which have been fully depicted, a thousand acts and thoughts rush past us, worthy a place in history. Ever and anon, there rises a picture of the valorous heroism of an undying patriotism, confined to no belief or party, that robbed death of its sting and rendered martyrdom sublime. The stars and stripes, and the stars and bars alike warp the slumbering forms of those who fought to

"—make *their* flag a symbol high
Of triumph, or a shroud!"

Then, from the chaos of the conflict come the wild weird notes of despair mingled with the exultant cries of victory, mother's sad lament, and father's muttered curse, and over all the soldier-boy's glad shout of triumph. Then, it is night, and hill and valley are lit with the lurid fires of quiet village and solitary home. Often day dawns upon desolated plain and valley where ere the sun went down, waved the rich banners of the ripening corn. Then, come scenes of parting, when weeps the mother as she lays her heart's best love upon her country's altar, red-dripping with the blood of right. Here and there, heaves the turf of the soldier's grave,

—"where no chisel's tracing tells
The humble sleeper's name,
Nor sordid marble proudly swells
The measure of his fame."

Then comes the battle, and is heard the rattle of musketry, and the roar of cannon; the battle, with brilliant charge and graceless flight; the battle, where amid shot and shell and sabre-stroke, death rules the hour.

As the winter of 1861–62 closed down, sad forebodings filled the hearts of the people. The rich promise of the state had been swept away. Desolating war had taken the place of prospering peace. Hordes of armed men filled the land. Trade was no longer, and home commerce was paralyzed. Education had ceased its work, and the culture of the past century seemed fading.

One thought was uppermost—peace could now only be written with the sword. But through the deep gloom gleamed the starlight of hope.

CHAPTER XVII.

1862—Rigid Execution of the Martial Law—Test Oath for Voters—Movements of the two armies under Curtis and Price—Battle of Elk Horn Tavern—The "Gamble Convention" again in Session. Gradual Emancipation—Mass Convention and its Resolutions—Guerrilla Warfare—The Palmyra Horror—Fall Elections—State Indebtednes.

The commencement of the year of 1862, as regards military operations, was quiet. Gen. Price's army lay around Springfield, while the main body of the national forces were quartered at St. Louis. The dominant idea of each command was to concentrate a large force and engage the enemy in a decisive battle. The central portion of the state was in the hands of the federals. The northern, save some occasional outbreaks, was never the scene of action. The confederate generals did not imperil their forces by placing them beyond the line of the Missouri river. The south was held by the confederates, while along the western border plundering bands of guerrillas did severe damage.

The rigid execution of the martial law around St. Louis, first demands our attention. Opposition was made in some instances to unjust assessments levied by officers of the government of the United States on secessionists which called forth the following from Gen. Halleck then in command: "Martial law having been declared in this city by authority of the president of the United States, all civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order from these headquarters, or impede, molest, or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offense, and punished accordingly."

Orders followed this successively by which all newspapers were required to file a copy of each issue with the provost-marshal for inspection; directors and officers of the mercantile library association, and chamber of commerce together with the president and officers of the state university were required to take the oath of allegiance under the penalty of having their offices vacated; vehicles and horses bearing the hostile flag were confiscated and persons displaying the same were imprisoned; presidents and managers of railroads were put under bond to employ none but those having expressed "loyalty"; attorneys were debarred from practice unless they had subscribed the oath. The matter culminated in the following:

It is hereby ordered that at all future elections in this state, whether state, municipal, county or town elections, every voter will be required to take the oath of allegiance required by the state convention, October 18, 1861. Officers of polls will see to the execution of this order. If they receive votes of persons not taking the oath, they will be arrested and tried for military offense, and the elections declared null and void.

The following correspondence which passed between Gens. Price and Halleck about this time, explains itself. Gen. Price in writing says: "I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, etc., have been arrested and subjected to general court martial, for alleged crimes, which all laws of warfare, heretofore recognized by the civilized world, have regarded as distinctly lawful and proper. I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offense or offenses, as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment. These statements I cannot believe to be correct, but let us understand each other on this subject. * * Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary, peaceful pursuits, and treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchange with me for such as I may or will make for similar cases? Do you intend to regard the members of this army as persons deserving death wherever and whenever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war, by the code of civilized warfare? Do you regard the destruction of important roads for transportation facilities for military purposes as the legal right of the belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have especially despatched to destroy roads and burn bridges, tear up culverts, etc., as amenable to the enemy's court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorities according to the statutes of the states?"

Gen. Halleck replied thus: "Where individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried, and, if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment or not. You must be aware, general, that no orders of yours can save from punishment, spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, etc., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crimes. But let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroad bridges, etc., as a military act, we shall kill, if possible, in open warfare, or if we capture them we will treat them as prisoners of war."

The letter further on separates from this class, those who, acting under Price's orders were not "regularly organized," and were "in citizens garb," but provides for them no punishment. Soon after the correspondence some bridge-burners were tried and sentenced to be shot, Halleck approving the sentence. The sentence was, however, countermanded, and the prisoners held to await a further trial by a military commission.

Early in February, Gen. Curtis, in command of the federal forces, moved toward Springfield. Gen. Price, with 12,000 men, retreated February 12 to Cassville, was followed by Curtis, crossed into Arkansas and being

reinforced by McCulloch February 20, was defeated in a slight engagement at "Boston Mountains." Gen. Price retreated still further to Cove Creek where he halted February 25. Occupying a strong position here, Curtis deemed discretion the better part of valor and withdrew from the pursuit into Benton county. On March 2, Price and McCulloch were reinforced by Gens. Van Dorn and Pike, until the combined forces amounted to about 25,000 men. Van Dorn, who assumed chief command, immediately commenced offensive action, resulting in an engagement called the battle of Pea Ridge (sometimes Elk Horn Tavern), "one of the most skillfully fought, desperate and sanguinary battles of the war." The loss on both sides was large. Three days the carnage lasted, the victory being finally claimed by the union side. In this fight Gens. McIntosh and McCulloch were killed. After the battle the armies separated, Van Dorn withdrawing to the interior of Arkansas and Curtis retreating into Missouri.

In April Gen. Halleck departed for Mississippi, leaving John M. Schofield in command, upon whom chief command devolved in June. On April 8, Gen. Sterling Price resigned command of the Missouri state guard.

Gov. Gamble, by proclamation, called the state convention together on Monday, June 2, 1862. Among the prime proceedings of the body were —the declaration of certain of its own offices vacated, and the expulsion of certain members for political opinions and acts—the revocation of the ordinance submitting its action in regard to the state offices to the people and the continuance of the present incumbents in office until 1864—the passage of a bill prohibiting all confederates from holding office or voting except on condition of taking the oath.

The most important proceeding, however, was the introduction on the 7th of June of a bill by Judge Breckinridge for gradual emancipation. We find this synopsis of his speech in support of the measure: "He argued the merits of the bill at length, claiming that it was the only measure at all likely to quiet the agitation rapidly growing in the state. All men agreed that slavery was doomed in Missouri, that secession had ruined it, and it only remained to determine, whether, as wise, careful and conservative men, they would take hold of the subject as a political question, or leave it, to be dealt with by radicals. Pass this ordinance, and there would be nothing left to build up radical men and measures; the whole subject could be acted on by the people, after two years of calm reflection, with peace, quiet, and prosperity restored to the country."

After removing the constitutional objections which would prevent the bill from becoming a part of the constitution, the method of emancipation is thus stated in the second section:

That all negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in slavery in this state, from

and after January 1, 1865, shall be deemed and considered slaves until they arrive at the age of twenty-five years and no longer, unless sooner permanently removed from the state; *provided always*, that it shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state, at its first regular session after this ordinance shall take effect, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to provide by law for the payment to the owner of those negroes and mulattoes who would, but for this ordinance, have been born slaves for life, a full equivalent for their value at the expiration of their term of s rvice, and also to provide by law for the removal to such place or places beyond the limits of this state, as may be designated by the general assembly, at the expense of the state, of such persons as they arrive at the age of twenty-five years.

The ordinance was, with but a short discussion, laid on the table, by a votes of ayes, 52; noes, 19.

The convention afterward passed a resolution endorsing the action of congress in passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual emancipation of slavery, giving to such state at its discretion compensation for the inconvenience, public and private, by such a change of system,

and adjourned without further action.

On June 16, a mass convention representing twenty-five counties in the state, passed a series of resolutions respecting slavery. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of initiating forthwith, a system of emancipation for the state of Missouri, gradual in its character, and the operation of which shall be so adjusted as not to work injury to the pecuniary interests of any loyal citizens, whose vested property rights may be involved, and not to disturb by any violent disruption, present social relations in our community.

Resolved, That it should be the duty of the next general assembly of this state to take measures for securing from the national government the aid pledged by resolution of congress to those states undertaking the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation, and that the same should be so disposed of, as to insure compensation to such as may be adjudged as entitled to compensation for any losses that may be sustained in the inauguration and consummation of such a policy.

The disbanded troops of Gen. Price under the most daring leaders commenced early in July to seriously harass the national troops. Our limits forbid that we should follow to any great extent the varying fortunes of these wandering bands, and the efforts made to defeat and drive them from the state. The era must be termed "The Reign of Terror," in Missouri. The terrible dash and abandon of these leaders of desperate southerners has made them famous, while brave union men fought valiantly to defeat them. And it must be said in truth that horrible atrocities were committed by both sides. Gen. Scofield issued an order holding "rebels and rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be, in their persons, for damages thereafter committed by guerrillas or marauding parties." But nothing but the most absolute defeat could

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deter these men, who, believing and feeling their wrongs unredressed, fought to do that which the south could not do,—ring from the oppressor, blood for blood. It was also rumored, at this time, that another invasion from the south was imminent. Gov. Gamble therefore issued the following order:

The existence of numerous bands of guerrillas in different parts of the state, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceful citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that the most stringent measures be adopted to punish all such crimes, and to destroy such bands.

Brigadier-General John M. Schofield, in command of the Missouri state militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the state into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized, as he may judge necessary, for the purpose of putting down all marauders, and defending peaceable citizens of the state.

H. R. Gamble,
Governor of the State of Missouri.

The field of operations for these bands were the west and northwest. Among the noted leaders were Colonels Porter, Quantrell, Cobb, Poindexter, Coffee and McBride. Col. Porter was defeated in June at Cherry Grove, Schuyler county. Porter and Quantrell were defeated July 28th, in Callaway county, but within three days had captured two companies of national troops at Newark in Knox county. Their movements were rapid and their onsets desperately fierce. One of the most important battles was fought August 13th, at Independence, where the combined forces of Quantrell, Porter and Coffee, reinforced by Col. Hughes of the confederate army, severely defeated the state troops. A few days later, eight hundred of the latter were disastrously handled at Lone Jack. After this Coffee and Quantrell were driven into Arkansas; Poindexter, Coffee and Porter, now harassed the north. Five thousand men were estimated to be with them. Small detachments were sent out, and many sanguinary skirmishes were fought. The guerrillas were finally reduced so in numbers, having suffered repeated defeats, that the warfare was practically ended by October. Among the noted federal officers who did much toward silencing these fierce foes, were McNeil and Guitar. There are many instances of terrible brutality upon the part of the federals during these operations. One instance, which occurred at Palmyra, may be noticed. Col. Porter, in his raid upon this place, captured an old resident named Andrew Allsman. Allsman had been of much service to the loyalists in giving desired information as to the standing of men and in leading the way for scouting parties. He was not treated as other prisoners captured, and for weeks nothing could be learned about him. It was feared that he had been murdered. McNeil, therefore, ordered the following notice sent to Porter's wife, that it might be immediately delivered to that colonel:

JOSEPH C. PORTER, *Sir:* Andrew Allsman, an aged citizen of Palmyra, and a non-combatant, having been carried from his home by a band of persons unlawfully arrayed against the peace and good order of the state of Missouri, and which band was under your control, this is to notify you that unless said Andrew Allsman is returned, unharmed, to his family within ten days from date, ten men who have belonged to your band, and unlawfully sworn by you to carry arms against the government of the United States, and who are now in custody, will be shot, as a meet reward for their crimes, amongst which is the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty, and, if not returned, presumptively aiding in his murder. Your prompt attention to this will save much suffering.

Yours, etc., W. R. STRACHAN,
Provost Marshal General.

Ten days elapsed without tidings from Allsman and the ten prisoners, to whom only the fact of the murder was communicated, suffered death. No more wanton act was ever committed. From both sides came animadversions, loud and deep, and soon Jefferson Davis issued a retaliatory order.

In November, the elections came off. There was no freedom in the ballot. True, there were two parties, the emancipationists and the anti-emancipationists. But, imagine, if you will, a country in the throes of civil war; two districts of the same country, each with a dagger at the other's throat. The great issue that divides them—slavery. The party at the north, the "government," is for emancipation. This party, with a host of armed men, possess Missouri. The "test-oath" is promulgated. The order is declared to be enforced, if necessary, with flashing steel. What, then, think you, the result of a contest between emancipation and anti-emancipation. All candidates must belong to the former. There can be but one side issue—that of time, and victory must perch upon its banner. Such was the result. County officers, members of the legislature, and members of congress were avowed emancipationists in almost every instance. The following are the members elect for congress: 1st district, F. P. Blair; 2d, H. T. Blow; 3d, John W. Noell; 4th, S. H. Boyd; 5th, J. W. McClurg; 6th, Austin A. King; 7th, Benjamin Loan; 8th, W. A. Hall; 9th, James S. Rollins. Of these King and Hall were democrats.

The State legislature convened December 29, 1862, at Jefferson City. Those who advocated immediate freedom of slaves carried the day in the elections in both houses. The vote in the house, between the two wings of the emancipation party, for speaker, stood 67 to 42, in favor of instant action.

Gov. Gamble's message was submitted December 30th. In it he made the following estimate of war forces: Volunteers, 27,500; state militia, 10,500; total, 38,000 men; enrolled militia, 52,000, and grand total, 90,000. He advocated gradual freeing of slaves, and adequate compensation to all parties concerned.

The auditor's report made the following showing of the state indebtedness:

Miscellaneous debt	$ 602,000
Pacific railroad bonds (main)	7,000,000
Pacific railroad, southwest branch	4,500,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph	3,000,000
North Missouri	3,350,000
Iron Mountain	3,600,000
Cairo & Fulton	650,000
Platte county	700,000
Revenue bonds	431,000
State defense warrants	725,000
Arrears of interest due	1,812,090
Total	$27,370,090

CHAPTER XVIII.

1863—Session of the State Convention—Ordinance of Emancipation—Radical Convention—Contest between Conservatism and Radicalism—Military Movements—Order No. 11—Shelby's Raid—B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson chosen United States Senators.

Affairs remained quiet in 1863, until the election in St. Louis, when the radical element of the unionists, after a hard canvass, developed a large majority. Fearing that this unconditional party would soon gain the entire state, Gov. Gamble called a session of the state convention to be held in June, that some action might be taken upon the all-important topic of slavery. The convention accordingly assembled June 15.

Gov. Gamble in his message recommended, as he had previously done to the legislature which saw fit to take no action in the matter, a system of gradual emancipation. At the same time he tendered his resignation. After the tendering of the resignation, a resolution was immediately introduced, providing for an election of state officers by the people. A substitute was offered for this, requesting Gov. Gamble to withdraw his resignation and continue in office, which was adopted.

All questions touching slavery were referred to the committee on emancipation. From this committee two reports were returned to the convention, relative to the main issue. The majority report consisted of the following ordinance which was finally adopted by the body:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all the slaves within the state on that day are hereby declared to be free: *Provided, however*, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control

and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve, until they arrive at the age of twenty-three; and those of all other ages, until the 4th of July, 1870. The persons or their legal representatives, who up to the moment of emancipation, were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freedmen, for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same, that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves: *Provided, however*, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents or removed from the state by authority of his late owner or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the state and not now belonging to citizens of the state shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded state after the passage by such state of an act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into the state by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this state shall be subject to state, county, or municipal taxes.

The minority report also abolished slavery, but on the 1st of July ensuing, and apprenticed the slaves and their issue to former owners until July 4th, 1870. It was provided that during this apprenticeship "necessary' education should be given them.

The convention adjourned *sine die*, July 1st, 1863.

This action of the convention was not without its opponents in the state, and a "Radical" convention, representing that party in four-fifths of the counties, met in Jefferson City, Sept. 2. From the platform which was adopted we extract the following:

"Endorsing the president's emancipation proclamation and asking for its prompt execution, declaring that they will support no one not pledged to its principles; believing that those liberated under it cannot be reduced to slavery, and refusing to sustain any re-organization of the country that does not embody the freedom principles therein contained."

"Demanding immediate emancipation in Missouri."

"Favoring a constitutional amendment to disfranchise all who have taken up arms against the government or adhered to the enemies thereof."

"Demanding that the legislature call a new State convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which the state now labors, and in case of their refusal, nothing can stop the right of the people to act in the matter."

Resolutions were passed requesting Gov. Gamble and Lieut.-Gov. Hall to resign; nominating candidates for various offices; urging upon radical members of the legislature to vote for B. Gratz Brown and Benjamin Loan for United States senators. Many ultra measures and policies were adopted.

The following planks of their platform exhibit most clearly the real issue:

"Denouncing the military policy pursued in the state, and the delegation by the general government of the military power to a provisional state organization, the whole tendency of which is to throw back the people under the control of the pro-slavery party, and by reactionary influences to paralyze the federal power in suppressing the rebellion, to prolong a reign of terror throughout a large section of the state, and extend aid and comfort to those who are meditating hostility to the national authority in other states."

It must be noted here, by way of explanation, that in May, Gen. Curtis had been removed from the command of the department of Missouri and Gen. J. M. Schofield substituted in his place. The reasons for this were thus stated by President Lincoln at the time: "I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the union men of Missouri, constituting, when united, a vast majority of the whole people, have entered into a pestilent factional quarrel among themselves, Gen. Curtis, perhaps not of choice, being the head of one faction, and Gov. Gamble of the other." Again, he said: "Gov. Gamble is a conservative man," and thereby expressed the key-note of the quarrel. He at the same time expressed the opinion that immediate emancipation would be detrimental to the state.

There were at this time two classes of militia in the state. "Missouri State Militia" and "Enrolled Missouri Militia." The former were "volunteer troops enlisted in the service of the United States and supported by the federal government." They were intended exclusively for state protection, and the governor had power to remove all officers. The latter were "organized by order of the governor, controlled by him, and at no time subject to the orders of any United States officer, except the governor thought proper to make them so."

When Gen. Schofield took command, Gov. Gamble issued an order conferring upon him the command of the entire force of "enrolled militia," numbering over fifty thousand fighting men. It will be seen by this, that while Schofield and Gamble acted in concert, the "radical" element could not control the voting through the local militia and the provost marshals, armed with the test oath, and seeking some opportunity to exercise powe to the detriment of the gradual emancipation party. Hence, from their convention, which we have seen assemble, there went to the president, a petition, asking "the cessation of all support from the treasury of the United States to the enrolled Missouri militia, the occupation of Missouri by United States troops, and, the appointment of a department commander in Missouri, who will not make himself a party to Gov. Gamble's pro-slavery policy." The petition concludes as follows:

One other subject demands attention in connection with Missouri affairs. On the 3d of next month an election is to be held in the state for judges of the supreme and circuit courts. We have good reason to believe, and assert, that a strenuous effort will be made to carry that election against the radical party by the votes of returned rebel guerrillas, bushwhackers, and others, who have given aid or comfort to the rebellion. By an ordinance of our state convention, passed June 10, 1862, every voter is required, in order to vote, to take a prescribed oath. Unless the military authorities interpose, we believe that thousands of the above named class of persons will be permitted to vote without taking that oath. We ask that you will be pleased to direct the department commander to issue such an order as Gen. Burnside issued in reference to the Kentucky election, holding the judges of election responsible to the military authorities if they allow votes to be given by parties who do not take that oath. This will tend to exclude such parties from the polls, and thereby secure a fair election.

The president after discussing the various parties which had grown up from the slavery and union question, or in other words the branches of the anti-slavery-union party said:

It is easy to conceive that all these shades of opinion, and even more, may be sincerely entertained by honest and truthful men. Yet, all being for the union, by reason of these differences, each will prefer a different way of sustaining the union. At once, sincerity is questioned, and motives assailed. Actual war coming, blood grows hot, and blood is spilled. Thought is forced from old channels into confusion. Deception breeds and thrives. Confidence dies, and universal suspicion reigns. Each man feels an impulse to kill his neighbor, lest he be killed by him. Revenge and retaliation follow. And all this, as before said, may be among honest men only. But this is not all. Every foul bird comes abroad, and every dirty reptile rises up. These add crime to confusion. Strong measures deemed indispensable, but harsh at best, such men make worse by maladministration. Murders for old grudges, and murders for pelf, proceed under any cloak that will best cover for the occasion. These causes amply account for what has occurred in Missouri, without ascribing it to the weakness or wickedness of any general. * * * * * * * * * *

I do not feel justified to enter upon the broad field you present, as regards the political differences between the radicals and conservatives. From time to time I have done and said what appeared to me proper to do and say. It obliges nobody to follow, and I trust it obliges me to follow nobody. The radicals and conservatives each agree with me in some things, and disagree in others. I could wish both to agree with me in all things, then they would agree with each other, and would be too strong for any foe from any quarter. They, however, choose to do otherwise. I don't question their rights. I, too, shall do what seems to be my duty. I hold that whoever commands in Missouri is responsible to me, and not either to the radicals or conservatives. It is my duty to hear all, but at least I must within my sphere judge what to do and what to forbear.

Gen. Schofield was therefore not removed. On the 28th of September, a few days preceding the election, he issued the following order with regard to voting:

The right of the people to peaceably assemble for all lawful purposes, and the right to freely express their will at the polls according to law, are essential to civil liberty. No interference with these rights, either by violence, threats, intimidation, or otherwise, will be tolerated.

Any commissioned officer who shall incite or encourage any interference with

any lawful assemblage of the people, or shall fail to do his utmost to prevent such interference, shall be dismissed from the service; and any officer, soldier or civilian who shall by violence, threats, or otherwise, actually interfere with any such lawful assemblage of the people, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court martial or military commission.

Any officer, soldier, or civilian who shall attempt to intimidate any qualified voter in the exercise of his right to vote, or who shall attempt to prevent any qualified voter from going to the polls or voting, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court martial or military commission.

The election resulted in a complete victory for the conservative party. There were three supreme court judges to be elected, and the fortunate candidates were Barton Bates, of St. Charles, W. V. N. Bay, of St. Louis, and John D. S. Dryden, of Marion, all conservatives or union men. Bates' majority over Clover, the unconditional union candidate, was 681. Bates obtained 47,229 votes and Clover 46,548.

Military operations during 1863 were not extensive, but included some notable events.

An unsuccessful attack on the federal forts under Gen. E. B. Brown, was made at Springfield, January 8, by Gen. John S. Marmaduke. The following is an official account of the battle from the federal side:

Maj.-Gen. Curtis, *General:* The enemy attacked us on the eighth. They were about 5,000 to 6,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery, under command of Marmaduke, Burbridge, Shelby, McDonald, and others. They fought from one o'clock till after dark, with desperation, but were repulsed at every advance.

Another engagement was fought at Cape Girardeau on April 26. John H. McNeill held the fort and repulsed the confederates under Marmaduke and Burbridge.

During the last week in August, Gen, Jeff. Thompson, whose stealthy, unexpected movements, rapid marches and desperate charges, had won for him the sobriquet of "The Swamp Fox," was surprised in his office at Pocahontas, Arkansas, and captured by Capt. Gentry, of the 2d Cavalry, M. S. M. Thompson was speedily taken to St. Louis and incarcerated in Gratiot prison.

Two other events conspire to make 1863 a year forever memorable in Missouri—the issuance of order No. 11 by General Thomas Ewing, and the terrible raid of Joe Shelby.

The first is unparalleled in the history of the rebellion, and marks forever the 25th of August, 1863, as the dark day in the annals of the war in Missouri. As the order was of such vital moment to the people of western Missouri, we quote its text in full:

(*General Orders, No. 11.*)

Headquarters District of the Border,
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25, 1863.

First. All persons living in Cass, Jackson, and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one

mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw, township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, *are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.*

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the state of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the state. All others shall remove out of this district.

Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within the reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there; and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners, and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district, after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third. The provisions of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, will be at once vigorously executed, by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations, not subject to the operations of paragraph first of this order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport, and Kansas City.

Fourth. Paragraph three, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in this district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

This order was vigorously, and, in many instances, inhumanly executed.

A feeble attempt at justification has been made by those directly concerned in the matter, on the ground that the order was the only means by which the people of this district could be protected. It was claimed that the region contemplated in the order was infested by lawless bands of guerrillas, who compelled the inhabitants, irrespective of party, to harbor them, and that many had been driven away; that there were two ways only to relieve the people—largely increase the military force there stationed, (which could not then be done, because of sending re-inforcements to Grant, at Vicksburg), or remove them to some other quarter.

But opposed to this, are the statements, that heartless atrocity prevailed in the execution of the order; that it was stark robbery of dearly earned property of hundreds of innocent people; that women and children, defenseless, and men disarmed, suffered indignities almost incredible; that by giving to the Kansas "red-legs and jayhawkers" all they coveted, it delivered the country of them only to give it into the possession of the "bushwhackers," who continued to rob the mails and passengers; that

no aid was extended to these families so rudely expelled; that greater supplies were extorted from them by the federals than the bushwhackers; that few indeed of the families who had accumulated any wealth had fled from the district, and that as a cunningly devised robbery, stupendous in its character, and heartlessly carried out, it worked nothing but a diabolical outrage.

George C. Bingham, a famous Missouri artist, has rendered this portion of state history upon canvas. The scene presented is not unlike one which Longfellow has painted in "Evangeline," save that there is more of bruta fierceness in it.

In the front of the picture, armed men, with sabres drawn and pistols leveled, are hurrying the terror-stricken families toward their sad march. In the endeavor to save a few of the necessaries of their journey and their long cherished household treasures, all is turmoil and confusion. Desperate robberies are being committed. Here, a father with infinite rage and nobleness, resents some heartless cruelty or wanton insult, and his sobbing child is torn from his bosom, and death becomes his portion. Lovers are torn ruthlessly asunder. Maidens and mothers are hiding in tears from the gaze of the spoilers. There, a neglected child is trampled beneath the feet of horses. Here, rests the lifeless body of the brave. In the background, the prairies sweep away to the horizon. The sky is aflame with the reflected fires of burning dwelling and barn, and in the distance is seen the slow moving train of wagons bearing impoverished and dishonored people away from home and happiness.

This, though not the desolation of an Acadia, fills the heart with horror. The final verdict of history has not yet been written. Those who suffered and those who oppressed, still live. Few, and those only after the lapse of years, have attempted to defend the "order." The picture still lives, and its truthfulness is undisputed. In the coming years, those who look upon it must pass the sentence, and those who feel its power to-day cannot fail to foreshadow what that will be.

Shelby's raid was made from the Indian territory through southwestern Missouri on to Boonville, where great plundering was committed. Thence, he retreated to Arrow Rock, where, on the 12th and 13th of October, Gen. E. B. Brown, with a force of militia, dispersed his command, (about 2500 men,) killing, wounding and taking prisoner about 300.

The Missouri legislature held an adjourned session in November of this year, during which an election was held for United States senators to fill the unexpired terms occasioned by the expulsion of Trusten Polk and Waldo P. Johnson. For the term ending in 1867, B. Gratz Brown was chosen, and for that ending in 1869, John B. Henderson. James O. Broadhead received sixty-six votes for the short term and John S. Phelps forty-four for the long term.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Years 1864 and 1865—Death of Gov. Gamble—General Election—The Order of Rosecrans—Revising Convention—The Drake Constitution—"Iron Clad" Oath—Effect of the Adoption of the Constitution—Price's Raid—Centralia Massacre—State Debt.

The events of 1864 and 1865 are so inseparably connected, and especially is this true of civil proceedings, that we shall in this chapter bring our narrative down to the close of the war.

On the 31st of January, 1864, Gov. Gamble died, in the 67th year of his age. He was a man noted for his conservative views and his honest, unswerving pursuit of what he believed to be right. Lieut.-Gov. Hall succeeded to the office.

The legislature which was in session at the beginning of the year, passed a bill providing for the call ot a convention to revise the organic law of the state. The delegates to this convention were to be elected at the ensuing November election or general election. At the same time the people were to vote on the proposition as to whether they desired a convention called or not. If the proposition carried, then the delegates were to assemble; otherwise they were not.

The action of the state convention in 1863, providing for a system of gradual emancipation (see previous chapter) was bitterly opposed by the radical or unconditional union party. The presidential election, therefore, of 1864, was bitter in the extreme, and the prospect of a revision of the law caused intense interest in the election of delegates to the convention to be created for that purpose.

Gen. Rosecrans, who had been placed in charge of the department of Missouri, issued, a short time previous to the election, an order, from which we take the following pointed extracts, showing how the radical party gained power:

The laws of the state declare who may vote, and prescribe the times and places of voting; but, in the present disturbed condition of the country, the civil power is too weak effectually to enforce the execution of those laws, or adequately punish offenders. Wherefore, in compliance with his duty as a citizen and department commander and with the wishes of all true citizens, and in aid of the law, the general commanding orders as follows:

Those, and only those, who have the qualifications, and who take the oath prescribed by the state, shall vote.

From the terms of the oath, it is manifest that it was the intention of the Missouri state convention that no person should vote who, since the 17th day of December, 1861, has wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the state of Missouri. This excludes from the right of voting all who, since that date, have been in the rebel army or navy anywhere, and all who, since that date, have been anywhere engaged in guerrilla marauding or bushwhacking. If, therefore, any such person offer to vote, his vote may be challenged, and he shall be immediately arrested.

* * * *

The laws of the state provide that those of its citizens who are in the army, shall not thereby lose the privilege of voting, provided the voting is done in the manner prescribed. The commanding general, therefore, directs that, on the day of election, every practicable facility be afforded for taking, in camp, or on the field, the vote of citizens of Missouri who may then be in any company of Missouri volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States or the state. * *

The commanding general earnestly invokes the zealous and active aid of all law abiding citizens, on the day of said election, in preserving the peace at the polls, and preventing illegal voting; and he hopes that every newspaper in this state will see proper to publish this order continuously in every issue until the day of the next election.

The consequence of such an order can readily be seen. There was almost universal victory for the radicals. The radical or unconditional union candidate, Thomas C. Fletcher, was elected over Thos. L. Price, by about 41,125 majority; the majority in favor of holding a convention to revise the law, was 37,793; three-fourths of the members of said convention were radicals; the general assembly was largely radical, and in eighty counties the radicals completely won the day.

The convention thus elected assembled January 6, 1865, in the Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis. Arnold Krekel, of St. Charles, was elected president, and Charles D. Drake, vice-president. The vital issue of the day was at once attacked, and on the 11th of the same month, the following "ordinance of emancipation" was presented by a committee:

Be it ordained by the people of the state of Missouri in convention assembled, That hereafter in this state, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves, are hereby declared free.

Various amendments were offered, which, however, after debate were rejected. The final vote of adoption stood, ayes 59; noes 4; absent 2. The official record shows that "the announcement of the vote was received with loud applause and the waving of handkerchiefs and swinging of hats."

As soon as the vote was announced, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the ordinance passed by this convention, freeing all persons in the state heretofore held as slaves, signed by the president aud attested by the secretary, as a true copy, be, and the same shall be placed in the hands of a special messenger to transmit to the governor of the state, at Jefferson City; and when received by him, he is requested to issue his proclamation, stating that by an irrevocable act of the convention, slavery is abolished in the state of Missouri, now and forever.

A motion was afterward made, but tabled, to pay loyal owners for their slaves. Another was also made to submit the action of the convention to the people; tabled by forty-four to nine. Perhaps the magnitude of this measure will be better realized when it is stated that the census of 1860, showed 114,931 slaves in Missouri.

On the 11th, as requested, Gov. Fletcher issued a proclamation declaring "that henceforth and forever, no person within the jurisdiction of the state shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty, except such as the law shall prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God."

But the work of the convention did not here cease. Armed with power, sweeping "reforms were instituted—and as a final result a new constitution, known as the "Drake Constitution," (Drake being the leader in the house), was adopted and submitted to the people. Without attempting a discussion of the various articles of this code, it will be sufficient here to give the main sections as adopted.

The portions of the bill of rights occasioning debate were as follows:

That no person can, on account of color, be disqualified as a witness, or be disabled to contract, otherwise than as others are disabled, or be prevented from acquiring, holding, and transmitting property, or be liable to any other punishment for any offense than that imposed upon others for a like offense, or be restricted in the exercise of religious worship, or be hindered in acquiring education, or be subjected in law to any other restraints or disqualifications, in regard to any personal rights, than such as are laid upon others under like circumstances. * * * * *.

That this state shall ever remain a member of the American union; that the people thereof are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said union or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the state. That every citizen of this state owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of this state in contravention thereof can have any binding force. * * *. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no person can, on account of his religious opinion, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit in this state, nor be disqualified from testifying. * * *.

Only the wording and scope occasioned debate. There was, it is true, a small minority in the convention who questioned the "right" even of the body to frame such an instrument as a new constitution, when only called for the purpose of amending, and who desired the "apprenticing of all slaves emancipated between the ages of 12 and 21," and who desired to strike out the word "ever," in the section which we give next, and insert in its place, "since the 17th of December, 1861," but their conservatism was without effect. Section 3, article 2, regarding elective franchise, was as follows:

SECTION 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this state, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter *who has ever been* in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the government of this state; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever, in any manner, adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such

enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word, manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this state, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said states or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with, any order, society or organization inimical to the government of the United States, or to the government of this state; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into, or left this state for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this state, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal, or as a southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or, having ever voted at any election by the people in this state, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the militia of this state, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this state, any office of honor, trust or profit under its authority; or being an officer, councilman, director, trustee or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing, or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States, shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such person, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Succeeding sections went still farther, invading almost every business and profession with the necessity of subscribing, before continuing therein, to the oath of loyalty, which read thus:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution of the state of Missouri, adopted in the year 1865, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States, against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the constitution and laws thereof, as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the government thereof to be destroyed oroverthrown, under any circumstances,

if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the constitution of the state of Missouri; and that I make this oath without mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me.

It was provided that no voter should be qualified to vote for, or against, the constitution unless registered under the above oath. The most rigid lines were drawn around the manner of registration, and it was also ordained that "every person holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the constitution or laws thereof, under any municipal corporation, or any of the other offices, positions or trusts mentioned in the third section of this article (Art. 2,) shall take and subscribe the said oath," under penalty of having his office declared vacant.

On April 8, the constitution was adopted as a whole, and on the 10th, the convention adjourned. On the final vote on the constitution, there were 38 ayes, 13 noes, 11 absent, 42 sick.

Time went on, and in the midst of bitterness and hatred, the constitution came before the people. The total vote cast was 85,578, and the constitution was adopted by a majority of 1,862 votes. These figures are astounding, when it is remembered that in 1864 the vote for president in the state was 104,428. At this time the war was practically at an end, and the federal troops had largely withdrawn from the state, only a sufficient force remaining to guard the government property, and beat down the few marauding parties that still continued to commit depredations. The resolution of the convention, passed February 15, "that slavery should be abolished and disloyalty disfranchised," had been effected. The only power reserved was that the legislature might "initiate constitutional amendments" by a majority vote, these to be afterward ratified by the people.

The constitution went into effect, by proclamation of the governor, in July. Certain officers of public trust having been "deposed," the supreme court judges and the judges of other superior courts, and having refused to acknowledge the legality by which successors were appointed, military force was called into use to make them vacate. Exciting scenes occurred and soon throughout the state there was universal lack of harmony in the execution of the laws, and the utmost confusion in many of the walks of life, and especially among the professions. Thousands of people, and non-combatants too, were disfranchised. The most natural result that could come from such a state of affairs, would be the formation of a party decrying the constitution, and liberal and conservative in spirit. Such a result did come in the party desiring universal amnesty and enfranchisement.

Turning now to the military operations of 1864, we find no great movements commanding our attention. Late in January, Gen. Schofield was displaced in command by Gen. Rosecrans. The disaffected spirits who roamed the borders, still held a high carnival of plunder and death—the

guerrilla warfare had not ceased. Who can explain it? Allowing now, the destitution of every right, where is the principle that sanctions deeds of horror and blood that chill the heart? The hot passion has died out, and in the clear, cold calm of to-day, there is no answer.

The most important event and that only which approaches a campaign, was Gen. Price's raid into the state in September and October. Entering southeastern Missouri from Arkansas, (after having joined Shelby) with about twenty thousand men, Gen. Price marched to Pilot Knob half way to St. Louis, without show of opposition.

The federal forces in the state at this time were scattered—guarding the more important cities of the state. The design of Price appearing to be to march on St. Louis, Gen Rosecrans had concentrated at this point, as rapidly as possible, the troops within the state, and had also received six thousand troops destined to have joined Sherman in Georgia. So swiftly, however, did Gen. Price move, that he found at Pilot Knob but a single brigade under Gen. H. S. Ewing, which, after a valiant defense, spiked its guns, blew up the magazine, and fled under cover of night. The retreating force, after a rapid march, was met at Harrison by Shelby. Holding their position for thirty hours and being then reinforced by cavalry under Colonel Beveridge, Shelby withdrew, and the march continued to Rolla.

Gen. Price, after making a feint of attacking St. Louis, marching within forty miles of the city, then turned and appeared before Jefferson City October 7. Meantime reinforcements had poured into the latter place, and the citizens had been aroused. Finding it so well guarded, Price, though he had surrounded it in a semicircular line, with the wings touching the Missouri river, and had planted batteries on the heights, deemed an attack inadvisable. He therefore "sent his trains westward and followed with his whole army," burning bridges behind him to impede his pursuers. On October 8, Shelby and John B. Clark, Jr., captured a federal force at Glasgow. On the 20th of October, Gen. Price met Blunt's Kansas troops under Gen. Curtis, at Little Blue Creek, and after a sharp contest drove them back and pushed on to Independence; failing here to receive expected reinforcements, and pressed hard by Pleasonton, Price moved southward and soon crossed into Arkansas.

On Friday, September 23, 1864, a train of government wagons, loaded with subsistence stores, ammunition and private property, and guarded by an escort of Missouri state militia under Capt. McFadin, while passing from Sturgeon to Rocheport, in Boone county, was charged upon at nightfall, when only seven miles from the latter place, by the notorious Bill Anderson, a desperado of the most savage character, the escort put to flight, the train robbed and then fired, and eleven federal soldiers left dead upon the ground.

The most shocking outrage of the year was committed at Centralia, Mo., on the 27th of the same month. The details of the affair are too sickening for perusal, and throughout the state mention of the "Centralia massacre" still causes, and indeed must ever cause, a thrill of horror. Suffice it to say here that Anderson, with some three or four hundred men, after committing various wanton acts of cruelty and robbery in the village, robbing the passengers of a stage coach and railroad train, shot down in cold blood twenty-three federal soldiers, and when charged a few miles from the place by Maj. Johnson with an inferior force, succeeded in slaughtering 140 of his men.

After committing many deeds of arson and murder, Anderson was killed on the 27th of October, 1864, in a fight near Albany, a village about ten miles from Richmond. His force at this time was about 300 men, and was completely routed.

Save this predatory warfare, the war in Missouri practically closed with Gen. Price's raid. In December Gen. Rosecrans was succeeded in command of the department of Missouri by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, of Iowa. After the adoption of the "Drake constitution" in July, 1865, there was only a war of opinions. Lee having on April 9th surrendered, troops were rapidly withdrawn from the state, and though the "constitution," as we have said, was the cause of untold rancor and bitterness, still over all floated once more the song of peace.

The student and reader observes in the history of the war many things wholly different in character from the events elsewhere transpiring in the country. He observes power abused on the one hand and the desperation of a cruel despair on the other. He sees a state divided, as the nation was divided, and neither northern nor southern. He beholds a war which for savagery was unapproached in other states. He witnesses the promulgation of orders unlike those sent forth in any other quarter; and, lastly, at its close, he sees a radical, uncompromising element holding the reins of government, untouched by any feeling of consideration and conservatism, and as relentless as fate.

It would not be proper to close this account of 1865, without some showing of the financial condition of the state at that time. We take the following resume from Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for the year: "On November 1, the total receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1865, were $2,463,909.03, and total expenditures $1,854,-661.77; leaving a balance in the treasury of $609,247.26, of which balance $105,535.28 was in currency, and $503,711.98 in union military bonds, and other issues of the state. The total bonded debt of the state, exclusive of bonds loaned the several railroads, was $602,000, of which amount $402,-000 matured in 1862 and 1863. For these matured bonds, in pursuance of an act of January 2, 1864, new bonds, having twenty years to run, to

the amount of $260,000 had been exchanged. The total amount of the bonds of the state loaned to the railroads, including the bonds guaranteed by the state, was $23,701,000, on which the accrued and unpaid interest up to January, 1866, was $1,307,780. The amount of the war debt of the state reached $7,546,575. This debt was incurred by the state for the payment of the six months' militia, the enrolled militia, and the different organizations called out by the order of the federal commanders. Of the gross amount, the sum of $3,016,657 had been paid or canceled. It was in progress of payment by the increased taxation upon persons immediately benefited by the objects for which the debt was incurred. It was believed that within two years the entire debt would be extinguished."

CHAPTER XX.

1866—1876—Failure of the Negro Suffrage Bill—The "Great Bridge"—Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment—Ratification by the Missouri Legislature—Election of B. Gratz Brown Governor—The Constitutional Convention of 1875—The Locust Plague—John S. Phelps Elected Governor.

No notable events occur during the session of the legislature in 1865–66. Laws were enacted to enforce the provisions of the new constitution and to prevent, if possible, the discord in the various civil administrations of the state. But the only result was a strengthening of the feeling against the "iron-clad oath."

The twenty-fourth general assembly convened in Jefferson City, January 2, 1867. Gov. Fletcher recommended in his message that an amendment be passed, and submitted to the people, striking out the ninth section of the second article, that provided that ministers of the gospel, teachers in schools, and attorneys at law, must swear the oath before being allowed to practice their profession.

On January 15, Charles D. Drake was elected to the United States senate, for the six years ensuing from March 4.

The amendment proposed by Gov. Fletcher was not passed; on the other hand an amendment was proposed and passed in the senate, February 25, striking from the eighteenth section of the second article the word "white," and thereby inaugurating negro suffrage in Missouri. The vote stood—ayes 19, noes 7, absent 7. Coming up in the house on March 4, the constitutional amendment was sought to be enlarged by striking out also the word "male," and thus inaugurating female suffrage in the state. This amendment to the amendment was rejected, and the original passed March 7, by the following vote: Ayes 74, noes 46. On the 13th of March the legislature adjourned.

At the election in 1868, the people refused to ratify the amendment by

the following vote: Against striking out, 74,053. For striking out, 55,236. Majority against negro suffrage, 18,817.

An adjourned session of the twenty-fourth general assembly was begun on January 7th, 1868. The only provision of note was the enactment of a new registration law more stringent than the old one by which the governor appointed a "superintendent of registration" in each senatorial district at every election. The more rigid enforcement of the now "odious" third section followed, and dissatisfaction became so strong as to become the leading issue in the succeeding campaign.

The twenty-fifth general assembly convened early in January 1869, and was composed largely of radicals. The notable event pertaining to this session was the election of a United States senator. On the 19th of January, Carl Schurz, republican, was elected over John S. Phelps, democrat, by a vote of 114 to 44.

A most notable event occurs in the year 1869. The laying of the foundation of the eastern pier of the "Great Bridge" at St. Louis. While it marks an era of progress, it also immortalizes, as few names are made immortal, the name of its projector and architect, James B. Eads. So remarkable is this structure, and so closely is it connected with the commercial prosperity of the state, that we here append a description: "The great St. Louis bridge which spans the Mississippi at this place, is one of the grandest works of art in the world. Commenced in 1868, and completed in six years' time, being finished on the 4th day of July 1874, when over 150,000 people witnessed the opening. The cost is said to be $13,000,000, and it contains 103,000 cubic feet of masonry. The spans are of steel, and are three in number, resting on piers of stone. The height of the central span is 103 feet from the water, and the width of it 521 feet. The tunnel is also a grand work, costing $1,500,000. Trains pass over the great bridge, through the tunnel, under the city, coming out at the union depot, the great railway *center*. The average daily traffic over the bridge is 3,026 tons.

From Campbell's *Gazetteer of Missouri*, we obtain the following in addition to the above: "The first stone of the magnificent steel tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at this point, was laid February 28, 1868, since which time the work has steadily progressed under the management of its originator and able chief-engineer, Capt. James B. Eads. The bridge consists of three arches, the middle one being 520 feet clear, and the eastern and western each 502 feet clear. The distance over the river from center to center of abutments, is 1,627 feet. The western approach measures 1,150 feet, and the eastern 3,500 feet. Total length of the bridge and approaches, 6,277 feet, or one mile and about one-sixth. The tunnel, which passes west under Washington avenue, and thence south under Eighth street, is 5,000 feet in length. While the main purpose is for a

railroad bridge, it is also open for the passage of horse cars, teams and pedestrians."

Congress passed, on February 27, 1869, the celebrated "fifteenth amendment," which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

On January 7, 1870, a duly attested copy of the amendment was transmitted to the twenty-fifth general assembly of Missouri for ratification. When read in the senate, a joint resolution was immediately introduced and passed, ratifying it. This was at once sent to the house, which, without loss of time, and by a suspension of the rules, passed it. The vote in the senate was, ayes, 21; noes, 3; absent, 1; absent with leave, 9. In the house it stood: ayes, 86; noes, 34; absent, 9; absent with leave, 3; sick, 5.

This legislature is notable, as having started the reform from the tyranny of the "Drake constitution." It submitted to the people six amendments, for ratification or rejection, at the ensuing November election. We find the amendments stated in substance thus: 1. "Abolishing district courts. 2. Abolishing oath of loyalty for jurors. 3. Abolishing double liability of stock holders in private corporations. 4. Abolishing oath of loyalty for voters. 5. Abolishing certain disqualifications to hold office on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and on account of former acts of disloyalty. 6. Prohibiting the general assembly, counties, cities, towns, etc., making appropriations in aid of any creed, church, or sectarian school."

The paramount questions in the canvass of 1870, were "universal amnesty and enfranchisement." The legislature, by the passage of the constitutional amendments, had inaugurated a movement that finally divided the republican party into two elements known as radical and liberal. The position of the radical party on these ruling questions, we have seen. Reasons have also been given for the formation of the new or "liberal" party. The nominating convention of the republican party placed two tickets in the field, headed by B. Gratz Brown, on the liberal side, for governor, and Joseph W. McClurg, on the radical. The democrats deemed it "inexpedient to call a democratic state convention, or to nominate candidates for state officers at the ensuing November election," and thus opposing or supporting the amendments, the three parties went to the polls. The result of the November election, is as follows: B. Gratz Brown, liberal, over Joseph W. McClurg, republican, 41,038 majority; all the proposed constitutional amendments ratified by a majority of over 100,000 in each case; the legislature, largely democratic, by

means of "fusion" with the liberals. From this defeat the radicals have never recovered.

Gov. Brown, in his inaugural address, recommended a conservative policy in all things, the consideration of the question of calling a constitutional convention, that the mighty instrument of state government might be remodeled, and also, immediate amendment of the registration laws to make them conform to the recently amended constitution of the state:

The *Democratic* legislature convened January 4, 1871. R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte county, and a democrat, was elected speaker of the house, and Cyrus H. Frost, a liberal, speaker *pro tem.* The most important event of the session was the election of a United States senator, in place of Charles D. Drake, resigned. Frank P. Blair was elected by a vote of 102 from among such candidates as Silas Woodson, Samuel T. Glover, John S. Phelps and John B. Henderson.

We turn aside now from political history to record a terrible violation of the civil law. Passion is scarcely ever a companion of justice. Mob law is as criminal as the crime which it seeks to avenge. Civil action is sometimes slow, but should be none the less sure.

In Cass county prior to April, 1872, a county court had fraudulently issued bonds in the name of the county. The prime leaders had been indicted for the offense and were under heavy bond to appear for trial. J. C. Stephenson was judge of the court, James C. Cline was the county attorney, and Thomas E. Detro was one of Cline's bondsmen.

These men, together with General Jo. Shelby and about thirty passengers were aboard the train that approached Gunn City (a small town eleven miles west from Holden on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad) from the west, on April 24, 1872. When the train reached the city, obstructions were discovered across the track, and before the engineer could reverse the engine, shots were fired at the locomotive. As soon as the train stopped, masked men took possession of the engineer, then calling loudly for Cline, riddled him with bullets when he appeared upon the platform of the car. Rushing into the cab they then shot down Judge Stephenson and Detro. Calling for Jo. Shelby, he responded: "Here I am; if you want me, come and get me." He was not molested.

The guilty parties concerned in the massacre and violation of law were never discovered. A company of state militia was ordered from Kansas City to Cass county, but no further disturbance was created. The adjutant-general was ordered thither to ascertain the facts, and a committee was appointed to visit the county and unite citizens in maintaining the law.

In 1872 a state ticket was nominated conjointly by the democrats and liberal republicans. Conventions were held at the same time, but separately, at the capitol in Jefferson City. The offices were divided between the two parties, each convention selecting candidates for its own offices. The

whole ticket was then ratified by both conventions in joint session. The democrats filled the offices of governor, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, four judges of the supreme court, one of the presidential electors-at-large and six district electors. The liberal republicans filled the remainder. The candidates for governor before the democratic convention were numerous. Among them may be mentioned James S. Rallins, Norman J. Colman, William H. Hatch, R. P. C. Williams, and John S. Phelps. So evenly was the division of support that there seemed but little hope of an early choice. On the fourth ballot the name of Silas Woodson was sprung. It was received with enthusiasm, and he was nominated almost by acclamation. The vote cast for governor was as follows: Silas Woodson, democrat, 156,714; John B. Henderson, republican, 122,272; Woodson's majority over Henderson, 35,442.

The twenty-seventh general assembly, elected in 1872, consisted of 11 republicans, 20 democrats and 3 liberals in the senate, and 92 democrats and 38 republicans in the house. The first session commenced January 1, 1873. The most important event of the session was the election of a United States senator to succeed Blair. The following names were presented in the democratic caucus: F. P. Blair, Louis V. Bogy, John S. Phelps, James S. Rollins, Thomas C. Reynolds, George G. Vest, James O. Broadhead, Silas Woodson and A. W. Slayback.

On the seventeenth ballot Mr. Bogy was declared the nominee. He was afterward elected in joint session, the vote being, Bogy, 111; John B. Henderson, 43.

The legislature adjourned on March 25, 1873, until January 7, 1874. At this adjourned session the most important business transacted was the passage of a bill, authorizing a vote of the people to be taken at the ensuing fall election, for or against the calling of a constitutional convention.

In 1874 the opposition to the democratic party went under the name of the "People's party." The nominee for governor was William Gentry. Republicans formed the controlling element in the party.

Before the Democratic nominating convention there were two prominent candidates, Charles H. Hardin, of Audrain, and Francis M. Cockrell, of Johnson. On the fourth ballot Charles H. Hardin, was declared the nominee, receiving one-sixth of a vote majority over Cockrell. There was a strange potency in this one-sixth vote. Taken with the gallant action of Cockrell in warmly indorsing the successful candidate, its power was great toward securing the nomination of Cockrell for United States senator, the following winter.

The election of 1874 was as follows: For governor, Charles H. Hardin, democrat, 149,566; William Gentry, People's, 112,104. Hardin's majority, 37,462. For holding a constitutional convention, 111,299. Against it, 111,016; majority in favor, 283.

The convention assembled at Jefferson City on May 5, 1875, and the work of revision commenced.

As the work of this convention was important, and we are to-day living under the constitution thus framed, it will not be amiss here to give the names of its members.

They are as follows:

J. C. Roberts, Henry Boone, E. H. Norton, D. C. Allen, J. L. Farris, J. A. Holliday, J. B. Hale, J. H. Shanklin, C. H. Hammond, W. Halliburton, Thomas Shackleford, A. M. Alexander, Benjamin R. Dysart, John R. Ripley, William F. Switzler, J. F. Bucker, H. C. Lockland, L. J. Dryden, N. C. Hardin, H. V. McKee, Levi Wagner, Lewis F. Cotly, Edward McCabe, Wm. Priest, F. M. Black, Wm. Chrisman, Waldo P. Johnson, E. A. Nickerson, S. R. Crocket, John H. Taylor, H. C. Wallace, W. H. Letcher, B. F. Massey, John Ray, C. B. McAfee, G. W. Bradfield, John W. Ross, T. W. B. Crews, John Hyer, J. H. Maxey, Philip Pipkin, E. V. Conway, J. F. T. Edwards, P. Mabrey, N. W. Watkins, G. W. Carlton, L. H. Davis, J. H. Rider, A. M. Lay, T. J. Kelley, James P. Ross, Wash Adams, James O. Broadhead, Albert Todd, Joseph Pulitzer, T. T. Gnatt, A. R. Taylor, H. J. Spaunhorst, N. J. Mortell, H. C. Brockmeyer, James C. Edwards, ——— M. McKellop, T. J. Johnson, C. D. Eitzen, Henry T. Mudd, G. H. Shields, ——— R. W. Fyan, L. Gottschalk.

Mr. Switzler, in his history, classifies the first sixty names as democrats —the next six republicans, and the last two, liberals. He also states that Mr. Kelley died before the meeting of the convention, and was replaced by Horace B. Johnson a republican.

A glance at the list of names is sufficient to show many grown old in political and legislative service in the state, who bear high testimony to the ability of the body.

Mr. Switzler, who was a member, gives the following brief sketch of the work accomplished: "The bill of rights occupied much time, and was a fruitful theme of discussion. The subject of representation, a knotty problem in all similar bodies in all states, disclosed wide antagonisms of opinion, and elicited protracted debate. In the face of all opposition, county representation was maintained. It found a place in the first constitution of the state, and in all others since adopted by conventions of the people of Missouri. The argument, that, to a certain extent, it perpetuates the representation of sub-divisions of territory, and not population, did not avail to interdict it. New and vitally important provisions were adopted in regard to legislative proceedings. Carefully prepared and stringent limitations on powers of the general assembly were engrafted on the new instrument. Sessions of the legislature were made biennial, and the gubernational term changed from two to four years. The formation of new counties was made more difficult, perhaps, impossible. The tax-

ing and debt contracting power of the legislature, and of counties, cities, towns, and all other municipalities, was hedged about with limitations and safe-guards. Extra mileage and perquisites to officials were laid under embargo. Our system of free public schools, embracing a liberal policy for the maintenance of the University of the state, received recognition in the article on education."

The final vote of adoption of the constitution in the convention was unanimous in its favor.

The vote of the people, in October, 1875, was—for the new constitution, 91,205; against it, 14,517; majority for constitution, 76,688.

In 1875, the famous "Grasshopper plague," affecting the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas, reached its culmination. Various invasions of the destroying insect properly known as the Rocky Mountain locust have come into Missouri since 1820. An account of the visitation for that year states that "they came in the autumn by millions, devouring every green thing, but too late to do much harm. They literally filled the earth with their eggs, and then died. The next spring they hatched out, destroying the cotton, flax, hemp, wheat and tobacco crops; but the corn escaped uninjured. About the middle of June they all disappeared, flying off in a southeast direction." The next invasion recorded occurred in 1866. When "they were often so thick that trains were seriously delayed on account of the immense numbers crushed on the track." During the years 1867, '68 and '69, the western and northwestern counties of Missouri, were greatly troubled by the dense swarms of insects that overran them, and crops were often wholly destroyed. They seemed to be borne on winds coming from the northwest. There were no visitations of the insect during the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. The succeeding year, 1874, witnessed the most calamitous invasion ever yet recorded in the state. From a special report of the United States Entomological Commission, published in 1878, we take the following condensed history of the plague in 1874, 1875 and 1876: "1874—A map of the area overrun this year, as compared with 1866, is given in Mr. Riley's seventh report. He states that the general direction from which they came was from the northwest. They reached Holt county on the 8th of August, and all the counties on the same line, north and south, from Worth to McDonald, were reached during the latter part of the same month. They then continued to make short flights, and finally reached their extreme limit toward the last of September. The swarms appeared during early August, and in most of the counties invaded, the locusts stayed till frost, *i. e.*, from their first appearance till frost, swarms came and left, so that there were most always some of them about. The injury in Missouri was comparatively slight compared with that done in Kansas in 1874.

"1875—'Serious and distressing,' says Mr. Riley, 'as were the ravages of this insect in 1874, when the winged swarms overswept several of the western states, and poured into our western counties in the fall, the injury and suffering that ensued were as naught in Missouri, compared to what resulted from the unfledged myriads that hatched out in the spring of 1875.' 'The greatest damage extended over a strip twenty-five miles each side of the Missouri river, from Omaha to Kansas City, and then extending south to the southwestern limit of Missouri—and Bates, Buchanan, Barton, Clay, Cass, Clinton, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Platte, St. Clair, and Vernon, suffered most. Early in May, the reports from the locust districts of the state were very conflicting; the insects were confined to within short radii of their hatching-grounds. The season was propitious, and where the insects did not occur, everything promised well. As the month drew more and more to a close, the insects extended the area of destruction, and the alarm became general. By the end of the month, the non-timbered portions of the middle western counties, were as bare as in winter. Here and there patches of *Amarantus blitem*, and a few jagged stalks of milk-weed (Asclepas) served to relieve the monotony. An occasional out-field, or low piece of prairie, would also remain green; but with these exceptions one might travel for days by buggy and find everything eaten off, even to underbrush in the woods. The suffering was great and the people well nigh disheartened. Cattle and stock of all kinds, except hogs and poultry, were driven away to the more favored counties, and relief committees were organized. Many families left the state under the influence of the temporary panic and the unnecessary forebodings and exaggerated statements of the pessimists. Chronic loafers and idlers even made some trouble and threatened to seize the goods and property of the well-to-do. Relief work was, however, caried on energetically, and with few exceptions, no violence occurred. Early in June, the insects began to leave; the farmers began replanting with a will. As the month advanced, the prospects brightened, and by the fourth of July, the whole country presented a green and thrifty appearance again." * * *.

"1876—The counties ravaged by the young insects in 1875, had splendid crops in 1876. * * * The counties that were overrun and suffered most were, first, Atchison and Holt, and the western half of Nodaway, and Andrew in the extreme northwest corner; second, McDonald, Barry, Jasper, Lawrence, Barton, Dade, Newton, Cedar, Vernon, more particularly in the southwest half; Polk in the northwest third; Hickory in the southwest third; St. Clair in scattering places, and Christian and Greene in the extreme border."

It will be noticed that in 1876 another territory was damaged than in 1874. It was a new invasion. The devastation was not nearly so great,

as the insects came later in the fall, and the crops were more matured. Eggs were laid, as in the fall of 1874, but unlike their action in 1875, the locusts on hatching in 1877, soon afterward perished, and large crops were raised in every quarter of the state. Since 1877 there have been no new invasions of the pest. In his eighth annual report Mr. Riley (then state entomologist of Missouri) thus estimates the loss in the various counties of Missouri in 1875:

Atchison, $700,000; Andrew, $500,000; Bates, $200,000; Barton, $5,000; Benton, $5,000; Buchanan, $2,000,000; Caldwell, $10,000; Cass, $2,000,000; Clay, $800,000; Clinton, $600,000; De Kalb, $200,000; Gentry, $400,000; Harrison, $10,000; Henry, $800,000; Holt, $300,000; Jackson, $2,500,000; Jasper, $5,000; Johnson, $1,000,000; Lafayette, $2,000,000; Newton, $5,000; Pettis, $50,000; Platte, $800,000; Ray, $75,000; Saint Clair, $250,000; Vernon, $75,000; Worth, $10,000. Amounting in the aggregate to something over $15,000,000.

The vastness of the depredations of the insect are better appreciated when it is stated that the locust area comprised nearly two million square miles, and that Missouri suffered on an average with the other states within that section. It is estimated that the aggregate loss in the destruction of crops alone would reach $100,000,000, and that the indirect stoppage in business, and the crushing of new enterprises made fully as much more, so that direct and indirect loss was not less than $200,000,000. Mr. F. V. Hayden, U. S. geologist, in this connection says: "In addition to all this, we must include as a part of the effect of locust injuries, the checking of immigration, and the depreciation in the value of lands. So depressing, in fact, was this result in some regions as to paralyze trade, put a stop to all new enterprises, and dishearten the communities where the suffering was greatest."

A curious incident of the plague, and interesting by way of diversion, is thus noted in an eastern paper, in 1877:

"*Banquet of Grasshoppers.*—In the oriental countries, the traditional region of locust devastion, the destroying insects are largely used as food, thus compensating loss with actual benefit. The wild son of the desert can say, defiantly:

Yea, even the wasting locust swarm,
Which mighty nations dread,
To me no terror brings, nor harm;
I make of them my bread.

Could the more civilized appetite of our western fellow citizens appreciate the flavor of the grasshopper (Rocky Mountain locust) prepared in divers dishes, one way would be found to mitigate the calamity of their devouring presence in the land. The Warrensburg (Mo.) *News* says that an actual experiment of this insect food was recently made in that city,—a very thorough experiment certainly,— and it was claimed to be a suc-

cess. 'Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Riley and Straight determined to test the cooked locust question in regard to its adaptibility as food for the human stomach. Getting wind of the affair, and being always in haste to indulge in free-feeding, we made bold to intrude ourselves on our scientific friends. We found a bounteous table spread, surrounded by the gentlemen named, accompanied by Mrs. Straight and Miss Maltby. Without much waste of ceremony, there were five persons seated, and we were helped to soup,—and it was good; after seasoning was added we could distinguish a delicate mushroom flavor,—and it was better. Then came batter cakes, through which locusts were well mixed. The soup had banished silly prejudice, and sharpened our appetites for this next lesson, and batter cakes quickly disappeared also. Baked locusts were then tried (plain hoppers without grease or condiment) and either with or without accompaniments, it was pronounced an excellent dish. The meal was closed with a desert a la John the Baptist,—baked locust and honey,—and if we know anything, we can testify that that distinguished scripture character must have thrived on his rude diet in the wilderness of Judea.'"

The election of 1876 was the first under the new constitution, and from the important changes in terms of various offices assumed new interest.

On July 19, the democratic state convention met at Jefferson City and nominated a full ticket, headed by John S. Phelps of Greene, and endorsed the Tilden and Hendricks platform of the national convention. Four candidates were prominently before the convention—John S. Phelps, George G. Vest, John A. Hockaday, and M. V. L. McClelland. On the ballot which nominated Phelps, Vest received 97½ votes and Phelps 181½.

On August 9, the republican state convention met in Jefferson City, and by acclamation nominated G. A. Finkelnburg of St. Louis, for governor.

At the ensuing election the democratic ticket was victorious, electing all the state officers, and large majorities in each branch of the legislature.

The twenty-ninth general assembly convened January 3, 1877. Henry C. Brockmeyer, the newly elected lieutenant-governor, presided over the senate; John. F. Williams of Macon county was elected speaker of the house. The session continued ninety-nine days, and the assembly adjourned *sine die*, April 30.

In view of the never-to-be-forgotten contest which followed the presidential election of 1876, imperiling for a time, the very nation itself, and enacting a fraud upon the honesty and virtue and potency of the ballot-box, never before equaled in any land, it is worthy of mention here, that Tilden's majority over Hayes in Missouri was 58,289 of the popular vote. The entire vote cast was 356,583, of which Samuel J. Tilden, democrat, received 202,687; R. B. Hayes, republican, 144,398; Peter Cooper, greenback, 3,498.

CHAPTER XXI.

Death of Lewis V. Bogy—Message of John S. Phelps—Canvass of 1880—Platforms—Geo. G. Vest Elected United States Senator—Thomas T. Crittenden Elected Governor—The Thirtieth General Assembly.

On the 20th day of September, 1877, occurred, in the death of Lewis V. Bogy, a deeply felt loss to Missouri. The eminent qualities of the man and statesman must be recorded in any view of the great state in which his career was passed. In the memorial address of Francis M. Cockrell, in the United States Senate, we find this account of his life:

"Lewis Vital Bogy was born on the 9th day of April, in the year 1813, in Sainte Genevieve, now in Sainte Genevieve county, Missouri, and was a descendant of the early French pioneers who came to that region of country when it belonged to France. In the early youth of Lewis V. Bogy the French language was spoken by all the inhabitants of his town, and educational advantages were very limited. Under innumerable difficulties and disadvantages, he prosecuted his education in such schools as were then accessible in that new country, manifesting that indomitable will and perseverance which yielded to no obstacles, however formidable. By frugality in his habits and economy in expenditure he managed to purchase books and study elementary law. On January 16, 1832, a young man, with limited education and means, he left his home under charge of Mr. William Shannon, an old friend of his father, to go to Kaskaskia, Illinois, to read law in the office of the late Judge Nathaniel Pope, judge of the United States district court.

"At or prior to this time he had formed the determination to continue the study of law, and to return to his native state to practice and to qualify himself to become United States senator from his native state, and to work for this position until he became sixty years old. This determination was communicated to his mother in a letter dated January 16, 1832. He lived to attain the goal of his laudable ambition a few months before the end of his sixtieth year. In 1833 he became a student in the law school at Lexington, Ky., from which he graduated, in 1835, with the highest encomiums, having devoted himself to his studies with the most assiduous attention. On April 1, 1835, he located in St. Louis and opened a law office, and began his professional career. In 1840 he was elected a member of the general assembly of the state of Missouri. In 1849, having acquired large means by his profession, he removed to his native county, Sainte Genevieve, and was the anti-Benton democratic candidate for the legislature, and was defeated. Col. Benton, having failed to secure his re-election to the United States senate at the next congressional election in 1852, announced himself as a candidate for representative in congress

Lewis V. Bogy was nominated as his opponent, and although defeated acquired prestige from his contest with the great senator, and at the succeeding election in 1854 was elected a member of the general assembly from his native county, and served with marked ability and distinction. In 1863, having returned to St. Louis, he was the democratic candidate for congress against the late Senator Francis P. Blair, Jr., and Samuel Knox, and was defeated. In 1873 he became a candidate for the United States senate, and having received the caucus nomination by a vote of 64 to 57 for the late distinguished senator, Gen. Frank P. Blair, was elected over John B. Henderson, late United States senator, by a majority of 59 votes, and became the successor of Gen. Blair in this body for the term from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1879. His career as a senator in this body is familiar to most of the present senators.

"Mr. Bogy, from youth to death, displayed an honorable ambition, a strong will, an unyielding perseverance, and a lion-hearted courage that never failed in the face of the strongest difficulty. In all the relations of life he was "the born gentleman," courteous, generous, liberal and warm hearted.

"As a citizen, he was patriotic and devoted to the constitution and form of government, and labored earnestly and zealously for the development of the national interests of his own great and rapidly growing city and state, and of our whole country.

"As a public official, he recognized that he was the agent and servant of the people, and was laborious, diligent, and faithful in the discharge of every trust confided to him, and of every obligation imposed upon him.

"When his eventful career drew to its inevitable close, and the labors of his life on earth were ended by the separation of soul and body in temporal death, the people of his native state, and of the whole country, justly felt and uttered the sentiment: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Gov. Phelps appointed David H. Armstrong as his successor until the next session of the legislature.

On January 8, 1879, the Thirtieth general assembly convened at Jefferson City. The organization resulted in the election of J. Ed. Belch, speaker of the house, and W. Y. Pemberton, secretary of the senate; Lieutenant-Gov. W. S. Brockmeyer, presiding.

Gov. John S. Phelps, in his message delivered to the assembly, January 10, thus calls attention to that portion of its work which forms the distinguishing feature of the session:

The statute laws of this state of a general nature must be revised by the legislature, or a plain and important injunction of the constitution will be disregarded. The 41st section of article 4, of the constitution, provides that within five years after the adoption of the constitution, "all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested and promulgated in

such manner as the general assembly shall direct." * * * The five years within which this important labor is to be performed, will expire this year. The laws of the state have not been revised since 1865, and many important amendments and great changes have been made to the general laws, which are scattered through a dozen volumes of session acts. To collate all these and put them in symmetrical shape, in proper and appropriate language where needed, to suggest such amendments as will make the text harmonize and be congruous with the tenor of the law, and the intent of the law-makers, will require both skill and time to accomplish. And why should not time be given for this purpose? Wisdom does not consist in the enactment of many laws, nor in frequent changes of them. But few laws are needed. Let them be distinguished for their perspicuity and wisdom. But if bad laws have been placed on the statute book, they ought forthwith to be repealed.

The work here indicated, was performed in a most satisfactory manner. The session continued (as of right under the law,) for one hundred and twenty days, and is known in history as the "Revising Session." The entire statutory law was overhauled, and in many instances radical and long needed changes were made.

Another important duty devolving upon this legislature was the election of a United States senator. As previously mentioned in this chapter, Gov. Phelps had appointed D. H. Armstrong to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, until an election could be held. This being the earliest opportunity, Gen. Shields was elected as Mr. Bogy's successor. The time for the regular election having also arrived, a joint session was convened at an early date, and George G. Vest, of Sedalia, Missouri, a prominent politician, a renowned orator and lawyer, was elected for the ensuing term of six years from March 4, 1879. When officially notified of his election, Mr. Vest was requested to appear before the assembly. From the masterly address which followed, we extract the following closing paragraph:

What the country demands to-day, is the development of its material resources, the protection of all its citizens in every right, and that every citizen and section shall be enabled to increase the general wealth.

The country is heartily and thoroughly tired of sectional strife and sectional legislation. It demands an equitable distribution of the federal appropriations, and that instead of millions being expended upon insignificant bays and rivers, and thousands upon the father of waters, the fact should be recognized that in the valley of the Mississippi is the empire of the continent. Let this mighty river and its tributaries be the especial care of the government. No one state, no five states, can, or ought to undertake *this great* work. It should devolve upon the whole nation.

Extensive reports from all the various institutions of the state were submitted to the body, and carefully considered by the same. It was an earnest, careful, conscientious, laborious assembly, and as such will go down to history.

The fall of 1880 brought about another election of state officers.

The democratic party, in convention assembled, endorsed the principles

embodied in the national platform, which were about as follows: Opposition to centralization, no sumptuary laws, separation of church and state, common schools fostered; home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand, and a tariff for revenue only; the subordination of the military to the civil power; denouncing recent methods of "intimidating" at elections, and the great fraud perpetrated in the electoral count; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce; free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land; friendship for labor and the laboring man; and then presented the following state democratic platform:

Resolved by the Democratic party of Missouri, in convention assembled:

First, That we accept and endorse the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the national democratic party in June, 1880.

Second, That the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, and the Hon. Wm. H. English for president and vice-president, by our national convention, is a matter of earnest congratulation, not alone to democrats, but to all patriots, irrespective of party; that it means the strict and constitutional subordination of the military to the civil power, and that through the national triumph of the democratic power in November, of which that nomination is a sure presage, sectional asperities will disappear, and the era of good feeling again will return throughout our common country.

Third, That we congratulate the citizens of the state that the administration of the state government by the democracy, during the last decade, has increased her population, national wealth and means of social happiness; that our institutions of learning are taking rank among the best in the union; and we cordially invite the industrious immigrant to our midst.

Fourth, That the democratic party will ever encourage and maintain the common schools and institutions of learning established by our state, believing that a general diffusion of knowledge promotes the happiness and protects the rights of the people.

Fifth, That it is one of the objects of good government to so administer public affairs, as to afford the largest measure of protection to the greatest number with the least possible uncertainty and burden. Therefore, we recommend the enactment of the fairest and plainest laws consistent with this end; their rigid enforcement and exact observance, and the strictest practice of economy in every depatment of our state government consistent with the growth, development and necessities of the state, together with the most exacting accountability on the part of those entrusted with the custody and disbursement of the public revenue.

Sixth. That we recommend the reduction of the rate of interest on the state debt as soon as it can honorably and legally be done.

Seventh, That this convention, speaking for the people of Missouri, bears cheerful testimony to the eminent public services of John S. Phelps, chief magistrate of this state; that by his matured statesmanship, wise and efficient administration of our laws, full protection to life, liberty and property has been guaranteed to every citizen of our state.

The republican party preferred no platform for a state canvass, working only under the national resolutions. These, after claiming that the past progress of the country during a period of twenty years, was due

alone to a wise republican administration, affirmed that "the constitution of the United States is the supreme law and not a mere contract. Out of confederated states it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated, and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the state tribunal.

"The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of all.

"The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of secret sectarianism, while each state is exposed to its domination. We therefore, recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

"We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue, should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grants of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That we deem it the duty of congress to develop and improve our seacoast and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory.

"Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, rests with the congress of the United States and the treaty making power, the republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese, as a matter of grave concernment, under the exercise of both these powers, would limit and restrict that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable laws and treaties as will produce that result.

"We charge upon the democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national government and control of the place, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of the suffrage, and have devised fraudulent ballots, and invented fraudulent certification of returns; have labored to unseat

lawfully elected members of congress to secure, at all hazards, the vote of a majority of states in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud, the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, rescued by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movement of the government depended; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality." * * *.

At the state conventions full tickets were nominated by both parties. The greenback party also presented a full ticket.

In many counties in the state a coalition between the republicans and greenbackers succeeded in electing a candidate belonging to one or the other of the parties, and by this means defeating a regular democratic nominee. Several congressmen were elected in the same way in districts having hitherto fair democratic majorities.

Without going into the features of the canvass, the following table from the *Official Directory of Missouri*, will serve to show the various nominees for state officers in each party and the result of the election:

FOR GOVERNOR:

Thomas T. Crittenden (democrat)	207,670
David P. Dyer (republican)	153,636
Luman A. Brown (greenbacker)	36,340
Crittenden's plurality	54,034

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

Robert A. Campbell	207,941
Milo Blair	153,827
Homer F. Fellows	35,305
Campbell's plurality	54,114

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

Michael K. McGrath	208,308
James C. Broadwell	153,560
Orville D. Jones	35,253
McGrath's plurality	54,748

FOR STATE AUDITOR:

John Walker	208,484
L. A. Thompson	152,563
A. C. Marquis	34,665
Walker's plurality	55,921

STATE TREASURER:

Philip E. Chappell	208,323
W. Q. Dallmeyer	153,488
John M. Snead	18,268
Chappell's plurality	54,835

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Daniel H. McIntyre	207,944
H. H. Harding	153,473
A. McGindley	35,062
McIntyre's plurality	54,471

REGISTER OF LANDS:

Robert McCulloch	208,548
G. B. Herenden	152,920
J. A. Matney	35,012
McCulloch's plurality	55,628

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER:

George C. Pratt	208,721
Howard Barnes	149,854
J. B. Alexander	35,320
Pratt's plurality	58,867

JUDGE SUPREME COURT:

Robert D. Ray	208,528
J. V. C. Karnes	153,334
Peter E'Bland	35,270
Ray's plurality	55,194

W. M. Lowry	15,757

CHAPTER XXII.

The Thirty-first General Assembly—Election of U. S. Senator—Message of John S. Phelps—Inauguration of Thos. T. Crittenden—Character of the Assembly—Personnel of Members—Fish Hatchery—Various Acts Passed—Political Standing of Senate and House—Officers of Each Branch—Two Notable Events.

Early in January, 1881, the thirty-first general assembly convened in Jefferson City. It is notable in two ways—as inaugurating a new governor, and as electing a United States senator—either sufficient to give it a distinctive place in history.

There was an unusual scene at the election, and also at the nominating caucus, for U. S. senator. That which impressed itself upon the mind was the *absence* of excitement. True, there were an average number of candidates, but at the same time, there was about each, the conscious strength of fixed and unalterable opinion. The nomination was made in the caucus, and, leaving out the strong dissenting speech of Lieutenant-Governor Charles P. Johnson, almost unanimous. The man, honored by so flattering a vote, was Frances M. Cockrell, of Johnson county. Mr. Cockrell was the retiring officer, and became, under the most favorable auspices, his own successor.

The sterling integrity, honest purposes, and untiring labors had won for Mr. Cockrell the confidence of the people, and the safety of the commonwealth was intrusted in his hands for the reason that "genius does what it must, talent does what it can."

On the second day of the session, January 6, Gov. John S. Phelps submitted his message. It is an able review of the state, and from it we can learn much of the condition of affairs during the preceding four years, and also the present general needs in the various departments, together with the supreme interests at stake. We shall now quote, in full, such portions of the message as, in our judgment, are devoted to the *important topics:*

The people of this state—though conscious of its great natural advantages over other states in climate, soil, productions, the richness and abundance of its mines and mineral products, its fertile prairie lands, interspersed with timber of an excellent quality, its timber, suitable not only for building but for manufacturing purposes, and its rivers and streams of water—have not sought, till recently, to make known these great advantages to the people of our sister states, or to the people of foreign lands. The last legislature provided for the establishment of a board of immigration, but the amount of money placed at its disposal was so inadequate to the expectations formed, that the people themselves were forced to take hold of the question with vigor, and they stepped to the front to supply the means necessary to accomplish the objects desired. But, in the meanwhile, the state board of immigration had prepared and published a small pamphlet, giving a description of the state by counties, and an excellent map to accompany the same. The

labors of the state board of immigration induced inquiry by the people of other states and of foreign lands, intending to seek a new home, concerning the advantages which this state possessed.

In another portion of this paper, I have shown that, since September, 1876, to June, 1880, calling the period of time four years, the population of this state naturally increased, and the increase by immigration was about 60,000 persons per year. The efforts of the board of immigration were ably supplemented by the voluntary association formed by the people of this state. Enterprising and wealthy gentlemen of St. Louis furnished the moneys required for this grand work. A convention of the able and energetic men of the state was held in St. Louis, in April, 1880. The action of this convention did not aid to increase the population of this state embraced in the federal census, but its influence is now felt, and has been felt since last autumn, and will continue to be felt for a long time. That association has published a map and a hand-book of Missouri. In the latter there is a brief description of the advantages each county in the state possesses, and with the additional statistics which it is hoped will be published in a second edition, the whole story of the wealth and resources of our state will be briefly narrated. I hope the legislature will make a liberal appropriation to stimulate and encourage immigration to this state. * * * * *

The building of railroads is an indication of the wealth and prosperity of the people. While the people on the line of the projected roads may not have the money wherewith to construct and equip these great and costly conducts of commerce, yet they may have the wealth of products to be transported, which will insure to the capitalist building the road, a fair income on his investment. Such has been the condition of the people of this state. We have not been able to furnish money to build railroads, but the products of our fertile soil, the wealth of our inexhaustible mines of coal, lead, zinc and iron, all promised a bountiful recompense to the capitalist who would provide means to transport to the consumer this great wealth, produced by the husbandman and miner. From the 1st of July, 1876, to the 31st of December last, 867 90-100 miles of railroad have been put in operation in this state. From July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1878, only 66 10-100 miles of railroad were put in operation, the depressed prices which then prevailed, materially paralyzing all branches of business, and financial embarrassment and distress was impending on all. From July 1st, 1878, to December 1st, 1879, a period of 18 months, 411 50-100 miles of railroad were put in operation, and for the calendar year just closed, 390 30-100 miles of railroad were completed. And I am induced to believe the number of miles of railroad which will be put in operation during this year, will be no less than that of last year. * * *

The last legislature preformed a very important and arduous labor. The laws of this state, contained in the last revision, and also embraced in about a dozen volumes of acts of the legislature passed since that time, were revised and digested in a manner which reflects great credit on our legislature, and the individuals having charge of the work, and would reflect great credit upon any legislative body. It is not to be expected that such a labor is perfect. No very important amendments to the law suggest themselves to me. Perhaps, however, some errors may have been discovered which will require amendments; if so, you will take the necessary steps to remedy them. * * *

The supreme court is burdened with business and must have relief. It is very gravely questioned whether adequate relief can be given to the court without an amendment to the constitution. One proposition looks to an increase, permanently, of the number of judges; the other, that those judges may be appointed for a limited time, and until the court shall catch up with its business, to be called commissioners, and if another like exigency should occur, to again appoint three judges for a limited time. The last mentioned proposition has

received the commendation of a convention of the members of the bar of this state. As this commission is to sit in conjunction with the supreme court, and to have transferred to it for adjudication such causes as the supreme court may deem proper, and as the object is to obtain the ablest jurists, I suggest that the supreme court shall nominate (and no nomination shall be valid unless made by four judges of the supreme court) the persons to be members of the commission to the governor, and that he shall commission them. But it seems to me the same advantages can be obtained by the permanent addition to the supreme court of two additional judges; and by the time relief shall be given, the business of the court will require the additional judges; that the supreme court shall, from time to time, be organized in two divisions, composed of three judges each, the chief justice to designate the members of said divisions, and in case of emergency, sickness or inability of any member to act, he shall assign himself to one of the divisions, so as to bear his due proportion of labor. The court shall sit in bank whenever the constitutionality of a law shall be drawn in question; and in other cases of great importance, which may be defined in the proposition, a full court shall be held. By this means there will be, as with the commission, two tribunals in session at the same place and the same time, each organized to properly discharge its duties. But, while I prefer this method, thus briefly and perhaps not distinctly described, the necessity for relief is so great that if one measure cannot succeed, another should be adopted. * * *

The government of the United States has established a national board of health, and some of the states have established boards of health to co-operate with it. The object of such organizations is to obtain the active co-operation of the medical profession in making sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the influences of locality, employment, habits and other circumstances and conditions, upon the health of the people. No member of the state board of health should receive compensation from the state for his services, except the secretary, who should receive a reasonable salary, and a small additional sum will be required for stationery, printing, etc. I hope such an organization will be authorized, and the proper sum appropriated for its support.

By reference to a synopsis of the legislative work, which appears further on, the wisdom of these suggestions will be seen to have been heeded.

On January 10, Thomas T. Crittenden was inaugurated governor and in his address to the legislature, made the following recommendations: That the educational interests of the state should be sacredly guarded and wisely fostered; the extinguishment as rapidly as possible of both state and county debts; the refunding of state indebtedness then due, at a lower rate of interest; the enactment of a general registration law; the perfection of the militia law of the state; the re-enactment of the "lease law" in regard to the penitentiary, so that convicts might be worked outside the walls; the enactment of a law by which the state should settle with Elijah Gates, and vindicate his honor, and the integrity of the state.

The address was listened to with the marked attention fitly becoming the dignity of the occasion. The following timely counsel was given to the dominant party by its highest representative on this occasion:

"The democratic party having placed the state and its finances upon a

healthy basis, by an economical administration of affairs, is entitled to the continued confidence of the people, and will be retained in power till a later day if it pursues the same wise policies; but while remembering with pride its past history, and the good it has accomplished, it should remedy its evils, purge its faults, dethrone its bosses, enlarge its horoscope, and advance with determination to the possession of those great living principles upon which a free and an independent people live, move, and have their being."

But, let us now examine the assembly itself:

A correspondent who witnessed the proceedings of this body writes thus as to its character: "Throughout the entire session an earnest interest in, and a careful consideration of every measure has been apparent. The fanatical spirit of retrenchment and reform, so very dangerous to the right conduct of our state government by its many officials, has been manifestly absent, and in its place that honest inquiry into the expenditures of the state's money, tending only to secure honest, efficient officials at paying salaries; and this feeling has led the body in the consideration of the whole bill of appropriations. A dignity, a sterling integrity, and a uniform intellectuality stamps this assembly as one of the best that has ever appeared in the capitol. The disposition of the assembly has been to stick closely to those questions which vitally affect the good government of the state, and hence party questions have been buried, and the few "buncombe" resolutions that have been introduced, seeking only to put members upon record, and thereby create political capital, have provoked no discussion."

The personnel of the house is described as follows: "Hon. T. P. Bashaw, speaker, is one of the best officers that ever graced the chair. Calm, firm and dignified, with all genial and kind, immovable from the sacred trust which duty imposes, in all his rulings, a friend only to the right, he has made that officer against whom not a murmur has escaped.

"Charles P. Johnson is the leader in the house—*the* orator of that body. H. Clay Ewing, ex-attorney-general, is also there. His greatest effort was made upon the capital removal question, when the accumulated logic of long years in the practice of the profession of law was brought to bear to show the jurisdiction of the United States over the grant of land upon which the public buildings and city are located.

"Samuel C. Major, chairman of the committee on judiciary, does a power of hard work, and watches keenly every measure as it passes the house.

"John P. Harman, of Johnson county, is an untiring worker. He brings to the consideration of every subject that rare judgment which entitles his opinion to the marked attention of the entire body.

"Frank Merryman, of St. Louis, one of the youngest members upon the floor, has won bright laurels as the champion of state education.

"Among those who take leading parts in the debates in the house are, Messrs. Anthony, of Nodaway; Allen, of St. Louis city; Carter, of Lafayette; Dale, of Cass; Dawson, of New Madrid; Harper, of Putnam; Hughlett, of Montgomery; Kneisley, of Boone; Parker, of Lincoln; Richardson, Ridgely, Smith, of St. Louis city, and Williams of Jefferson."

One of the most important measures that came up for consideration during the session, was a joint and concurrent resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people removing the state capital. The bill had been introduced into the previous legislature and under the championship of Hon. Finis C. Farr, of Johnson county, had received warm approval and had failed to pass by only four votes. Mr. Harrington, of Adair county, introduced the measure into the Thirty-first assembly, and though earnestly maintained, it received a signal defeat.

Among the various reports transmitted to the legislature calling attention to urgent wants, we are constrained to notice that of the fish commission, as of vital interest to a young and growing state. The following language of the report sets forth the cause of the commission: "In an address made by the Missouri fish commission to the people of Missouri, shortly after its organization, and which was extensively circulated throughout the state, we said: 'Until a comparatively recent period, fish were so abundant in the waters of the country, that the supply was regarded as inexhaustible. Within the last few years, however, the congress of the United States, and the legislatures of more than three-fourths of the states, have been aroused to the sad truth that the stock of fish throughout the country is almost destroyed, and that steps should be taken not only to restore the former stock, but for the introduction into our streams and lakes of all the best and most approved varieties found in the waters of the world, and for their protection afterwards. The great falling off in the supply of fish in the waters of the United States, is chiefly attributable to two causes: First, the use, in catching fish, of seines, nets, traps, fish-dams, etc., *at all times of the year*, especially during the spawning season; secondly, the erection of dams so high across the streams as to prevent the ascent of fish into the interior of the country from the sea and great lakes.'"

The report further states that during the year 1880, "as perfect and complete a fish hatchery as can be found anywhere in the west," was established at St. Joseph, Missouri, and that the movement is fairly prosperous. When Missouri shall have become as densely populated as portions of older states and countries, the importance of fish as food can scarcely be measured.

The most important acts passed and approved at this session, were:

An act to provide for the registration of all voters in cities having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and to govern elections in such cities; an act to provide and regulate the registration of voters in cities of twenty-five thousand and less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and providing for additional precincts in the same; an act providing that no charitable association or society making promises to its members whereby sums of money are paid to sick or disabled members or to others parties on their decease from the proceeds of assessment or dues collected from the same, shall be deemed insurance companies; acts providing heavy penalties for keeping "gaming device" of any character or for renting property for that purpose; an act defining "waters of the state" with reference to prohibitory fishing laws, also the establishment of "fish chutes" for passage of fish; an act providing for the inspection of coal mines and the protection of the health and safety of persons therein employed by means of proper ventilation, signalling, precautions against fire-damp, etc; an act to secure to the state the speedy settlement and payment of all sums of money due from Elijah Gates, late treasurer of the state of Missouri; a concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof concerning the judicial department, by which an additional judge is added to the supreme court, and various provisions enacted tending to expedite the disposal of the docket.

The assembly adjourned on March 28, 1881, after having run about twelve days over the seventy allotted by law for receiving full pay.

At various times during the session the members were publicly addressed by the following well-known, and justly celebrated men: Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, H. Clay Dean, of Missouri, Solon Chase, of Maine.

The officers of the house were, Thos. P. Bashaw, speaker; J. S. Richardson, speaker *pro tem.;* J. H. Hawley, chief clerk; Henry E. Moore, doorkeeper; N. M. Cobb, sergeant-at-arms; T. W. Barrett, chaplain. Those of the senate were, Robert A. Campbell, president; T. J. O. Morrison, president *pro tem.*; F. C. Nesbit, secretary; D. P. Bailey, doorkeeper; A. W. Ewing, sergeant-at-arms; W. A. Masker, chaplain.

The following classification of membership is made by Michael K. McGrath, in his "*Official Directory of Missouri*," to be: senate—democrats, 25; radical, 7; greenbackers, 2; total, 34. House—democrats, 98; radicals, 41; greenbackers, 4; total, 143.

Economic measures were adopted in many ways. Harmony prevailed throughout the session. Order was preserved during each day's labors. Temperance and sobriety were manifest. Acrimonious debate was seldom indulged in, slander, never. Withal the thirty-first general assembly was an honor to a great state.

Two notable events have occurred during the present year of 1881, worthy of mention here. They are widely separated in character, one marking great progress and increase of material wealth in the state, and the other, an eidolon of destruction. We refer to the opening of the new Southern Hotel, in St. Louis city, and the devastating flood of the Missouri river.

Few, who read the papers, failed to learn of the terrible holocaust which was caused by the burning of the "Old Southern" in 1877. So shocking were the details of the conflagration, that a "pall of gloom" was spread over the entire west. Days elapsed ere the gaunt ruins gave up the ghastly, sickening forms of the dead. Heroic bravery was shown by rescuing firemen, that would have shamed the danger of the battle-field, and in this connection, the name of Phelim O'Toole, the most daring of these men, was made immortal. The United States, the world even was appalled, at the terrible danger that lurked about the unsuspecting traveler in these "stopping places." And as the crisped bodies of the burned came to light by the scores, a deep conviction settled upon the people, resulting in the enactment of a safety law.

Human enterprise surmounts almost every difficulty. To-day, where two short years ago, was only a mass of mocking *debris*, a proud, fireproof structure, the "New Southern" is reared—a model of the sublime, in architecture, and wonderful in ingenuity—the embodiment of comfort and taste.

It would be out of place here, though interesting, to briefly describe the building, but we must confine this notice to the meaning of the event.

St. Louis, the central city of the union, demands, as the representative of the wealth and enterprise of the valley of the Mississippi, the proudest structures of the land. The era of that representation is dawning. In a hundred ways is it visible. Capital is moving westward with rapid strides. Immigration—the influx of the *producing* element of mankind—is gigantic in its movements. The whole valley is made to bloom, and the depths of the earth to give up untold riches. The eyes of the civilized world look down upon the quiet valley, and every noble work of art that rises heavenward, is a monument of the culture of the people, and, as in this hotel is embodied centuries of thought, so in it is contained a vast world of potent prophecy. It *has*, then, a meaning aside from a monetary estimate, worthy of our attention. In St. Louis history it is the next great event succeeding the completion of the "Great Bridge."

The opening ceremonies which occurred on Wednesday, May the 11th, were imposing and magnificent, and calculated to attract widespread attention. The wit and beauty and intellect of the state and surrounding states were there gathered. Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden delivered an address. A ball and banquet followed. The pleasures of the hour

marked the appreciation of the heart. Electric lights shamed the noonday sun. In many ways within the four walls of stone, the elements did the bidding of man, and everywhere was omnipresent, the thought that under the imperious sway of thought the mysterious unknown was fast receding.

It is scarcely necessary to do more here than record a heavy rise in the Missouri river. Floods of the Missouri are always disastrous. The current, ever-changing, yearly washes hundreds of acres of land away. But the spring rise of 1881, reached a degree, only equalled once or twice in the history of the river, since the European has built cities along its banks. Kansas City was seriously damaged, a large part being submerged. The rich bottom lands in various counties were covered with water, and vast crops destroyed. Large numbers of cattle and sheep were drowned. The volume of water poured into the Mississippi, caused that stream to swell, doing much damage to property in St. Louis. Human life was, in many instances, lost; and thousands of families made absolutely destitute. The flood reached its maximum height in the latter part of April. Railroad traffic was seriously impaired by numerous "washouts." Mails were stopped, and passengers delayed often for days and sometimes for weeks. An editorial appeared in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, on April 30th, which, after setting forth the idea that these floods occur on an average of once in every seven years, says:

"Connected with this law of floods was the theory that cultivators of the bottom lands could afford to lose a crop once in seven years. The bottom lands suffer but little from drought, and the losses from this cause on the uplands, fully offset the losses by floods in the bottom, while the superior fertility of the latter gives to their cultivators the larger aggregate product. This theory seems correct enough, but like many other economic theories, it does not work well in practice. The cultivators of bottom lands cannot afford to lose a crop once in seven, nor in twice, nor in three times seven years. When they escape inundation they do not seem to accumulate more than their drought-stricken neighbors of the highlands, and the fatal flood when it comes, always finds them unprepared. During the six years of plenty they never prepare for the year of famine, as did the Egyptian monarch when warned by a dream.

"That gambling instinct, so characteristic of our people, prompts the bottom farmer to trust to luck, and make no provision for the danger which is sure to come, until it is upon him. In the same spirit of gambling, flourishing cities are built in the track of the destroying waters, with the hope that the destruction, which is inevitable, may be avoided, somehow or other, without keeping out of its way, or attempting to ward it off. An immense amount of valuable property is staked on the size of the flood, and when its magnitude approaches the maximum the loss is enor-

mous. The high-water mark of 1844 is a warning which is generally disregarded—indeed, the property-owners of the bottoms conduct their operations apparently on the supposition that the river will never again overflow its banks. Yet the fertile lands of the bottoms are the product of the river, and these great inundations are a source of fertility which is inexhaustible. If no destruction accompanied them their value as fertilizers would be incalculable. The river would be viewed, not as an enemy but as a friend, and its rising would be a cause, not of anxiety, but of gratification. The Egyptians, whom Joseph warned of an approaching famine, were a great and powerful people, whose power and greatness depended solely on the annual freshets of the Nile. That Egypt which figures in antiquity as the granary of the nations was nothing but a ribbon of land in the desert, overflowed by the Nile. It was but little, if any, wider than the Missouri bottom, and at every annual flood the entire country was under water. But the ancient Egyptians did not view the rise of their river with apprehension. On the contrary, their chief fear was that it would not rise high enough, for a light flood meant a short crop. There is now in Missouri a territory about equal in extent to that of ancient Egypt under water, and the inundation is a great calamity; but in Egypt, a similar inundation was the greatest of blessings. Agriculture in Egypt was pursued on the basis of high water as a necessity, for beyond the ground covered by the flood was a desert of shifting sands. But beyond the bottoms of the Missouri is a country of great fertility, available for all agricultural purposes, and the bottoms are cultivated at a venture, and not because other lands are unproductive."

The article then concludes with the idea that, unless the river can be confined to a single, fixed channel, great accumulations of property must not be planted in its pathway. The historic significance, then, of the great flood of 1881, is, when millions of dollars sleep in their wake, and densely populated districts crowd their banks, will the Missouri and the lower Mississippi receive in the future the national attention which their necessities and importance demand?

CHAPTER XXIII.

Natural Features and Material Wealth of Missouri—Statistical Review for 1881—Minerals—Manufactures—Education—Religion—The Valley of the West—Missouri, the "Imperial State"—Its Transcendant Importance—The Future.

But what of the natural features and material wealth of the great state whose history we have sketched? Is it true of nature, as of the individual, that its true worth is shadowed in the face, that a hidden something, called

a soul in man, precious and potent, beams forth from rock and river? Ah yes, 'tis true, we have but to look on earth where

> "The golden harvests spring; the unfailing sun
> Sheds light and life; the fruits, the flowers, the trees,
> Arise in due succession,"

and, "all things speak peace, harmony and love."

The stupendous in nature lies not within our borders. No cloud-capped mountains tower, no ocean-storms beat stranded barks upon a rock-barred shore, no desolate deserts sweep unpitying to the distant mirage, only the rivers flow with silent power; the prairies, like ocean billows, roll in green and gold, and valleys sleep beside the simple streams with forest-skirted banks. But like a garden vast, the seeds spring up in glory, the fields are full of life and beauty, the flowers bloom in glad profusion, and fruits grow ripe beneath the mellow gold of summer sun.

Titanic power is in the soil; wondrous being in the irrigating stream. The whole earth invites to agriculture.

It has been truly said that "agriculture is the original, most constant, most certain, and only never failing source of independence and wealth." This is true of nation or state, and in this independence and wealth lies the rich and ever-present beauty of the natural scenery of Missouri.

In this beautiful domain so vast in extent and varied in feature, with pleasing contrasts of hill, slope and vale, meadow and table-land, bottoms and sandy heights, timber land and prairie, the climate is so charmingly tempered between the extremes of heat and cold, and the soils are so varied in composition, exposure to the sun, and in the capacity for receiving and retaining moisture, that not only a fair, but an abundant crop of everything belonging to this latitude, may be readily, economically and successfully cultivated.

Here, in wild luxuriance clambers the purple grape which, under the perfecting hand of man, assumes rich magnificence and vast wealth. At every swell of the land waves the bearded wheat. In the low bottoms leaps up the tasseled corn, the "pride of the west." Anon, the cotton and the cane are seen. There, neglected fields, covered with native grasses, become "pastures green" for horses, and sheep, and cattle. And dotted over all, are the orchards, bending low beneath their loads of ripening fruit.

And is not this beauty transcendant? "Cold sublimity" forms no part of it. The earth is warm and loving. Earth, air and water, bid *man* to prosper. It is the land of *homes*, a land where art may flourish and culture reign, a land where the elements combine to make life rapturous, and in this the scenery is of supremest beauty.

But what lies beneath the surface?

We have seen that the colonization of Missouri was induced at a

remarkably early period by the richness and abundance of its mines. These still continue to be one of the most attractive and wealth-producing features of the state.

Underneath the beauteous prairies lie immeasurable coal fields. For ages the light and heat of the sunshine, by the processes of nature, have been stored away in the earth, and to-day they are ministering to the comfort and pleasure of man. Ages alone can exhaust the supply.

Iron, the most civilizing of the metals, exists in large quantities. Sometimes, for certain varieties, it is necessary to pierce the hardest of rock; again, great masses are thrown above the surface by volcanic action, and are of easy access to man.

Need we go farther and bring to the surface limestone, sandstone and granite, lead in abundance, silver, and various of the less important metals? Think for a moment of the power that exists in the coal—sufficient, if concentrated, to almost rend the earth asunder—then of the power of the machinery made from the metals reduced by the coal—then of the broad acres upon which and upon whose products this machinery may act, and say what shall the future of Missouri be?

Geographical position is greatly to her advantage, but of herself, sufficient are the resources of Missouri to make the prowess of England, with her miles of mines, sink into comparative insignificance.

The useful minerals of Missouri, aside from coal, are: Iron, lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, nickle, manganese, silver and gold (these two latter in unimportant quantities), tin, platinum, marble, limestones, gypsum, clays (in great variety), sandstones, granite and paints.

Beside the navigable waters of Missouri, thousands of mineral springs exist, situated in all parts of the state. Hundreds of them, it is said, are of sufficient force to become valuable as water powers; "and the time is not far distant when these vast limpid fountains will make a thousand burrs and saws whirl to their dashing music." These springs include the varieties of salt, sulphur, chalybeate and petroleum.

"If" says Mr. G. C. Swallow, the former state geologist, "in connection with these vast and varied mineral products, we take into view the well-known facts that Missouri and the adjacent states possess soils of wonderful fertility, and varieties suited to all the staple crops and fruits of the temperate zone; that the whole region is intersected by rivers and creeks, and watered by countless living springs; that it is supplied with boundless forests of nearly every variety of the best timber on the continent; that numerous railroads and thousands of miles of river navigation center here; that we are in the great highway of the moving populations of both hemispheres; we shall have more of the causes and conditions of growth, wealth and permanence than have ever surrounded any people of ancient or modern times."

The present governor of Missouri, Thomas T. Crittenden, thus calls attention to the resources of the state, in his recent inaugural: "Missouri forms no unimportant part of this country, occupying almost the geographical centre of the union, with its vast resources and capabilities, penetrated and enriched by two of the greatest rivers in the world, with her railroads reaching in every direction, and new ones being daily constructed, constitute it, as it were, the very key of the arch of the union of these states, which must and will bind them together forever and ever. Here the civilization of the north and the south meet on common soil, and become one, as the climates of both sections here meet and mingle into one of strength and beauty. Such a state can never become sectional from the very nature of its position and climate; here the cereal of the north, and the cotton of the south, grow and flourish side by side, and here the oak of the west, and the pine of the south spring in grandeur from the same soil. There is no part of this wonderful state that is not susceptible of being made into lovely homes and peaceful abodes. Nature smiles kindly upon every part of the state, and there is no production known to the hand of husbandry and industry, that cannot be grown from her soil and produced from her mineral wealth. In the last decade, Missouri has made rapid progress in increase of population, ranking as the fifth state in the union, and growing more rapidly than any state east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, and surpassed west only by Texas and Kansas, and will, in the next decade, attain three millions of population if the same ratio of increase continues.

" The name of Missouri is heard all over the union in language of commendation, and with the assertion that it is yet destined to become one of the foremost of the sisterhood of states. Its indebtedness is insignificant compared to its capacities and possibilities. The eminent divine, Henry Ward Beecher, said in a recent article: 'The breadth of land from the Red river country of the north, stretching to the Gulf of Mexico, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is one of the most wonderful agricultural spectacles of the globe. It is one of the few facts that are unthinkable. In this ocean of land, and nearly its center, *stands the imperial state of Missouri.*' It has boundless treasures of iron, coal, lead, and other minerals; lands richer there cannot be, nor finer, purer streams; its climate wholesome and delightful, blends the temperature of the northern lakes and the great southern gulf; and, as one of our distinguished citizens has said: 'Here one can create for himself a home in the fullest meaning of the word, a home where he can sit under his own vine and tree, and eat bread made from his own grain, quaff wine from his own vineyard, smoke a pipe filled from his own planting, while he and his family may be clad in cottons, linens, woolens and silks grown upon his own freehold.' "

Let us now take a brief statistical view of these wonders:

We find that 263,918 hands are employed in agricultural pursuits, upon a capital of $492,789,746, the products of whose labors reach $103,035,759.

In mining, 3,423 hands are employed on a capital invested of $3,489,250, whose products are $3,472,513.

These figures were given as the result of investigations made in 1876. The period since that time has been one of unparalleled prosperity, and the figures are now largely increased.

But before we go further into these statistics of manufacturing, mining and agriculture, it will be proper, to make our sketch complete, to give at this point the taxable wealth, state debt, railroad facilities and population:

The following statistics we glean from the auditor's report for the year 1879-80. If carefully studied, they are valuable in helping us to form a correct estimate of the resources and financial standing of the state at the present time.

The total taxable wealth in money, bonds and notes, as shown by the abstract of assessment returns, is $43,817,223; broker's and exchange dealers, $1,531,124; corporate companies, $8,325,806; all other personal property, $33,795,143; valuation of lands, $218,726,215; valuation of town lots, $167,167,113; valuation of horses, $19,248,569; mules, $6,967,072; asses and jennets, $144,694; neat cattle, $18,744,047; sheep, $1,417,406; hogs, $5,010,440; all other live stock, $69,932.

Total taxable wealth, $528,513,964.

The state debt, on the first day of January, 1881, was $13,608,000, and on the first day of July, 1881, only $13,358,000.

It is estimated by reliable authority, that the state has now "over 4,000 miles of railways, more than 1,600 post-offices, 700 telegraph offices, 3,000 churches, and 300 newspapers and periodicals."

From the official census of the United States for 1880, we take the following table of the population of Missouri:

CENSUS REPORT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1880

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Adair	15,190	7,915	7,275	14,719	471	14,964	226
Andrew	16 318	8,387	7,931	15,432	880	15,950	368
Atchison	14,565	7,936	6,629	13,538	1,027	14,524	41
Audrain	19,739	10,417	9,322	18,982	757	17,896	1,843
Barry	14,424	7,311	7,113	13,975	449	14,413	11
Barton	10,332	5,425	4,907	10,086	240	10.316	16
Bates	25,382	13,630	11,752	24,674	708	25,135	247
Benton	12,398	6,357	6,041	11,438	960	12,127	271
Bollinger	11,132	5,698	5,434	10,766	366	11,108	24
Boone	25,424	12,928	12,496	25,084	340	20,397	5,027
Buchanan	49,824	27,045	22,779	42,920	6,904	46,093	3,731
Butler	6,011	3.221	2,790	5,848	163	5,871	140
Coldwell	13,654	7,060	6,594	13,023	631	13,241	413
Calloway	23,670	12,280	11,390	23.064	600	19.268	4,402
Camden	7.267	3,756	3,511	7,166	101	7,152	115
Cape Girardeau	20,998	10,812	10,186	18,612	2,386	19.004	1,994
Carrroll	23,300	12,298	11,002	22,359	941	21.827	1,473
Carter	2,168	1,138	1,030	2,154	14	2,157	11
Cass	22,431	11,884	10,547	21,830	601	21,681	750
Cedar	10,747	5,479	5,268	10,659	88	10,601	146
Chariton	25,224	13,145	12,079	23,916	1,308	21,266	3,958
Christian	9,632	4,871	4,761	9,425	207	9,435	197
Clark	15,031	7,717	7,314	14.283	748	14,723	308
Clay	15,579	8,138	7,441	15,136	443	14.066	1,513
Clinton	16 073	8,310	7 763	15,375	698	15,098	975
Cole	15,519	8,437	7,082	13,369	2,150	13,648	1,871
Cooper	21,622	11,085	10,537	20,057	1,565	18,120	3,502
Crawford	10,763	5.586	5.177	10,197	566	10,640	123
Dade	12,557	6,415	6,142	12,463	94	12,310	247
Dallas	9,272	4,671	4,601	9,189	83	9,184	88
Daviess	19,174	9 983	9,191	18,794	380	18,723	451
De Kalb	13,343	7,008	6,335	12,723	620	13 216	127
Dent	10.647	5,635	5,012	10.365	282	10,580	61
Douglass	7,753	3.891	3,862	7,732	21	7.727	26
Dunklin	9,604	5,161	4,443	9.569	35	9,436	168
Franklin	26,536	13,885	12,651	22.101	4,435	24.469	2,067
Gasconade	11,153	5,824	5,329	8,435	2,718	10,988	165
Gentry	17,188	8,947	8,241	16,712	476	17,160	28
Greene	28,817	14 049	14,168	28.010	807	26.009	2,808
Grundy	15,201	7,762	7,439	14,662	539	14.997	204
Harrison	20,318	10,518	9,800	19,824	494	20,245	73
Henry	23,914	12.301	11,613	23.096	818	22.925	989
Hickory	7,388	3,775	3,613	7,169	219	7,338	50
Holt	15,510	8,291	7,219	14.621	889	15.285	225
Howard	18,428	9.554	8.874	17.955	473	13,195	5,233
Howell	8,814	4.495	4,319	8,736	78	8,723	91
Iron	8,183	4,232	3,951	7,592	591	7.783	400
Jackson	82,328	45,891	36,437	71,653	10,675	72,445	9,883
Jasper	32,021	16,763	15,258	30,686	1,335	31.249	772
Jefferson	18,736	9,873	8,863	15,755	2,981	17.731	1,005
Johnson	28,177	14,797	13,380	27,231	946	26.164	2.013
Knox	13,047	6,774	6.273	12,341	706	12,819	228
Laclede	11,524	5,889	5,635	11,145	379	11,048	476
Lafayette	25,731	13,370	12,361	23,679	2,052	21.313	4,418
Lawrence	17,585	8,990	8,595	16.835	750	17.284	301
Lewis	15,925	8,157	7,768	15,080	845	14,520	1,405
Lincoln	17,443	9,010	8,433	16,606	837	15,299	2,144
Linn	20 016	10,349	9.667	18.823	1,193	19.184	832
Livingston	20,205	10,365	9,840	18,952	1,253	19.062	1,143
McDonald	7,816	4,101	3,715	7,777	39	7,804	12
Macon	26,223	13,449	12,774	24,383	1,840	24,726	1,497
Madison	8,860	4,463	4,397	8,506	354	8,552	308
Maries	7.304	3,806	3,498	6.974	330	7,292	12
Marion	24,837	12,622	12,215	22,828	2,009	21,123	3,714

CENSUS REPORT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1880.—*Continued.*

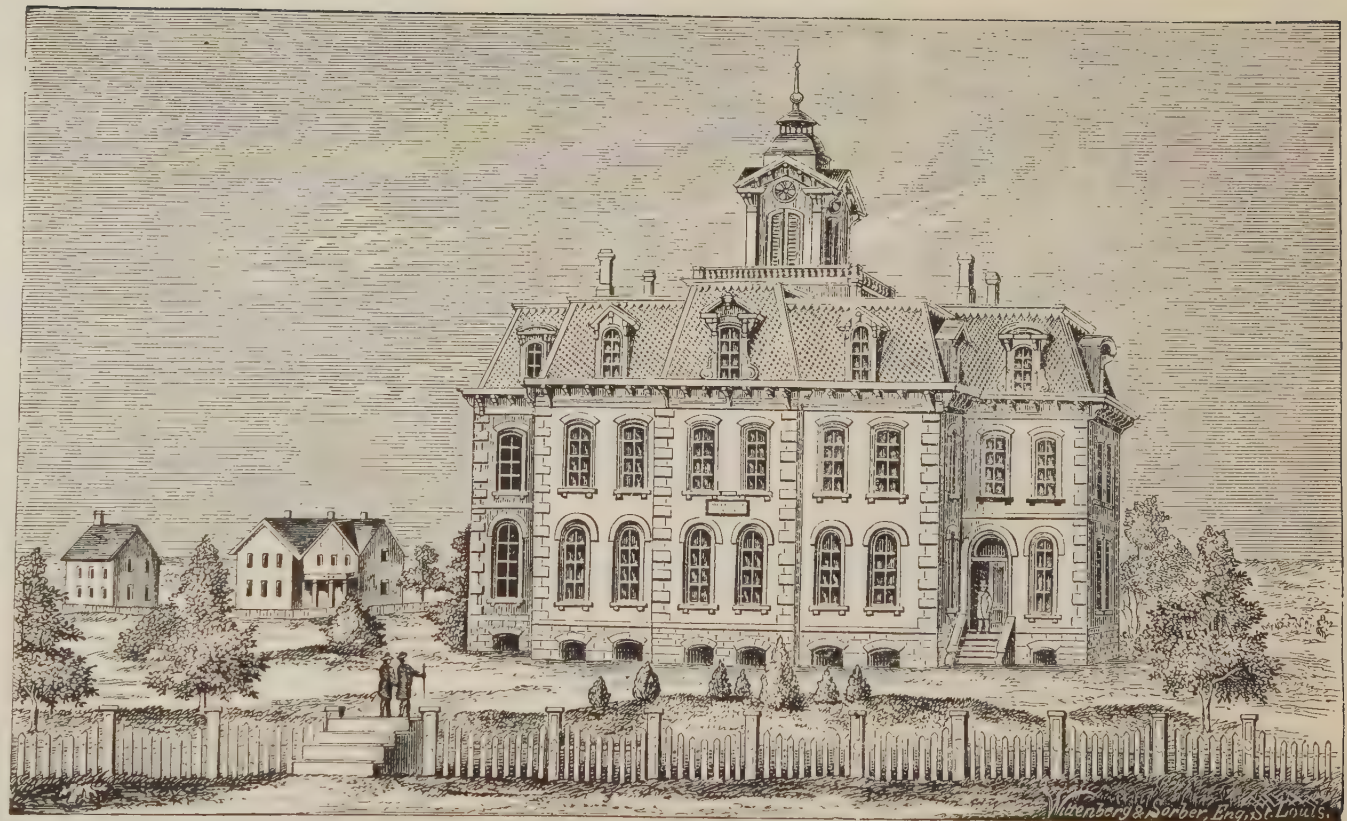
Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Mercer	14,674	7,510	7,164	14,486	188	14,573	101
Miller	9,807	5,070	4,737	9,561	246	9,577	230
Mississippi	9,270	5,131	4,139	9,020	250	7,129	2,141
Moniteau	14,349	7,257	7,092	13,177	1,172	13,376	973
Monroe	19,075	9,942	9,133	18,739	336	16,925	2,150
Montgomery	16,250	8,383	7,867	15,304	946	14,334	1,916
Morgan	10,134	5,182	4,952	7,399	735	9,719	415
New Madrid	7,694	4,145	3,549	7,587	107	5,813	1,881
Newton	18,948	9,767	9,181	18,324	624	18,345	603
Nodaway	29,560	15,669	13,891	27,936	1,624	29,447	113
Oregon	5,791	2,995	2,796	5,772	19	5,772	19
Osage	11,824	6,201	5,623	9,848	1,976	11,422	402
Ozark	5,618	2,920	2,698	5,602	16	5,604	14
Pemiscot	4,299	2,300	1,999	4,267	32	4,033	266
Perry	11,895	6,120	5,775	10,588	1,307	11,424	471
Pettis	27,285	14,150	13,135	25,428	1,857	24,278	3,007
Phelps	12,565	6,478	6,087	11,729	836	12,059	506
Pike	26,716	13,645	13,071	25,888	828	21,340	5,376
Platte	17,372	9,055	8,317	16,645	727	15,754	1,618
Polk	15,745	7,886	7,859	15,649	96	15,459	286
Pulaski	7,250	3,719	3,531	6,987	263	7,190	60
Putnam	13,556	6,953	6,603	13,333	223	13,536	20
Ralls	11,838	6,162	5,676	11,452	386	10,625	1,213
Randolph	22,751	11,830	10,921	21,302	1,449	19,937	2,814
Ray	20,193	10,637	9,556	19,765	428	18,472	1,721
Reynolds	5,722	2,901	2,821	5,679	43	5,708	14
Ripley	5,377	2,803	2,574	5,277	100	5,367	10
St. Charles	23,060	12,097	10,963	18,774	4,286	20,650	2,410
St. Clair	14,126	7,243	6,883	13,839	287	13,817	309
St. Francois	13,822	7,246	6,576	12,739	1,083	13,169	653
St. Genevieve	10,390	5,338	5,052	9,296	1,094	9,833	557
St. Louis	31,888	16,988	14,900	25,299	6,589	28,009	3,879
Saint Louis (City)	350,522	179,484	171,038	245,528	104,994	328,232	22,290
Saline	29,912	15,619	14,293	28,657	1,255	24,987	4,925
Schuyler	10,470	5,334	5,136	10,452	338	10,461	9
Scotland	12,507	6,398	6,109	12,238	269	12,378	129
Scott	8,587	4,631	3,956	7,972	615	8,036	551
Shannon	3,441	1,742	1,699	3,430	11	3,441	—
Shelby	14,024	7,126	6,898	13,320	567	13,087	937
Stoddard	13,432	6,924	6,508	13,320	112	13,399	33
Stone	4,405	2,327	2,078	4,395	10	4,377	28
Sullivan	16,569	8,589	7,980	16,202	367	16,487	82
Taney	5,605	2,900	2,705	5,586	19	5,601	4
Texas	12,207	6,223	5,984	12,013	194	12,178	29
Vernon	19,370	10,184	9,186	18,900	470	19,268	102
Warren	10,806	5,743	5,063	8,917	1,889	9,852	954
Washington	12,895	6,457	6,438	12,478	417	11,857	1,038
Wayne	9,097	4,764	4,333	8,925	172	8,990	107
Webster	12,175	6,201	5,974	12,044	131	11,928	247
Worth	8,208	4,220	3,988	8,031	177	8,207	1
Wright	9,733	4,903	4,830	9,559	174	9,471	262

The classification footings of the census of 1880 show:

Males	1,127,424	Females	1,041,380
Native born	1,957,564	Foreign born	211,240
White	2,023,568	Colored*	145,236

Total population in June, 1880, 2,168,804.

* This includes 92 Chinese, 2 half-Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.



BOARDING HOUSE. MINERAL HALL.

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY, AT ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY, MO.

From the *Missouri State Gazetteer*, for 1881, we extract the following pungent paragraphs:

"As showing the great fertility of the soil of Missouri, the following figures giving the average yield of bushels per acre, and the price per bnshel, pound or ton of farm products for the year, 1879, are here given: Corn, 37.0, per bushel, 25 cents; wheat, 14.0, per bushel, $1.01; rye, 17.0, per bushel, 61 cents; oats, 24.6, per bushel, 26 cents; buckwheat, 20.0, per bushel, 63 cents; potatoes, 91.0, per bushel, 48 cents; tobacco, 663 pounds, per pound, five cents; hay, tons, 1.06, per ton $9.43. While the estimated yield of the whole state was as follows: Corn, 111,125,800 bushels; wheat, 30,688,000 bushels; rye, 559,559 bushels; oats, 18,360,652 bushels; buckwheat, 54,780 bushels; potatoes, 6,621,720 bushels."

"The products of the different lines of manufacturing interests per annum, are approximately as follows: Flouring mills, $40,000,000; carpentering, $20,000,000; meat packing, $20,000,000; tobacco, $14,000,000; iron and casting, $15,000,000; liquors, $10,000,000; clothing, $11,000,000; lumber, $10,000,000; bags and bagging, $7,000,000; saddlery, $7,000,000; oil, $6,000,000; machinery, $6,000,000; printing and publishing, $5,500,000; molasses, $5,000,000; boots and shoes, $5,000,000; furniture, $5,000,000; paints and painting, $4,500,000; carriages and wagons, $4,500,000; marble, stone-work and masonry, $4,000,000; bakery products, $4,000,000; bricks, $4,500,000; tin, copper and sheet-iron, $4,000,000; sash, doors and blinds, $3,250,000; cooperage, $3,000,000; blacksmithing, $3,000,000; bridge building, $2,500,000; agricultural implements, $2,000,000; patent medicines, $2,500,000; soaps and candles, $2,500,000; plumbing and gas-fitting, $2,000,000. Making, in the aggregate, the immense sum of $275,000,000. The capital employed in manufacturing will reach $125,000,000, while the amount of raw material and wages will reach $210,000,000. This has been accomplished by about 17,000 places of industry.

"The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of about 26,000 square miles. A distinguished mining engineer, after giving a detailed account of the mines which have been examined, sums up by saying: 'They have enough ore to run 100 furnaces for 1,000 years.'"

But our showing is still incomplete. What of school and church?

As to the present condition of our school system, the following from the last official report of the superintendent will be sufficient:

"In the amount of her available and productive permanent public school funds, she surpasses every state in the union, with the single exception of Indiana; and if those funds had been managed as the constitution and laws require, it is demonstrable, that to-day she would have the largest in the union.

"The state of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of sixteen cents

on the hundred dollars, of taxable values, and does not permit a local tax exceeding twenty-five cents on that amount.

"The state of Missouri levies a tax of five cents and permits a local tax of forty cents, without a vote of the people, or sixty-five cents in the country districts, and $1.00 in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the tax-payers voting.

"For the year ending last April, only two counties in the state reported a less rate of local taxation than the maximum allowed in Indiana, only one the amount of that maximum, and the average rate of all the counties reported was thirty-nine cents, or fourteen cents more than the possible rate of that state.

"Missouri has more school houses to the population than Massachusetts. The amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate on the amount of her assessed valuation, that the amount expended by the latter state is on her valuation; while our public school funds exceed those of Massachusetts, $5,405,127.09."

Again, from the same source: "Present total amount of permanent public school funds (1880), $8,950,805.71; increase in 1880 over amounts of 1879, $1,358,098.41. Amount expended by the state for education in 1880, exclusive of income of county and township funds and local tax, $638,286.09; total amount of expenditures by counties, $3,152,178.47; total persons attending school, exclusive of normal schools and university, 476,376.

"County commissioners, with scarcely an exception, report that their counties are being supplied with a better class of teachers than formerly, and that a greater interest in schools is being manifested by the patrons and the community at large.

"Cities and towns which have been in the habit of maintaining only a four or five months' school term, have increased them to from eight to ten months.

"Where there have been no school houses, and buildings or rooms have been rented for school purposes, or where the school houses were old, unsightly, dilapidated and unfit, the people at the annual meetings have ordered the erection of substantial and suitable houses.

"The increase of school terms and the erection of new buildings have necessitated a larger tax levy than is permitted by the constitution without a vote. This fact gave rise, in several towns, to a sharp issue and a heated contest. Yet in every instance, in so far as I am informed, the proposition to increase the tax was carried by an overwhelming majority. Nor were these instances confined to one section, but happened in every quarter of the state. * * * There is a cheerful feeling prevalent among the educators, and a hopefulness for the future, that presages good from the operation of a perfected system."

In 1875 there were 7,932 school districts in the state; 7,061 white public schools; 326 colored public schools; and 661 private schools.

There are 37 institutions for superior instruction within the state; of these, 16 are for men, and are devoted mostly to theology, and 11 are for women.

The state university, located at Columbia, Mo., having an income from endowment fund and state appropriation of $68,467, consists of the follow-

ing departments: college proper, where are taught the arts, letters and sciences; the normal department, for the preparation of teachers; the agricultural and mechanical college; the school of mines located at Rolla, Mo.; the schools of law, medicine, analytical and applied chemistry. The university has a library of 8,500 volumes.

Three normal schools were founded in 1871, and are supported by annual appropriations from the state. For the purpose of location, Missouri was divided into three districts. District No. 1, takes in all the territory north of the river; district No. 2, all south of the river and west of a line drawn southward from the river along the eastern boundary of Osage and Maries counties; district No. 3 includes the remainder of the state. The schools are located respectively at Kirksville, Adair county, Warrensburg, Johnson county, and Cape Girardeau, Mo. The schools in the first and second districts have an average attendance of 350 students; that in the third district is less. Each school possesses handsome buildings, the gifts of counties to secure location. As factors in education their influence is vast.

A normal school for the education of colored teachers, is located at Jefferson City, Mo.

The following estimate of churches and church members in the state, we take from the "*Hand-book of Missouri*," published by the Missouri Immigration Society:

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Churches.	Number of Ministers.	Number of Church Members and Ministers.
Catholic	216	264	200000
Protestant Episcopal	65	50	25000
Lutheran, Independent Evangelical	25	20	1000
Lutheran, English Evangelical	6	6	1000
Lutheran, German Evangelical	76	68	3633
Presbyterian, U. S. North	210	151	11143
Presbyterian, U. S. South	135	73	7662
Presbyterian, Cumberland	361	169	15823
Presbyterian, United	10	12	700
Presbyterian, Reformed	3	4	165
Congregational	71	47	3747
Baptist (church organizations, not houses)	1385	823	88999
Christian (about) (organizations, also)	500	500	70000
Methodist Episcopal, South	559	648	53382
Methodist Episcopal, North	359	420	42888
Methodist Episcopal, African	58	59	4954
African Methodist Episcopal, Zion Colored Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Free M. E. Church	about ... 116	118	9908
Total	4155	3432	539004

As points of concentration, for these various industries, and centers for the highest in educational and church facilities, two representative cities demand our attention—Kansas City, resting upon our western border, and St. Louis, upon the eastern. We are indebted to Polk & Co's. *Gazetteer* for the following facts with regard to each:

Kansas City—the second town in the state, in point of industry, enterprise, commerce, wealth, and population, is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Jackson county, on the south side of the Missouri river, at its junction with the Kansas, a stream of 1,200 miles in length. The city is built principally on the high bluffs overlooking the river, with an altitude of 700 feet above the level of the sea, and is, geographically, the center of the continent. In 1854 the population, by actual count, was 283; in 1860, 4,047; in 1870, 32,260, and in 1880 (census report), 62,000. The transportation facilities, which constitute one of the chief elements of its growth, are unsurpassed on the continent. Thirteen lines of railroads center in it. During 1879 and 1880 $3,089,987 worth of property was erected. The total grain receipts for the year 1880, were, wheat, 7,215,-065 bushels; corn, 5,121,404 bushels; oats, 344,775 bushels; rye, 203,944 bushels; barley, 102,360 bushels. Stock received during 1880: Cattle, 244,709; hogs, 676,477; sheep, 50,611; horses and mules 14,086; the bulk of which was shipped to eastern markets. The city (in 1880), has a total taxable wealth of $13,379,950, an increase of $2,000,000 over the preceding year. The bonded indebtedness is $1,353,702. There are seven fine elevators, storage capacity 1,495,000 bushels, eleven banks, capital about $2,000,000; twenty-nine church edifices; ten public schools, employing seventy-three teachers, and enrolling 6,000 pupils. An iron bridge spans the Missouri river. There are six daily and four weekly papers; also, water works, police force and fire department.

"St. Louis, the 'Midland City of America,' with its population of 352,000, and great and varied industries, is on the Mississippi river, south of its confluence with the Illinois and Missouri rivers, in the very heart and center of the continent for railroading and steamboating, and for travel, trade, manufacturing and business of every kind. Although St. Louis is the great city of the waters, and center of the whole system of river navigation, it nevertheless owes not a little to its admirable and complete railroad facilities. Centering here, and affording convenient transportation to all points in the United States, are twenty-one lines of travel. Eleven packet steamer lines out of St. Louis connect with others on more than 15,000 miles of navigable rivers. The rivers and railroads traverse many degrees of latitude and longitude, and thus afford great interchange of productions from the fields, forests, mines and workshops of many lands. The city itself is situated 405 feet above the level of the sea; it is 18½ miles long in the river frontage; its area, 62½ square miles,

or 40,000 acres. The bonded debt is about $22,507,000. The assessed value of property, real and personal, is $166,517,330. The volume of grain handled in 1880, in bushels, was—wheat, 21,022,275; corn, 22,298,-077; oats, 5,607,078; rye, 468,755; barley, 2,561,992—total bushels, 51,958,177. Flour inspected in 1880 was 1,582,990 barrels. The value of the cotton business to the city is equal to at least fifty millions of dollars per annum. In 1880, 12,846,169 pounds of tobacco were manufactured into various forms; the receipts of lumber were 330,935,973 feet, and sales 313,489,726; the receipts of livestock were, cattle 424,720, sheep 205,969, hogs, 1,840,684, horses and mules 46,011; the shipments, cattle 228,879, sheep 93,522, hogs 770,769, horses and mules 44,416; the number handled is perhaps 33⅓ or 50 per cent more; the receipts of coal amounted to 41,892,356 bushels. There are 1,800 manufactories, 7 elevators, total capacity 5,650,000 bushels, 25 banks, 103 public schools, employing 967 teachers and enrolling 55,790 scholars. The libraries are—public school, 44,427 vols.; mercantile, 55,000 vols.; law association, 10,000 vols. The two most noted dailies are St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and St. Louis *Republican*—the latter established in 1809. One of the most pleasing features of the city, for which it is justly celebrated, is its parks, of which it boasts eighteen: Forest Park, with an acreage of 1,511, and valued at $1,000,000; Tower Grove Park has 276 acres, valued at $400,000; O'Fallon Park, with 159 acres, and Lafayette 39 acres, each valued at $250,000. These, with fourteen smaller parks, show a total acreage of 2,107, valued at $2,050,000."

By reference to an address, which we quote further on, the national importance of St. Louis will be more fully seen. An immense volume of water flows within the banks of the Mississippi to the gulf of Mexico. Properly utilized, it will be sufficient, it is thought, to float ocean steamers. Government aid has been sought to deepen the channel. But as yet nothing has been done, further than to clean out the accumulated sands at the mouth and turn the main volume of water into one channel, which has been accomplished by means of the celebrated "Eads jetties." Steamers of immense tonnage now come up to New Orleans. When ocean commerce shall begin its voyage at St. Louis, the centralization of wealth will be great. The flow of wealth in and out through Missouri will make her also incomparably greater. It is also to be remembered that it is no idle boast that says another quarter of a century will see the capitol of the union at "central" St. Louis.

Our work is now about completed. The past and the present are both before us.

We have briefly related the gradual unfolding, and now, in the brilliant galaxy of the American union—the "Imperial State" stands revealed. The dawning of a new era is at hand! The prelude of a matchless song

—the song of her colossal labors toward the realization of the acme of continental wealth and civilization, is begun. Her march is bent toward the infinite. Her potency is destined to be the marvel of the future! She is the favored child of nature, seated in the center of a land of unsurpassed magnificence. The climate is mild and salubrious, for neither are the summers tropic nor the winters arctic. Missouri contains 41,824,000 acres. In size, the eighth state in the union, and larger than any state east of the Mississippi. She is pre-eminently fitted for the *home* of man. For within her borders are almost all the agricultural and mineral products of the world. Manufacturing industries capable of immense expansion exist. Stock raising and wool growing meet with abundant success. Education, in systematic extent, ranks with the best of the east. Law and order are omnipresent. In a word, "Missouri possesses the resources and capacities of a nation within the boundaries of a state."

Hon. Charles P. Johnson, of St. Louis, in a recent address of remarkable eloquence and rich and varied learning, recounted the matchless resources and illimitable capabilities of the vast valley of the Mississippi. Worthy only of the man who produced it, the address sets forth in terms of truth and beauty the present position and future destiny of Missouri as the heart of this valley. We gladly quote from the great effort:

"Between the two mountain ridges that run parallel to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and extending from north to south over twenty-two degrees of latitude, lies the valley of the Mississippi. The immense tract contains over 1,244,000 square miles, or 796,460,000 acres.

"The area is mostly included in the states and territories of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian territory.

"Its physical features are varied, unique and wonderful. A principal one attracting observation, is the admirable provision for fructification and drainage. No valley of the earth presents so uniform and harmonious a series of ever-supplying tributaries, either to main or subordinate arteries. In obedience to the law of its construction, more than fifty rivers, after absorbing a vast network of smaller irrigating streams, coursing in every direction, pour their waters into a channel that bosoms a river unrivalled in natural magnitude and extent, flowing onward for thousands of miles, and sweeping directly out into ocean waters. And this feature is not alone associated with fruitfulness imparted to soil, and health to atmosphere, but it is also suggestive of the vast means afforded for transportation for man and the commodities of his labor.

"In its extended course the Mississippi traverses 2,800 miles, and is navigable for 2,000. The Red river is 1,550 miles long and navigable for 1,246. The Arkansas is 2,170 miles long and is navigable for 800 miles.

The Missouri is navigable for 2,893 miles, and is 3,047 miles long. The Ohio is 1,265 miles long and is navigable for 975 miles. The whole making over 12,000 miles of navigable river-ways throughout the valley.

"We look in vain over the globe's expanse for any similar physical features, like nature has here framed in a vast and symmetrical mold. No rival exists in the valley of the Nile, the Danube, the Volga or the Amazon.

"Another notable feature is the wide diversity of climate involved in the extensive territorial sweep. Within a space from a point on the north, marking the source of a small tributary of the Missouri, and from thence stretching onward to the Southwest Pass, there is a season play of every variety of temperature. The line of the southern boundary, though semi-tropical, unites with the waters of a gulf, reaching the confines of the torrid zone, while at the northern limit the breath of the frozen arc frosts and fringes the great lakes. Throughout this intervening space, therefore, we have climatic effects of so varied a character as to vouchsafe the production of every requisite of necessity and luxury ever utilized by man.

"But, after all, the most striking feature of this great valley is the apparent utter abandonment with which nature has lavished her grandest and richest gifts. No region in the world has received equal recognition at her hands. The fabled productiveness of the Orient, or the divinely blessed Promised Land, pales before the realities of this broad expanse. On mountain and in vale, there flourishes in superabundant diversity every article that can be absorbed by man in his advancing civilization. Staple grains that feed a world, spring from the soil at the waving of labor's wand.

"Flocks and herds swarm in valley and on prairie, giving a golden fleece for man's apparel, adding provision for his sustenance and assistance to his labor.

"The fields of the south are whitened by the plant that affords man his chief raiment, and the spinning worm weaves its glossy skein with as fibrous a beauty as its European or Asiatic prototype; and here and there comes forth in prolific growth the hempen plant, whose tough, enduring thread has made it the indispensable agent of commerce and the mechanic arts.

"The hillside is gladdened by extensive vineyards, and the wine-press forces juice from grapes as luscious as were ever kissed by the ripening sun in the vales of Burgundy, or on the slopes of the Rhineland. And where on earth is the region more generous of its fruits and flowers, or more abundant in the variety of its vegetation? Nearly all the fruits known to the luxurious tastes of man are here, and our floriculture in its possibilities is incomparable. Landscapes are lined with the shadows of vast forests, the growth of centuries, from out of whose depths comes the timber

that under the cunning hand of the artisan moulds into multifarious shapes and forms of usefulness and beauty.

"Throughout this extended region are inexhaustible deposits of copper and lead, zinc and tin, of silver and of gold. On its western border the adventurous miner has already brought to light veins of these precious metals, piercing far down into the earth, revealing a splendor of wealth dwarfing the magnificence of the Montezumas and making a reality of the fabled magic of Aladdin's lamp.

"But if these be gifts worthy of homage to nature, what feelings of adoration should move us as we gaze on those mighty layers and boulders of coal and iron, whose depository has already been mapped by the geologist.

"The use of gold and silver says Gibbon, 'is in a great measure, facticious, but it would be impossible to enumerate the important and various services which agriculture and all the arts have received from iron, when tempered and fashioned by the operation of fire and the dexterous hand of man.'

"Looking at the present innumerable uses of this valuable metal, and our daily and hourly contact with its shapings in every relation of life, and the grand possibility for new forms of utilization to answer the wants and capacity for enjoyment of man, in connection with the wealth of our deposits, the mind is startled into a ready recognition of its utter inability to grasp in detail the magnitude of a more modern or future revelation. And, in passing, it may not be inappropriate to proclaim that the mightiest continuous deposit of this civilizing ore of the world, is within the limits of our own favored Missouri.

"The moral, physical and social characteristics of the people of this valley are distinctly marked. The various foreign infusions, intermixing and interweaving with the native population, have given improved blood, a more enduring muscular integument, and has strengthened the nerve fibre. They are bold, active, energetic, acquisitive and progressive. The objective point of their aspirations may appear material, but they work on ilnes whose ultimate unites the material with the good and the beautiful.

"During the last three decades they have accomplished much by their labors. The portals of the valley have been thrown wide open; the highways to the Pacific, the gulf, the lakes and the east cleared, and the works of future greatness entered upon. 'An unrivalled, internal commerce flourishes. A railroad system has been projected crossing the continent from east to west, and from north to south, intersected by innumerable converging lines, whose termini on the oceans, the gulf and the northern boundary unite with the near and far-reaching commercial lines throughout the world. Its extreme limits east and west join with the steamship lines

that belt the globe from Pekin to London and from London to St. Louis and San Francisco.

"The genius of the age already conceives further lengthening lines of communication, connecting by commercial ties with Mexico, and the nations of Central and South America, and onward to the ocean at the southernmost point of Cape Horn; while the skilled engineer already works successfully in overcoming at the Delta the first and most formidable barrier to our inland sea. Nor is this all. The daring science of modern engineering, which knows no such word as fail, proposes to connect the oceans by a canal, at the Isthmus, which shall dwarf the importance and the significance of the Suez, and to overleap the hitherto inaccessible divide, by lifting vessels of every tonnage securely from the Pacific, and dropping them into the Atlantic.

"Nor does the review of their labor cease here. The telegraph circles in all directions. Postal facilities, perfect in their adaptation, reach every point of the land. Education is the governmental birthright of every child. Free religion is recognized. A fearless and enlightened press disseminates the intellectual products of the world. Libraries are established. Schools of art and academies of science and universities are founded. Already is here raised the grain food for the nations. The harvest of last season exceeded in extent and yield any borne on the face of the earth; and, looking upon this immense product, as it sweeps out to foreign ports, are we not warranted in declaring that these people are now the owners of the provision marts and granaries of the world? Nor has cotton been dethroned. The American staple still clothes the millions of Europe, while American beef has found a new and eternal market in England, and in the next ten years will inevitably, from its superior excellence and cheapness, build up an illimitable trade with other nations of the Eastern Hemisphere. The infancy of a manufacturing system is seen; and furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries, and machine shops, produce a wide and diversified variety of articles indispensable to trade, commerce and household economy.

"Mines have been opened; mines of iron and silver and gold, and delving therein, the child of poverty of yesterday, has become the millionaire of to-day. The dream of the alchemist has been realized, and the famed wealth of the oriental prince recedes before the splendid possessions of a citizen of the modern El Dorado. In this, how forcibly are we impressed with De Tocqueville's words: 'The valley of the Mississippi is, upon the whole, the most magnificent dwelling-place prepared by God for man's abode.'

"I pause here in my review of what man has accomplished with the elements contained in the Mississippi valley. To advance further in the details of his work is unnecessary to impress you with its extent and

importance. It is the opening chapter of the grandest history written since the creation. It vibrates along the lines of thought in the majestic and heroic tones of an epic; and in its claims for honorable distinction and supremacy, it appeals to the enlightened judgment of mankind.

"But, notwithstanding what has been accomplished by the people of this valley, they have before them a great work. The first chapter has been written, and they enter upon the second. Missouri is the center of the magnificent domain. The political divisions existing originate and foster a commendable rivalry in the march of modern progress, and the spirit and aspirations of the people of our state are shown in this assemblage of her representative men. It marks a new era. She is entitled to ascendency among her sister states. Her position and her riches entitle her to it. The heart of the continent, she receives and distributes through commercial arteries the products of this land, and from every mart, bazaar and part of the world. Let us here and now determine and pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to place her in the position of influence, grandeur and glory to which she is so justly entitled. It is unnecessary for me to suggest modes of accomplishment.

"But in connection with my subject it is not out of place, but, on the contrary, is appropriate for me to press upon you the importance of a persistent and determined effort to force the government to improve the Mississippi river, and so convert it into what it should be—the mighty inland sea of the nation. Our situation demands it. The assistance should have been accorded long ago. Sectional reciprocity should have extended to us this right, and we can feel assured of soon gaining it, for, believe me, the near future will see the realm of political power transferred to its natural home in the valley of the great west. There never was—there never will be—a more splendid opportunity afforded to western statesmen than to enforce this vital truth upon the people through the councils of the government. The Mississippi belongs to the whole country. It is the heritage of a nation. It is the grand highway of free and united America. Nor has there ever been a finer opportunity presented for a government to construct appropriate national works, guaranteeing more unrivalled blessings.

"The expenditure on our river of the money and labor that constructed those great highways leading from the most distant parts of the Roman empire to its capital, or upon those huge aqueducts of the same period, or upon the gardens and palaces of Ninevah, or on the great wall of China, the pyramids of Egypt, or the expenditure of a tithe as much as that wasted on the modern fortifications of Europe, would jewel our stream with magnificent ports, dot it with costly arsenals of trade, control it with extended levees, and channel it to bear upon its bosom the outgoing and incoming commerce of the world.

True to ourselves and earnest in our labors, the possibilities of the future are illimitable. The convulsions of civil war are stilled forever. The dead past is an enshrinement of memory. The recognition is extant of the necessity of a united people. We can tolerate neither an eastern, a western, nor a southern secession. The government of our fathers in its just and equitable distribution of state and national powers, is acknowledged as essential for the permanence of our empire, and is it not possible to develope a statesmanship which can modify laws and constitutions to meet the requirements of expanding, progressive ideas, without illegal commotion or revolutionary violence? Yes. And what then? The prophetic eye sees unfolded the vision of a marvelous civilization. A second chapter is recorded. No element of the human intellect but possesses its opportunity for experiment and expansion. Broadening into a universal strength, it has triumphed over fear, bigotry, and unauthorized power. Religion has universalized and taken unto herself not only art, but science and philosophy. Seats of learning contest in rivalry for supremacy with the time-honored institutions of the old world. The pencil of the artist and the chisel of the sculptor are tipped with a genius as fervid in its inspirations as that of any ancient, medieval or modern school. Manufactories for the supply of every possible want of man, cover the land, and swarm with skilled artizans. The Birminghams and Sheffields —the Genevas, are rivaled by western cities. Innumerable arches of rare architectural beauty span the highways to the ocean. Ships wafting to and fro the rich argosies of a boundless commerce display from mast heads, beneath the shadow of the great bridge, the flag of every nation. And on the hill and valley, on mountain and river-side, rise 'cities and temples beyond the art of Phidias or Praxiteles, beyond the splendors of Babylon and Hecatompylos.' And peerless amongst these, and of the world, stands St. Louis. And why not? Is not Paris on the Seine, removed above the seacoast? Is not London on the Thames, far above Gravesend? And would St. Louis possess fewer advantages if the Mississippi were improved as it could and should be? No! I proclaim it as no ideal boast, but with a confidence of realization as supreme as he, who, years ago, said, 'There is the east, there is India,'—here is the center of the world's trade—here is the future metropolis of empire,—in the favored child of the mighty valley of the Mississippi,—'the City of the Iron Crown.'"

It is in truth a wondrous prophesy, but a certain realization of the mysterious unfolding of the future. Time was, when the proudest utterance of the valiant disciple of liberty was, "I am an American;" time will be, when the proudest boast of an *American* shall be contained in the words, "I am a Missourian."

"We have heard of some enchanter summoning, by magic formulas, a

vast multitude of spiritual shapes into his cell. The conjurations are so powerful that the whole space of the apartment is quickly full; and the spirits crowding on to the verge of the little circle which they must not pass, around this, and above their master's head, keep increasing in number, and ever whirling in perpetual transformation. Every corner is crammed, every crevice is possessed. Embryos expand themselves, and giant forms contract into the size of nuts," said the sublime Geothe, when the matchless images and wondrous thoughts of the English Shakespere floated through his soul by the magic spell of words.

And so is history a mighty conjurer. It evokes from the mysterious past the heroes of the earth, and by its omnipotent wand passes before us in panoramic pageantry, the long forgotten dead. It opens the sealed and dim-shrouded casket of time and calls up the skeleton forms of years long flown. It people's oblivion with living events. Into the cell of the mind it crowds the "spiritual shapes" that are dispelled by a thought or hover eternal and lead man like the messengers of destiny. It magnifies, then dwarfs, now transforms. It is the silent recorder of the spirit—change.

Traced by impotent fingers, the passing events of Missouri lie spread out before us.

First, a mighty warrior, a daring explorer, sinks to rest, uncoffined, in the waters of the Mississippi, deep in the heart of the vast valley. A century speeds by. The hymn of Marquette floats on the silent air that wakes the leaves of forests primeval. The years rush on. The cry of a newborn child startles the stillness, and the civilization of the Orient lives in the "dark continent" of the Occident. Anon, an eastern cereal blooms in the hidden west. And now,

> "Through forest arches—ancient woods—
> Breasting the hurrying rivers' floods,
> Long time agone, a venturous crew
> Paddled their dancing birch canoe;
> From forest aisle—from hill and dell,
> Their welcome was the savage yell."

Countless dangers sweep unchecked. Borne down by fevers, death and slaughter, through all the desperate struggle, the number of the living swells. The wild beast flees to covert shades and the Indian steps once toward the setting sun.

> "Lo, now! where rolls that rushing flood,
> And where the dim and shallow wood
> Once twined its summer swaying arms,
> 'Mid spring time bloom and winter storms,
> *A city rears its stately head.*"

The seasons change, and now the streams are filled with busy boats, bearing the pioneer through all the running streams that flow together in this central spot. Soon, two daring spirits seek out the source of the Missouri.

"Over the sequestered settlement first floats the 'lilies of France,' then the arms of Spain, then the stars and stripes of a new republic. Now the earth quakes as if a visitation from God — and now the shrill whistle of the steamboat (herald of the swifter spread of light and life) penetrates the wilderness. Gradually the bottom lands of Missouri and Mississippi bloom and blossom under the hand of the husbandman. Government and order rear themselves from chaos. A state is formed. The steamboat is succeeded by the railway. Destructive Indian war and desolating plague follow. Dark fanaticism rears its hydra head, and is stricken down. Winter and summer alike witness war — the Indian is driven over the border, the swamps of Florida invaded, Mexico subdued. And now — hill and valley and prairie hear the choral chant of peace and good will, the song of the busy maiden, shout of harvester, and sweet hum of machinery. A cloud darkens the national sky! The black shadows fall athwart the peaceful valley of the Mississippi. On a sudden the swift lightning of civil war cleaves asunder the mighty fabric of the republic. The track of the destroying element lies through Missouri. A deep, dark scar marks its pathway. At once commerce is paralyzed, civilization is shocked. Swords flash, cannon boom, bullets whistle, "rider and steed" are "in one red burial blent." Murder, arson, hunger, suffering, theft, plunder, madness, a hideous death dance follows. Night curtains many a deed of horror. Open combat dies. Midnight surprise startles ever and anon the unwary slumberers, opening the gates of death. Districts are depopulated. Gradually the storm recedes, uttering only these muttering blasts of thunder. At last a song, low, thrilling and strange, breaks across thousands of storm-swept souls. A glad cry of exultation pierces the blue of heaven. The terrible carnage is over! Peace nestles in the bosom of the old republic. Then the nation mourns its dead, and all is still. Ten summers pass. A wondrous change has come. Swarms of people hurry to and fro in densely populated cities, thousands of acres of land wave with ripening grain. The hum of machinery is louder than before, the wheels turn swifter, and countless hands direct the crude material. Railroads are woven like spider nets. Invention displays its curious products; art and architecture everywhere gladden the eye; education tempers the soul; peace reigns in a land of plenty; love and liberty surround the law; the state is supreme; Missouri — masterful.

"Thus the events of the past, like spirits, flock about us. Under the rule of change they cast no shadows of the future. Civilizations come and go as nations of men rise and sink. Change is eternal, and to-day transforms yesterday. But through all the sweeps of years and centuries and ages runs a law, mysterious, omnipresent, divine — the law of progress. And borne upon the bosom of that law to the nation, the state, the individual, the future is never dark, but filled with radiant light."

CHAPTER XXIV.

Abstract of Missouri State Laws—Administration—Letters of Administration—Dowers—Arbitrations—Attachments—Bills and Notes—Contracts—Courts—Conveyances—Descent and Distributions—Fences and Inclosures—Juries—Liens—Limitations of Actions—Roads and Bridges—Strays—Canada Thistles—Weights and Measures—Wills.

ADMINISTRATION.

Letters testamentary or of administration are granted by the probate court, or judge or clerk in vacation, subject to the confirmation of the court when in session. The probate court may, in its discretion, refuse, by order of record, to grant letters of administration on estates, not greater in amount than is allowed by law as the absolute property of the widow, or the minor children under sixteen years of age, unless on the application of other parties interested, the existence of other or further property be shown. After the making of the order, and until it is revoked, the widow, or minor children, by their guardian, are authorized to collect, sue for and retain all the property belonging to the estate.

Letters of administration must be granted in the county in which the mansion, house or place of abode of the deceased is situated. If he had no mansion or place of abode, then in the county in which the greater part of his land lies. If he had no mansion nor land, then in the county in which he died, or the greater part of his estate may be.

If he died out of the state, leaving no mansion, house or place of abode, or lands in the state, letters may be granted in any county.

If letters should be through mistake granted in the wrong county, the appointment of the administrator is not void, so as to invalidate his acts, but on application to the probate court by whom he was appointed, his letters may be revoked and an administrator appointed by the probate court of the proper county. Judges, clerks and deputy clerks of probate courts, minors, persons of unsound mind and married women are prohibited from being executors or administrators.

Letters must be granted; first to the husband or wife, and, secondly to one or more of those who are entitled to distribution of the estate. If no such persons apply within thirty days, the court or judge, or clerk, in vacation, may, after giving them five days notice, appoint any other person deemed most suitable. Letters may at any time be granted to any person deemed suitable, if the persons entitled to preference file their renunciation in writing. Letters shall in no case be granted to a non-resident, and when an administrator or executor becomes non-resident, his letters will be revoked.

Administrators and executors are required to give bond, with two or more sureties, resident of the county, in at least double the value of the

estate, and no judge of probate, sheriff, marshal, clerk of a court, nor attorney-at-law can be taken as security, and the bond must be signed in the presence of the court, judge or clerk. The marriage of an executrix or administratrix revokes her letters, and "if any executor or administrator become of unsound mind, or be convicted of any felony or other infamous crime, or has absented himself from the state for the space of four months, or become an habitual drunkard, or in anywise incapable or unsuitable to execute the trust reposed in him, or fail to discharge his official duties, or waste or mismanage the estate, or act so as to endanger any co-executor or co-administrator," the court may, upon proper proceeding, revoke his letters.

Executors and administrators may resign their letters after giving four weeks notice in some newspaper published in the county, with the permission of the court.

Immediately after grant of letters it is the duty of an administrator to take the goods, chattels, money, books, papers and evidences of debt, and of title to real estate, except the property reserved as the absolute property of the widow, and make a full and complete inventory of the same, blanks for making which can usually be obtained from the judge or clerk of the probate court. It is also the duty of the administrator to have the personal estate appraised by three disinterested house-holders of the county, and the administrator has the power to administer oaths to witnesses to inventory, and appraisers. The inventory and appraisement must be filed within sixty days after letters granted.

Within thirty days after letters are granted, the executor or administrator must publish a notice of his letters for three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or if there be none therein, the nearest county where one is published; for form of which see Rev. Stat., Sec. 87.

If the administrator fail to give such notice, the two years limitation, provided by statute against proving claims against an estate, will not run in his favor.

Proof must be made of the publication of the notice, by the affidavit of the publisher, and the proof filed with the clerk of the probate court within sixty days after it is made.

In addition to dower, the widow is allowed to keep, as her absolute property, a family bible and other books, not to exceed two hundred dollars; all the wearing apparel of the family, her wheels, looms and other implements of industry; all yarns, cloth, and clothing made up in the family for their own use; all grain, meats, vegetables, groceries and other provisions on hand and privided, and necessary for the subsistence of the widow and her family for twelve months; her household and kitchen furniture, including beds, bedsteads and bedding, not to exceed the value of five hundred dollars.

If the grain, meat or other provisions mentioned above are not on hand at the time of taking the inventory, the court will make a reasonable appropriation out of the assets of the estate to supply the deficiency. In addition to the above, the widow is entitled to four hundred dollars worth of personal property at the appraised value. This four hundred dollars worth of personal property is called the widow's special dower and vests in her absolutely immediately upon her husband's death, without formal election, and it may be selected out of notes, and bonds belonging to the estate. She must apply for it before the property is distributed or sold, and it must be deducted from her dower in the personal estate if there be any. If she do not receive such property, and it be sold by the administrator, the court will order the proceeds to be paid to her at any time before the same be paid out for debts or distributed. If the personal property is sold and distributed, however, she cannot take her special dower out of the proceeds of the sale of real estate.

If there be no widow, the children under sixteen years of age are entitled to the property and allowances that the widow would have been entitled to; and if the widow die, they shall be entitled to the same property and allowances as the mother was entitled to take at the death of her husband.

Demands against estates are divided into the following classes. 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of the last sickness, wages of servants, and demands for medicine and medical attendance during the last sickness of the deceased. 3. All debts, including taxes due the state or any county, or incorporated city or town, and it is the duty of the administrator to pay all such taxes, without allowance by the court. 4. Judgments rendered against the deceased in his lifetime, and upon attachments levied upon property of the deceased in his lifetime. 5. All demands, without regard to quality, legally exhibited against the estate within one year after the granting of the first letters. 6. All demands exhibited, after the end of one year and within two years. All demands not exhibited within two years, with certain exceptions, are barred. Demands must be paid in the order classed.

Every executor or administrator, at the first term of the court, after the expiration of one year from the date of his letters, and at the corresponding term, every year thereafter, until the administration is completed is required to make a settlement of his accounts with the court, and when the estate is fully administered, he must give four weeks notice, in some newspaper published in the county, to creditors and others interested, of his intention to make final settlement at the next term of court. Rev. Stat., Chap. 1.

ANIMALS.

If any stallion, unaltered mule or jackass, over two years of age, be found running at large, the owner shall be fined three dollars for the first offense and not exceeding ten dollars for every subsequent offense, to be recovered by civil action before a justice of the peace, in the name of any person who will prosecute for the same; one-half to his own use and the other half to the county. Any person may take up any such animal, and if not claimed within five days castrate him in a careful manner, for which he shall recover three dollars from the owner by civil action before a justice of the peace; or, if such animal cannot be taken up, he may be killed, if notice be first put up at the court-house door and three other public places in the county, for ten days, describing the colors, marks and brands, and stating that he will be killed unless taken away and secured.

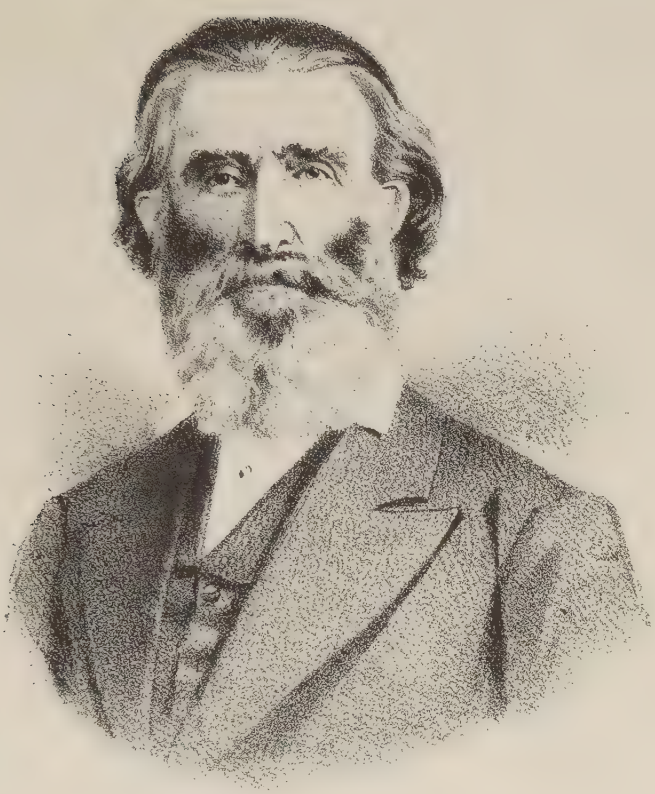
Rams are not allowed to run at large from the first day of May until the first day of November in each year.

If bulls or rams over one year old or boar hogs over three months old be found running at large off the premises or enclosures or out of control of their owners or keepers, after three days' notice, signed by three freeholders (land-owners) of the township where such animal may be found running at large, he may be castrated in a careful manner, and if the owner cannot be found he may be castrated without notice. Rev. Stat., Secs. 4067–4073.

Non-residents are not allowed to herd or graze horned cattle in this state between the first day of April and fifteenth day of October, except upon their own lands and the lands of those whose consent they may have in writing. Any person assisting or encouraging a violation of the above law shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by civil action, seventy-five per cent to go to the school fund and twenty-five to the informer, and attachments may issue as in other causes. Rev. Stat., Secs. 4350–4357.

Diseased or distempered cattle are required to be kept on the owners' premises, and the driving of cattle affected with Texas or Spanish fever or other infectious diseases into or through this state, or from one place to another therein, unless it be to remove them from one piece of ground to another of the same owner, and the transportation through this state, or from one part to another, of any Texas, Mexican, Cherokee or Indian cattle affected with Texas or Spanish fever or other contagious disease is prohibited.

And all persons are prohibited between the first day of May and the first day of November, from driving any Texan, Mexican, Cherokee, or Indian cattle, which have not been kept at least one winter as far north as the southern boundary line of the state of Kansas, whether diseased or not, into, or



WILLIAM THORNTON

GROVER TP.

BORN IN ORANGE CO., VA., AUG. 30, 1795;
DIED AT HIS HOME, IN JOHNSON CO. MO. FEB. 18, 1879.

through any county in this state, unless such person give bond, to be approved by the county clerk, in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars to the county, into, or through which such person designs to drive such cattle. Rev. Stats., Secs. 4358–4369. Sess., Acts 1881, pp. 40, 41.

ARBITRATIONS.

All persons capable of contracting, may, by instrument of writing, submit to the decision of one or more arbitrators, any controversy between them, which might be the subject of an action, and may agree that a judgment of any court having jurisdiction, shall be rendered upon the award. The arbitrators must appoint a time and place for the hearing, and notify the parties, and they may adjourn the hearing from time to time, as may be necessary, and on the application of either party, and for good cause, may adjourn the hearing to a time not extending beyond the day fixed in the submission for rendering the award.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The provisions of our statutes in regard to assessment and taxation are so numerous that it is impossible, in the limited space allotted us, to give more than a very general view of the subject.

All persons and property are subject to taxation except: First, persons belonging to the army of the United States; second, lands and public buildings, mints, their furniture, belonging to the United States; third, property belonging to the state; fourth, property belonging to cities, counties, and other municipal corporations; fifth, lands granted by the United States, or this state to any county, city or town, village or township, for the purpose of education; sixth, lots in any incorporate city or town, or within one mile of the same, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such city or town, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools or for purposes purely charitable.

Notes. cash and bonds received by merchants for goods, upon which a license tax has been paid, are exempt for the year for which the license tax was paid. Bonds, bills, notes, and other evidences of debt, made in consideration of sales of manufactured articles, are exempt for the year in which the sales were made.

Notes and bonds received for real estate are not subject to taxation for one year.

It is the duty of the collector immediately after the receipt of the tax books, to give twenty days notice of the time and place at which he will meet the inhabitants of the different townships to collect their taxes. A penalty of one per cent per month is collected on all taxes collected after the first day of January following the date on which the taxes are due.

It is the duty of the collector to furnish statements to non-residents, and answer letters of inquiry concerning taxes.

If taxes are not paid by the first day of October of the year in which they are due, the collector may, after demand for payment of the tax, seize and sell personal property for the payment of the same.

If taxes on lands are not paid by the first day of January, the collector may, by suit, enforce the lien of the state against the lands and sell the same for the payment of the taxes and costs of suit.

If any tract of land is not worth the amount of taxes, interest and costs thereon, the county court have the right to compromise with the owner for a less sum.

ATTACHMENT.

The plaintiff in any civil action may have an attachment against the property of the defendant in any one or more of the following cases:

I. Where the defendant is a non-resident of this state.

II. Where the defendant is a corporation whose chief office or place of business is out of this state.

III. Where the defendant conceals himself, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

IV. Where the defendant has absconded, or absented himself from his usual place of abode in this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

V. Where the defendant is about to remove his property or effects out of this state, with the intent to defraud, hinder or delay his creditors.

VI. Where the defendant is about to remove out of this state, with intent to change his domicile.

VII. Where the defendant has fraudulently conveyed or assigned his property or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

VIII. Where the defendant has fraudulently concealed, removed or disposed of his property or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

IX. Where the defendant is about fraudulently to convey or assign his property or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

X. Where the defendant is about fraudulently to conceal, remove or dispose of his property or effects, so as to hinder or delay his creditors.

XI. Where the cause of action accrued out of this state, and the defendant has absconded, or secretly removed his property or effects into this state.

XII. Where the damages for which the action is brought are for injuries arising from the commission of some felony or misdemeanor, or for the seduction of any female.

XIII. Where the debtor has failed to pay the price, or value, of any article or thing delivered, which, by contract, he was bound to pay upon the delivery.

XIV. Where the debt sued for was fraudulently contracted on the part of the debtor.

Attachments may issue on demands not due, in any of the cases mentioned above, except the first, second, third and fourth; but no judgment can be rendered until the maturity of the demand.

BILLS AND NOTES.

A bill of exchange is a written order or request, and a promissory note, a written promise by one person to another, for the payment of money, at a specified time, absolutely, and at all events.

The obligation for the payment of money, otherwise in the form of a negotiable note, containing a stipulation that in case they are not paid when due, the makers shall pay an attorney's fee for collection, so much in use in this state, are not promissory notes, and a transferrer of such instruments is treated as but an assignor, not an indorser, and he is not jointly liable with the maker.

CONTRACTS.

All contracts which, by the common law, are joint only, are construed to be joint and several, that is, where two parties jointly agree to do a certain thing, either one is liable, singly, for a violation of the contract.

All instruments of writing made and signed by any person, or his agent, whereby he promises to pay to any other, or his order, or unto bearer, any sum of money or property therein mentioned, impart a consideration.

Parol evidence is inadmissible to contradict, add to, subtract from, or vary a written contract. So parol evidence is inadmissible to incorporate within a written instrument an oral agreement made contemporaneously therewith, but the above rules apply only where the writing purports to be the mutual agreement of the parties, and not where the writing purports to be a mere memorandum, and not a complete expression of the entire contract. In view of the above rules, we wish to add, at the request of the publishers of this book, that, in subscribing for books, the party subscribing should look well to the terms of his *written* subscription, as that alone governs his liability, and any statements made by the agent taking the subscription, at the time of taking it, amount to nothing, and are not binding upon the publishers, unless reduced to writing and incorporated in the terms of subscription.

COURTS.

We have in this state the supreme court, St. Louis court of appeals, circuit courts, probate courts, county courts, and justices' courts under the general law, and in some counties common pleas and criminal courts under special statutes.

CONVEYANCES.

Conveyances of land or any interest therein must be by deed, and husband and wife may convey the real estate of the wife, and the wife may relinquish her dower in the real estate of her husband, by their joint deed.

All deeds must be subscribed and sealed by the party making the same, and must be acknowledged, if in this state, before some court having a seal, or some judge, justice or clerk thereof, notary public, or some justice of the peace of the county where the real estate is situated; if out of this state and within the United States, by a notary public or by any court of the United States, or of any state or territory having a seal, or the clerk of any such court, or any commissioner appointed by the governor of this state, to take the acknowledgment of deeds; if without the United States, by any court of any state, kingdom or empire having a seal, or the mayor or chief officer of any city or town having an official seal, or by any minister or consular officer of the United States, or notary public having a seal. We have not space to append any forms of deeds or other conveyances, but we deem it unnecessary as blanks for warranty deeds and deeds of trust, with blank certificates of acknowledgments, may be obtained at the recorders' offices in the several counties, free of charge, and blanks for all other forms of conveyances may be obtained at the book stores at a small expense.

DESCENTS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.

Property, real and personal, subject to the payment of debts, and the widow's dower descends: First, to children or their descendants in equal parts; second, if there be no children or their descendants, then to the father, mother, brother and sisters, and their descendants in equal parts. Third, if there be none of the kindred above mentioned, then to the husband or wife; if there be no husband or wife, then to the grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts, and their descendants in equal parts; if there be none of the kindred mentioned next above, then to the great-grandfathers, great-grandmothers, and their descendants in equal parts; and so on, in other cases, with end, passing to the nearest lineal ancestors and their children, and their descendants in equal parts. Posthumous children or descendants inherit as if born in the lifetime of the intestate, but the rule is not extended to collateral kindred. If there be no blood kindred nor husband or wife, the kindred of the husband or wife inherit. Where no part of the collateral kindred are of the half blood, they inherit only half as much as those of the whole blood.

When several lineal descendants, all of equal degree of consanguinity to the intestate, or his father, mother, brothers and sisters, or his grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts, or any ancestors living, and their children come into partition, they take *per capita*—that is, by persons

where a part of them are dead, they take *per stirpes*—that is the share of the deceased parent.

Bastards may inherit from the mother, and the mother may inherit from the bastard.

DOWER.

Every widow, upon the death of her husband, is entitled to be endowed of the third part of all the real estate owned by her husband at any time during the marriage, to which she shall not have relinquished her right of dower, in the manner prescribed by law, to hold and enjoy during her natural life; and dower in leasehold estates, for a term of twenty years or more, shall be assigned as in real estate and for a less term than twenty years, as in personal property.

FENCES AND INCLOSURES.

All fields and inclosures are required to be inclosed by hedge or with a fence sufficiently close, composed of posts and rails, palings, planks, wires or palisades, or rails laid up in a worm fence, or of turf with ditches on each side, or of stone or brick.

Hedges are required to be at least four feet high, and fences composed of posts and rails, palings, planks, wires, or palisades, four and a half. Those composed of turf, four feet high, with ditches on either side at least three feet wide at the top and three feet deep. Worm fences, five feet high to top of rider, or if not ridered, five feet to top of top rail or pole, and locked with strong rails, poles or stakes. Stone or brick, at least four and a half feet.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, together with the rents, issues, and products thereof, are exempt from all attachment execution except as hereinafter stated. Homesteads in the country cannot exceed one hundred and sixty acres of land, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars. In cities of forty thousand or more inhabitants, it cannot exceed eighteen square rods of ground, or the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities, incorporated towns and villages, having a less population than forty thousand, it cannot exceed five acres of ground, or the total value of —— dollars. A married woman may file her claim to the homestead, acknowledged before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and file it for record in the recorder's office, and thereafter, the husband will be debarred from selling or mortgaging the homestead.

Persons other than the heads of families may hold as exempt: First, wearing apparel; second, the necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic whilst carrying on his trade.

When owned by the head of a family, the following is exempt: First, ten head each of choice hogs and sheep, the product of such sheep in wool, yarn, or cloth, two cows and calves, two plows, one axe and hoe, and one set of plow-gears, and all necessary farm implements for the use of one man; second, two work animals; third, the spinning wheels and cards, one loom and apparatus, necessary for manufacturing cloth in a private family; fourth, all the spun yarn, thread and cloth manufactured for family use; fifth, any quantity of hemp, flax and wool, not exceeding twenty-five pounds each; sixth, all wearing apparel of the family, four beds, with usual bedding, and such other household and kitchen furniture not exceeding the value of one hundred dollars, as may be necessary for the family; seventh, the necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic; eighth, any and all arms and military equipments, required by law to be kept; ninth, all such provisions as may be on hand for family use, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value; tenth, the bibles and other books used in a family, lettered gravestones, and one pew in a house of worship; eleventh, all lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel and teachers, in the actual prosecution of their calling, have the privilege of selecting such books as shall be necessary to their profession, in the place of other property allowed, at their option; and doctors of medicine, in lieu of other property exempt from execution, are allowed to select their medicines. Each head of a family may elect to take, in lieu of the property mentioned in the first and second sub-divisions above, any other property, real or personal, or debts and wages not exceeding in value three hundred dollars. It is the duty of the officers to apprise the debtor of his right to exemption, and to summon three disinterested householders of the neighborhood to appraise and set apart the property exempt. When the debtor has absconded or absented himself from his place of abode, his wife may claim his exemption, and may sue for the articles or their value in her own name, if they are withheld. No property is exempt from seizure and sale for taxes, and no property is exempt from wages of house servants or common laborers, to the amount of ninety dollars, provided the persons entitled to the same commence their suits within six months after the rendition of the last services.

Personal property is not exempt from execution for the purchase price, except when in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

INTEREST AND USURY.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent, per annum, when no other rate is agreed upon, for all moneys after they become due and payable, on written contracts, and on accounts after they become due and demand of payment is made; for money received for the use of another, and retained after the owner's knowledge of the receipt, and for all other money due or

to become due for the forbearance of payment, whereof an express promise to pay interest has been made.

The parties may agree in writing for ten per cent, upon any contract.

Judgments upon contracts bear the same rate of interest as the contract, and those not upon contracts bear six per cent.

If, in any action on contract, it be found by the court or jury that more than ten per cent interest has been received or taken, the court will make an order that the whole of the interest be for the use of the common school fund of the county, and the defendant may recover his costs. By contract in writing, interest may be compounded annually.

JURIES.

Jurors, grand and petit, are required to be male citizens of the state, residents of the county, sober and intelligent, of good reputation, over twenty-one years of age, and otherwise qualified. No exceptions to a juror on account of his citizenship, non residence, state or age, or any other legal disability is allowed, after the jury is sworn.

The following persons are exempt from jury service: Members of voluntary fire companies duly organized, and ready for active service; persons employed in any paid fire department; persons exercising the functions of clergymen, practitioners of medicine, attorneys at law, clerks or other officers of any court, ferry-keepers, postmasters, overseers of roads, constables, millers, professors or other teachers in any school or institution of learning, judges of courts of record, or any person over the age of sixty-five years. Jurors may be attached and fined, not exceeding fifty dollars, for non-attendance.

LIENS.

Mechanics, material, men and laborers, have a lien upon the improvements and the land upon which they are situated to the extent of one acre, or the whole lot if in cities or towns, and the lien attaches to the improvements in preference to any prior lien.

Liens must be filed with the circuit clerk by original contractors within six months, by journeymen and day laborers within thirty days, and every other person within four months after the indebtedness has accrued. The lien has preference over all other liens attaching to the property subsequent to the commencement of the improvements.

Persons keeping, boarding or training animals, have a lien on such animal, and on any vehicle, harness or equipment coming into his possession therewith, and the person having the lien has the right to hold possession until it is paid, and the lien is valid against any purchasing or receiving with notice.

Hotels and boarding house keepers have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, and upon the wages of such

guests or boarders, for accommodations, boarding and lodging and extras furnished at their requests. Liens against animals and baggage of boarders, are established by suit before a justice of the peace in the manner pointed out in Sec. 3197, Vol. 1, Rev. Stat., 1879.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Actions for the recovery of lands, or the possession thereof, must be commenced within ten years after the right of action accrues, except in case of military bounty lands, which must be commmenced within two years.

Civil actions other than for the recovery of real property can only be commenced within the following periods after the cause of action has accrued:

Within ten years: First an action upon any writing, whether sealed or unsealed, for the payment of money or property; second, actions brought on any amount of warranty contained in any deed of conveyance of land must be brought within ten years next after there shall have been a final decision against the title of the covenanter in such deed, and actions on any covenant of seizin in such deed, must be brought within ten years after the cause of action accrued; third, actions for any relief other than above mentioned.

Within five years: First, all actions upon contracts, obligations or liabilities, express or implied, except those mentioned as being limited to ten years, and except upon judgments or decrees of courts of record, and except where a different time is hereinafter limited; second, an action upon a liability created by a statute other than a penalty or forfeiture; third, an action for trespass on real estate; fourth, an action for taking, detaining or injuring any goods or chattels, including actions for the recovery of specific personal property, or for any other injury to the rights or person of another, not arising on contract, and not herein otherwise enumerated; fifth, an action for relief on the ground of fraud, the cause of action in such case to be deemed not to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party, at any time within ten years of the facts constituting the fraud.

Within three years: First, an action against a sheriff, coroner or other officer, upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in his official capacity, and in virtue of his office, or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected upon execution or otherwise; second, an action upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to the party aggrieved, or to such party and the state.

Within two years: An action for libel, slander, assault, battery, false imprisonment or criminal conversation.

In an action to recover a balance on a mutual account, the cause of action is deemed to have accrued from the time of the last item in the account on the adverse side.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Public roads are required to be not less than thirty nor more than sixty feet wide, to be determined by the county court. Applications for new roads or change of roads are made by petition to the county court, signed by at least twelve house-holders of the township or townships through which the proposed road may run, three of whom shall be of the immediate neighborhood, specifying the proposed beginning, course and termination, with not less than two points named on the direction of the road, and such road must run on government surveys when practicable. Notice of the intended application must be given by printed or written hand-bills, put up in three or more public places in such township or townships at least twenty days before a regular term of the county court at which the petition is presented. When the petition is presented and publicly read, and upon proof of notice as above stated, the court may hear the remonstrance of any twelve or more householders residing in the township or townships through which the proposed road may run.

STRAYS.

It is provided by statute, that no person shall post any animal as a stray, until he shall have given ten days' notice of his intention to do so, which notice shall be given within two days after such animal is taken up. And no person shall take up as a stray an unbroken animal, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same has broken through a lawful fence, and be found within any person's enclosure.

If any person sell, swap, or take out of the state any stray, before the legal title vests in him, under the provisions of the stray law, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year.

TRESPASS AND DAMAGES.

For malicious trespass upon real or personal property, the party trespassing is liable in triple damages. Any person voluntarily throwing down, or open any doors, bars, gates or fences, and leaving the same open or down, other than those that lead into their own inclosures, or throwing down any partition fence without six months notice, if the adjoining fields are cultivated, forfeits five dollars and double damages. The penalties above mentioned may be recovered by civil action under the statute, or by indictment or information at the option of the party imperiled, and when the proceeding is by indictment or information, the penalty is paid into the county treasury.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The bushel consists of the following number of pounds: Wheat, beans, clover seed, Irish potatoes, peas and split peas, sixty pounds; rye, shelled corn and flax seed, fifty-six pounds; unshelled corn, seventy pounds; barley, forty-eight pounds; oats, thirty-two pounds; bran, twenty pounds; onions, fifty-seven pounds; dried peaches, thirty-three pounds; dried apples, twenty-four pounds; buckwheat, fifty-two pounds; castor beans, forty-six pounds; hemp seed, forty-four pounds; blue grass seed, fourteen pounds; timothy seed, forty-five pounds; cotton seed, thirty-three pounds; salt, fifty pounds; mineral coal, eighty pounds; coke and charcoal, twenty-six hundred and eighty cubic inches to the bushel; sweet potatoes, fifty-six pounds; parsnips, forty-four pounds; common turnips, forty-two pounds; carrots and rutabagas, fifty pounds; corn meal and millet, fifty pounds; green peas and beans, unshelled, fifty six pounds; apples, peaches, pears, and Hungarian grass seed, forty-eight pounds; top onion sets, twenty-eight pounds; red top and orchard grass seed, fourteen pounds; sorghum seed, forty-two pounds; Osage orange seed, thirty-six pounds; apple barrels must be twenty-eight and one-half inches in length, with chines of three-quarters of an inch at the ends, diameter of the heads seventeen and a quarter inches, and diameter of the center, inside, twenty and one-half inches.

Plank and sawed timbers must be sold by board measure. The parties may, by special contract, agree upon weights or measures different from those herein mentioned.

WILLS.

Every male person twenty-one years of age and upwards, of sound mind, may by last will, devise all his estate, real and personal and mixed, and all interest therein, and every such person over the age of eighteen years, may by last will, bequeath all his personal estate, saving in all cases the widow's dower.

Every will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person by his direction, in his presence, and attested by two or more competent witnesses, subscribing their names to the will in the presence of the testator.

In testing the question of testamentary capacity, or soundness of mind of the testator, the law does not require any particular degree of understanding, but the testator must have sufficient capacity to intelligently know what disposition he is making of his property.

As to the practice in probating wills, more accurate information can always be obtained by consulting the statute (Chap. 71, Rev. Stat., 1879), than we could possibly give in the limited space allowed us here.

History of Johnson County.

CHAPTER I.

THE INTRODUCTION AND NAME.

History, in its most general signification, is a narrative of events. It includes a record not only of national events and affairs in the world at large, but also an account of small districts, families and of the lives and acts of individuals. History is of two kinds—narrative and philosophical—the former mere statement of facts as they occur, one after another; while the latter also comprehends deductions from those facts and the relation of cause and effect. At first history took the form of tradition, which is oral opinions or memorials handed down from father to son or from ancestor to posterity, and much of it was obscure and mythical, assuming the form of religious belief.

Among the oldest examples of written history are sculptured inscriptions and records of the acts of rulers, especially their victories, and are found on temples and pyramids of Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Phoenicia. Herodotus, the "father of history," was born about the close of the fifth century, before Christ, and his writings, so far as known, are the earliest that can be classed under the name of history. Thucydides was the second great historian, but his writings approached more nearly the philosophical style than Herodotus. The ancient historians of Greece and Rome usually confined themselves to plain narrative, as Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, Cæsar in his *Commentaries*, and Livy in his *History of Rome*. Tacitus showed his purpose in portraying tyranny in its blackest colors. Eusebius was the first great ecclesiastical historian.

Modern history has the tendency of critical, rather than merely narrative. Many of the histories written within the last half century, are wonderful monuments of critical research. In these days the historian is no longer a mere reporter, he must be prepared to analyze character, and to weigh events. He must seek his materials at the fountain head, must compare the private with the public actions of the characters he portrays, and present to his readers a picture of men and women which shall be accurate in minute detail, and yet embrace the remoter consequences of their actions.

Annals are a chronicle divided into distinct years, biography, the history of the life and character of a particular person, memoirs, an account of transactions in which the narrator bore a part, a romance, a fictitious tale and chronicle, the narration of events when time is considered the chief feature. All these are closely related to and fall within the province of history. The writer of history includes within his subjects more, and a greater variety of material than any other literary man, and history is a more fruitful source of practical instruction than any other branch of literature. The pleasure and profit derived from careful perusal of the pages of history, is unlimited. Histories are multiplying as the popular demand increases, for the chief object in making a book is its sale. All books, except, perhaps, the Bible, are made with the prime object of profit. Scientific works, works of fiction, histories, school books, books of poetry, newspapers, and all other periodicals, are issued with the full expectation of pecuniary profit to the publisher, and it is right that they should receive reward, for, in the strife for wealth and power, men would otherwise neglect the cultivation of the mind, and the production of hidden truths. No man would publish a newspaper for the sole purpose of conferring a benefit on his fellow; no man would publish a history for the sole object of glory, or through a philanthropic act, desire to confer a blessing to those into whose hands it chanced to fall. Literature, like all other occupations, must be suitably rewarded. It is not at all probable that the publishers of this work would have undertaken such a great task unless they rightfully expected suitable remuneration.

It is intended to make the history of Johnson county all, and far more than the publishers have promised or their friends expected. Mistakes and inaccuracies will occur. No history nor any other book, not even the Bible, has yet been written without them. Books of this character have been known in older states for several years. County, township, city, neighborhood, and even family histories have been compiled in most of the eastern states, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and many other western districts. The history of one of these counties combines the good qualities of many histories in one book, besides furnishing a personal sketch of rare worth and gratification. A short history of the state, which also relates to many national affairs, then a detailed history of the county under many different heads, in such a manner that if the reader will make it a careful study, he will be greatly pleased and profited.

The historian should be a man of broad and generous views, free from prejudice. Such is a stranger who goes into a county to place in order its history. True, he meets with many obstacles which would not present themselves to one who has long resided among the scenes he desires to

narrate; but the advantages possessed by a stranger are far greater than those possessed by the resident. The stranger has no "friends to reward," and no "enemies to punish." He enters upon his task free to select from the best and most reliable sources, those items of history which will interest the greatest number, without having his mind pre-occupied with a special subject or particular class of citizens.

Just as in an important trial at law, he who enters the jury box least prejudiced by former knowledge of the case, makes the best juror; so the intelligent stranger can most impartially decide what is acceptable history, and what is not. The corps of historians who furnish this record of such facts as they have, with diligent work been able to obtain, do so with no other motive than doing their task well; and fulfilling their promise to their patrons. That persons will harshly criticise this work, and that too, when the greatest array of facts testify to the correctness of the book, is conceded; but the value of a record like this, will only be appreciated in future years, when a greater portion of its pages would have been lost or forgotten, had not laudable enterprise rescued them from oblivion. To attempt a criticism on another is thought by some, to show wisdom and culture; to such the following lines of Pope appropriately apply:

> "Some have at first for wits, then poets, passed;
> Turn'd *critics* next, and proved plain fools at last."

THE NAME.

Clustering around the name of an object are associate thoughts as immortal as the name itself. If, as has been said, "there is nothing in a name," then history is vain; for often a single name contains a whole history. The name Washington signifies to the mind, more than any three syllables written or uttered at random. A name is not merely a single sound or combination of sounds. It has a perpetual existence. The person or thing may die or vanish away and be forgotten, but the name will live forever. Even the ideal picture of Homer, the greatest of poets, will fade from earth, but his name will not leave the pages of history till time shall be no more. So much importance is attached to the name of an object, that it becomes the first thing claiming attention. Immediately after the creation, God brought every living thing "unto Adam to see what he would call them." Nothing exists apart from its name, but the name exists perpetually without the object. In this world there is very little unalloyed truth, but in the expression, "there is *everything* in a name," we have a statement much nearer universal truth, than in the expression "there is *nothing* in a name."

For ages the names of heroes have been given to places and things. During the short history of America, its great men have been honored in the name of numberless counties, townships, cities, towns, municipalities

and post offices. The great name of Washington is met everywhere, from the capitol of the nation, down to the smallest hamlet of a rural district. Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and many other names applied to places are found in every section, and in every state of our union. It may be asked why, if there is so much in a name, we do not give the most important name to the most important thing.

Some names are so much above any terrestrial object that they are never used in that connection.

The appellations of deity are too universal and sacred to be circumscribed; for, "at the name of Jesus, every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth."

In our own state of Missouri, we have counties bearing the immortal names of Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Clay, Douglas, Franklin, Green, Harrison, Jackson, JOHNSON, Lafayette, Lincoln, Madison, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and many others. It has become a favorite custom to have a county and other smaller divisions of territory known by the name of some individual, but a state or nation is not thus named. Many names are given by accident. Some places take the name of a river, mountain or aboriginal tribe. Our language has become enriched by the new names which have crept into it, and by the modification of old ones.

ROBERT MACKLIN WHITE, a member of the Missouri state legislature at the time when Johnson county was organized, presented the name to the general assembly, which our great county now bears. His recommendation was adopted, and we give herewith a short biographical sketch of the eminent man, in whose honor it was christened:

HON. RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON was born near Louisville, Ky., October 17, 1780, and died in Frankfort, November 19, 1850. He received an education at Transylvania University, subsequently studying law and practicing with success. At the early age of twenty-three he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and at twenty-seven to the congress, where he remained a member of the house till 1819. He supported President Madison in his administation, and raised a body of Kentucky riflemen and commanded them with the rank of colonel in the war of 1812, on the Canadian border. During the winter of 1812 and 1813 he was again in congress, but when that legislative body adjourned, he raised another regiment of Kentucky volunteers and operated against the Indians. He joined General Harrison in September and with him pursued Proctor. With the gallant charge of his mounted riflemen at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, he mainly contributed to the brilliant victory gained over the English and Indians. Col. Johnson fought with distinguished valor in this engagement, and it was by his hand that the Indian leader, Tecumseh is commonly supposed to have fallen. He was carried from the field desperately wounded, his person, clothing and horse having been pierced by more than twenty-five bullets; but he so far recovered that in the following February he resumed his seat in congress. He was elected, in 1819, to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and continued in that dignified body for ten years. In 1829 he was returned to the house of representatives and held his seat till 1837. In 1836 he was candidate for vice-president on the Van Buren ticket, receiv-

ing a large pluralty of votes, though not a majority as required by the constitution, he was elected to the office by the senate and discharged the duties of presiding officer of that body for four years. He was again candidate on the democratic ticket for vice-president in 1840, and was defeated. When he retired to his farm in Scott county, Kentucky, he had spent upwards of thirty-four years of continuous public service; at the time of his death, however, he was a member of the legislature. He was a strong advocate of pensioning the soldiers of the revolution and war of 1812. His public services both to his native state and the nation were great. Measures of justice and relief to the oppressed found in him a warm supporter and earnest defender. He was the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, in his own state. May Johnson county worthily bear the name of this distinguished American statesman and soldier.

JOHNSON is also the name of ten other counties in the United States. Of these ten counties, Johnson county, Iowa, whose county seat is Iowa City, is the most important, but this is only one-half the area of Johnson county, Missouri, and according to the census of 1880, falls below it also in population. Johnson county, Missouri, is preeminently the banner county in the United States in area, population, richness of soil, mineral resources, religion, intelligence and prosperity of its inhabitants, bearing the same name.

JOHNSON is the euphonious surname of some of the most distinguished literati and statesmen that grace the pages of history.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, the great English author, was born September 18, 1709, and died December 13, 1784.

ALEXANDER BRYAN JOHNSON was born in England in 1786, and died at Utica, N. Y., in 1807, a youthful philosopher.

BEN. JONSON, (the name differing from the foregoing only by the omission of h), was an English dramatist, born in 1573, and died in 1637. He stands next to Shakespeare as a dramatist and humorist and lived contemporary with Shakespeare.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808, and died in 1875.

CAVE JOHNSON, a jurist and statesman, was a native of Tennessee, born in 1783, and died in 1866.

EASTMAN JOHNSON, one of the most popular American artists, was born in 1824.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON a native of Georgia, was born in 1812, and became a prominent democratic politician.

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION.

Date of Organization—Introductory—Counties in Missouri Quasi Corporations—Origin of County Organization—Missouri Statutes on County Organization—Powers and Duties of the County Court—Johnson Separated from Lafayette County—First County Court—Commissions of the Judges—Map of Johnson County in 1835—Order Establishing the Boundaries of Each Township as First Constituted—Boundaries Materially Changed, being Increased in Number from Four to Fourteen—Proceedings of the First County Courts—Judge, Jurors and County Officers.

JOHNSON COUNTY Missouri was organized by act of the general assembly, December 13, 1834.

Before proceeding to give the details of this organization, and formally presenting to the reader the actors who carried into effect the will of the people, it will be well to consider the county system and its operations in general. No person, till he has investigated the subject, is aware of the unity which pervades the plan or the principles of law and government involved. Johnson county is no exception to the rule, and what applies to county organizations throughout the civilized world, applies more or less to the one whose history we trace on these pages. Just as a student of law can better understand the statutes and codes of the youthful states of the American union, by a careful study of the ancient common law of England and civil law of Rome, so he can with greater pleasure and profit, follow the practical workings of county affairs, having first obtained a clear idea of what such an organization has been and is still considered to be.

Counties are *quasi* corporations. The Latin word *quasi* signifies *as if, or almost.* A county then is almost a corporation or has certain features of a corporation. A corporation in the full acceptation of the term, is a body formed and authorized by law to act as a single person and endowed with perpetual succession, as an expressly chartered city government, a bank or railroad company. Counties, townships, parishes, school districts and some other political divisions of a county are ranked as *quasi* corporations.

In Great Britain and most of her colonies, a county is a sub-division of territory corresponding to a province of Prussia, or a department of France. In all the American union except Louisiana, which is divided into what are called parishes, counties are divisions next in extent and importance to the states. This division, in England, is nearly synonymous with the *shire*, but not so in Ireland; this division is said to have originated in England, under the reign of the ancient Saxon kings, though popularly attributed to Alfred. England and Wales contain fifty-two counties, Scotland thirty-three, and Ireland thirty-two. The principal officers of a

county in England are a lord lieutenant, a keeper of the rolls, a sheriff, a coronor, a receiver of general taxes, justices of the peace, an under sheriff, and a clerk of the peace. The lord lieutenant has command of the militia of the county, the keeper of the rolls, or *custos rotulorum*, is custodian of the archives. The other officers perform such duties as are naturally indicated in their titles.

The United States, for local government and other purposes, are divided into counties, townships, school districts, and municipal corporations. In all the counties in the several states and territories, including the parishes of Louisiana, there are officers who superintend the financial affairs, a court of inferior jurisdiction, and, at stated times, the circuit court, or supreme court. As the state is subordinate to, and a part of, the federal government, so the county is a part of the state, but possessing only such rights as are delegated to it by statutory enactments.

The people in each local division have entire control over the subjects in which they only are interested; and the whole works together like an extensive system of machinery, wheel being fitted to wheel. There is very little opportunity for the exercise of arbitrary power, from the lowest to the highest. Executive power may be changed by election or impeachment, if they are recreant to duty, or do not give satisfaction, and there are constitutional provisions for securing an improvement, if the people believe that it can be made. Thus our country is secured against serious discontents for which no remedy can be had; and from the internal disturbances that interrupt progress and destroy the resources of so many other nations. The value of any office, from that of school director to county judge, governor, or president, is determined by the relation it bears to the public welfare; and when, in the opinion of the people, it ceases to be useful, there are means of laying it aside, according to law.

The powers and rights of counties go no further than defined by the statute, though it is provided that each is a body corporate with capacity to sue and be sued, to purchase and hold land within its own limits, and for the use of its inhabitants, subject to the power of the general assembly over the same, to make such contracts, and purchase and hold real estate and personal property, and to make such orders and regulations for the disposition of such property as may be deemed conducive to the best interests of the people.

When the general assembly deemed it necessary, or to the interests of the people to organize a new county, the first step was to pass an act defining the boundaries and assigning a name to the new political division. The governor then appointed and commissioned three worthy citizens of the county, constituting the county court. In this county, Amos Horn, Robert W. Rankin, and Uriel Murry were the justices of the first county

court. The governor also appointed Joseph Cockrell as sheriff. It was customary after these officers were commissioned and duly authorized, for the county court to appoint a clerk, justices of the peace, and constables, for the several townships, a collector, assessor, treasurer, and other officers for the full discharge of the county business.

When Johnson county was organized, two representatives from Lafayette county were at the legislature, which was then in session; one from that part of the county which is now included in Johnson. Through the influence of these men the county of Johnson was laid off from a part of the territory then belonging to Lafayette. Instead of appointing the county court and sheriff at once, Gov. Dunklin, through the people's representatives, desired a preliminary election to be held, recommending such persons for justices of the county court and sheriff, as they deemed best. Accordingly, the representative from this territory, belonging to the new county, wrote to his friends, and an election was called, one voting place being at Columbus, and the other at Gallaher's Mill, north of what is now Knob Noster. At Columbus, about sixty votes were polled, and at Gallaher's Mill, about thirty, recommending the above named persons, Horn, Rankin, Murry and Cockrell.

According to the revised statutes of Missouri, arranged by the eighth general assembly, during the years 1834 and 1835, the law in reference to county courts was somewhat changed, making the number of judges invariably three, and ordering them styled "the justices of the county court."

JOHNSON COUNTY was organized out of a portion of Lafayette, and the act defining the limits of Lafayette county was approved February 16, 1825.

Lafayette county from the date of the foregoing act to December 13, 1834, when Johnson and Henry were organized, included all the territory now belonging to Lafayette, Johnson, Henry and the northwestern half of St. Clair, together with a narrow strip now belonging to the east side of Bates and Cass counties, a tract of land not less in extent than one million six hundred thousand acres.

JOHNSON COUNTY was organized December 13, 1834, and its northern boundary, beginning at the northeast corner, which corresponds to the southeast corner of section twenty-four, township forty-eight, range twenty-four, runs west to the line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, then south to the corner between townships forty-seven and forty-eight, and from thence west to the middle of range twenty-nine. Its western boundary runs south from this point to the southwest corner of section twenty-seven, township forty-four; thence east to the range line between twenty-three and twenty-four, and from thence north to the point of beginning.

The first county court in Johnson county was held at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx, near the present site of Columbus, in Columbus township, April 13, 1835.

So much interest clusters around this primitive meeting, and so much value is placed upon first records, that we have thought proper to insert now and then extracts from the minutes of the court, it not only being a matter of history, but also of great value, that it should be carefully preserved for future generations, when the old half worn book which now contains it, shall have crumbled to dust. The record says:

At a special term of the county court of Johnson county, at Mrs. Rachel Houx's, in said county, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1835; Be it remembered that at the house of Mrs. Rachel Houx, in the county of Johnson, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1835, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled "An act establishing judicial districts and circuit and county courts," Amos Horn, Robert W. Rankin and Uriel Murry produced each a commission from his excellency, Daniel Dunklin, governor of the state of Missouri, appointing them justices of the county court of Johnson county, as also certificates of their qualifications, which said commission of said Amos Horn reads in the words and figures following:

COMMISSION OF AMOS HORN.

Daniel Dunklin, governor of the state of Missouri, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Amos Horn, I do hereby appoint and commission him justice of the county court, for the county of Johnson, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and to have and hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1835, of the independence of the United States the 59th, and of the state the 15th.

By the governor.

[L. S.] DANIEL DUNKLIN.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, secretary of state.

OATH OF OFFICE BY AMOS HORN.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE. }

I, Samuel Wilson, justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 6th day of April, 1835, personally appeared before me Amos Horn, who was by me duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the state of Missouri, and that he would faithfully demean himself in the discharge of his duties as justice of the county court for the county of Johnson, so long as he shall continue to exercise the duties of the same, to the best of his knowledge, without partiality, favor or affection. In testimony whereof, I, as justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, do subscribe my name.

SAMUEL WILSON.

COMMISSION OF ROBERT W. RANKIN.

Daniel Dunklin, governor of the State of Missouri, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting: Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the

integrity and abilities of Robert W. Rankin, I do hereby appoint and commission him a justice of the county court for the county of Johnson, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth, and of this state the fifteenth.

By the governor.

[L. S.] DANIEL DUNKLIN.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary of State.

OATH OF OFFICE BY R. W. RANKIN.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE. }

I, Samuel Wilson, Justice of the peace for the county of Lafayette, do certify that on the 6th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, personally appeared before me, Robert W. Rankin, who was by me duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the state of Missouri, and that he would faithfully demean himself in the discharge of the duties as a justice of the county court, so long as he shall continue to exercise the duties of the same, to the best of his knowledge, without partiality, favor, or affection.

In testimony whereof, I, as justice of the peace aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name, this April 6th, 1835.

S. WILSON, J. P.

COMMISSION OF URIEL MURRY.

Daniel Dunklin, governor of the State of Missouri, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting: Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of Uriel Murry, I do hereby appoint and commission him a justice of the county court for the county of Johnson, and do authorize and impower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, of the independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth, and of this state the fifteenth.

By the governor.

[L. S.] DANIEL DUNKLIN.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary of State.

OATH OF OFFICE BY URIEL MURRY.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE. }

I, Samuel Wilson, justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 6th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, personally appeared before me, Uriel Murry, who was duly sworn by me to support the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the state of Missouri, and that he would faithfully demean himself in the discharge of his duty as justice of the county court for the county of Johnson, so long as he shall continue

to exercise the duties of the same to the best of his knowledge, without partiality, favor or affection.

In testimony whereof, I, as justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, do subscribe my name.

S. WILSON, J. P.

The records do not show that there was further business before the court, save that Amos Horn was made president of the same, John H. Townsend appointed clerk *pro tem.*, and sworn into office, and James Carmichael appointed assessor for the county, and then court "adjourned till court in course," which was the following May.

At the second meeting of Johnson county court, which occurred May 4, 1835, James Carmichael entered into bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as assessor, having been appointed to that office at the first meeting. Richard Handcock was appointed collector for the county, and the court then proceeded to divide the county into townships. Four townships were first organized: Jackson, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, comprising the whole county.

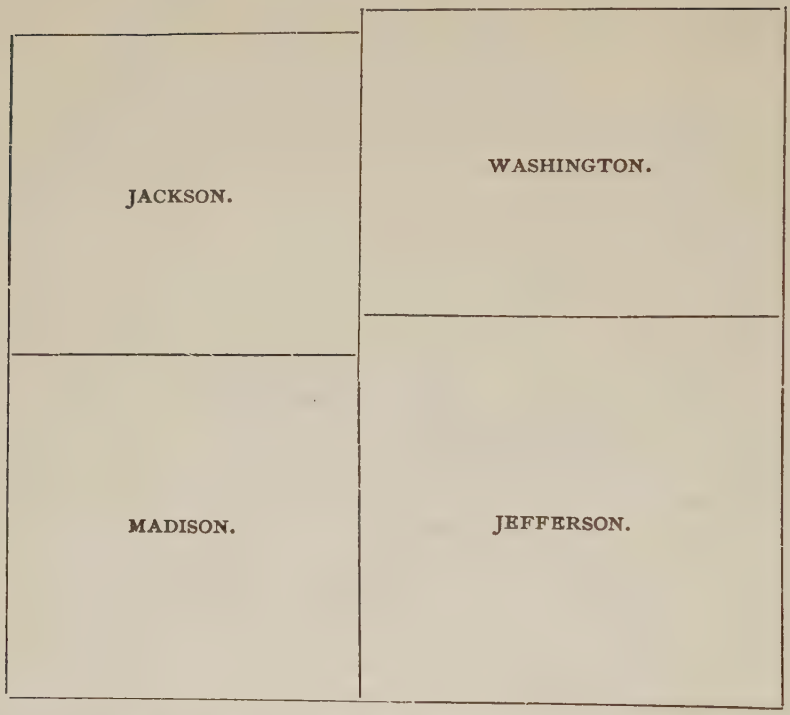
Jackson township, as then laid out, comprised all the present township of Jackson, all of Columbus, twenty-four sections from the northwest portion of Centerview, eighteen sections from the north of Madison, and fifteen sections from the north of Kingsville township.

Washington township then comprised all of the present townships of Hazel Hill, Simpson and Grover, and portions of Centerview, Warrensburg, and the present township of Washington.

Jefferson township comprised all the territory now included in Jefferson and Post Oak, also more than half of what is now in Warrensburg and Washington, with a small strip on the east side of Chilhowee and Centerview, it being the largest township in the county.

Madison township included all of what is now Rose Hill, also a greater part of Chilhowee and the south half of Kingsville and Madison, and the southwest portion of Centerview.

MAP OF JOHNSON COUNTY IN 1835.



The preceding diagram shows the position and proportionate size of the four townships into which Johnson county was first divided. In order to enable the reader to better understand the plan, and also to preserve the exact method of laying off townships, we give herewith the different orders of court defining the limits of the above:

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered that the township of Jackson be, and it is hereby established, for judicial purposes, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of said county on the line of Jackson county, thence running east with the county line between Lafayette and Johnson counties to the range line between ranges 27 and 26, thence south with said range line to the township line between townships 46 and 45, thence with said township line west to the township line between Van Buren (now Cass,) county and Johnson, thence north with said line to the beginning. Ordered May 4, 1835."

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered by the county court that a judicial township be and the same is hereby made by the name of Washington, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning with range line between ranges 26 and 27, where the same

intersects the county line between Lafayette and Johnson county, thence south with said range line to the center of township 46, thence east on the center of said township to the eastern line of the county aforesaid, thence with the said county line north to the line between Lafayette and Johnson, thence west with said line to the beginning. Ordered May 4, 1835."

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

"Be it further ordered by the county court aforesaid, that a judicial township be, and the same is hereby established, by the name of Jefferson, in the county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the county line that divides the counties of Pettis and Johnson, at the center of township 46, thence west with the center of said township to the range line between ranges 26 and 27, thence south to the county line between Rives and Johnson, thence east to the county line between Pettis and Johnson, thence north with said line to the beginning. Ordered May 4, 1835."

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered by the county court of Johnson that a judicial township by the name of Madison be, and the same is hereby established, in the county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the county line that divides the counties of Rives and Johnson, where the range line intersects the county line that passes between ranges 27 and 26, thence running west with the county line aforesaid to the Van Buren (now Cass,) line, thence north with said line to the township line between 35 and 36, thence east with said township line to the range line between ranges 26 and 27, thence south to the beginning. Ordered May 4, 1835."

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP.

"Be it remembered, and it is hereby ordered by the court here, that the following territorial boundary of a new township be laid out as follows: Commencing on the north boundary of the county in the center of range 25, running due south to the southern boundary of said county, thence west with the county line to the center of range 27, thence north to the township line of 46 and 45, thence east one mile and a half in range 26, thence due north to the county line, thence east to the beginning, to compose one township, called and known by the name of Warrensburg township, and the elections to be held at the town of Warrensburg. Ordered October 3, 1836."

POST OAK TOWNSHIP.

"On petition it is ordered by the court, that a new township be formed off of the south end of Warrensburg township, to be known and designated by the following territorial boundaries, and be called Post Oak township, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Warrensburg township,

then east to the southeast corner of said township, thence north to the middle of township number forty-five, thence west to where said line strikes the west prong of Post Oak, thence down said creek to the mouth of a branch called Briar, thence up the main fork of said branch to where it intersects the present line of Warrensburg and Jackson townships, thence with present line of Warrensburg township to the beginning. The place of holding elections in said township to be at the residence of the widow King. Ordered February 14, 1849."

HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP.

"On petition ordered that a new township be formed off of parts of Warrensburg, Jackson and Washington townships, to be called and known by the name of Hazel Hill township, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty, in township forty-eight, of range twenty-six, at the Johnson and Lafayette county line, and running thence south with the range line, dividing range twenty-six and twenty-seven, to the southwest corner of township forty-seven of range twenty-six, and thence east on the township line dividing townships forty-six and forty-seven, to where said line strikes Blackwater Creek, and thence with the main Blackwater Creek to the county line dividing Johnson and Pettis counties, and thence north with said Johnson and Pettis county line, to the Johnson and Lafayette county line, and thence west with said Johnson and Lafayette county line to the beginning; and it is further ordered that all elections within said township be held at the Hazel Hill school house, and that the clerk of this court certify a transcript hereof to the secretary of state. Ordered June 10, 1856."

CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP.

"Bounded on the north by section line two miles north of township line between townships forty-four and forty-five, running from the west boundary of Johnson county, east to the range line between ranges twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27), thence north with said range line one mile, thence east three miles to the center of range twenty-six (26), on the west and south by county line, and on the east by section line running through the center of range 26, and all territory embraced within said lines, shall be designated and known as Chilhowee township, with places of voting at Chilhowee and Rose Hill, divided as follows: All the territory in said township east of the range line, between ranges twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28), will compose an election district with voting place at Chilhowee, and all the territory in said township, west of said range line, will compose one district with place of voting at Rose Hill. Ordered May 15, 1868."

GROVER TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered by the court that a new municipal township be established on the following described lines to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner

of Johnson county, thence south to the township line between townships 46 and 47, thence west on said township line to the center of range 25, thence north on said subdivisional line to the Johnson and Lafayette county line, thence east on said county line to the place of beginning. Said municipal township to be called Grover township, and the place of voting to be Lowland school house. Ordered February 9, 1869."

ROSE HILL.

"Now at this day a petitioner is present with thirty-nine signers, house holders of the municipal township of Chilhowee, in Johnson county, asking for a division of said township. Therefore, it is ordered by the court that the prayer of said petitioner be granted, and that said township be divided upon the following lines: Beginning at the line between the counties of Johnson and Henry, on the range line between range 27 and 28, running thence north seven miles to the line between the townships of Madison and Chilhowee. It is further ordered by the court that all that portion of said township lying east of said new dividing line be called and known by the name of Chilhowee township, and all the territory lying west of said line be known and called Rose Hill township, from and after this date, with voting place at Chilhowee, and Rose Hill, respectively. Ordered August 17, 1869."

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

"Commencing at the county line between Lafayette and Johnson counties, at the northeast corner of section one, township forty-seven, range twenty-seven, thence west on said county line to the range line between ranges twenty-seven and twenty-eight, thence south on said range line to the southwest corner of section eighteen, township forty-six, range twenty-seven, thence east on the section line between section eighteen and nineteen of said township to the southeast corner of section thirteen of said township, it being on the range line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, thence north to the place of beginning, with place of voting at Columbus. Ordered May 12, 1870."

KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

"Commencing at the northeast corner of section twenty, township forty-six, range twenty-eight, then west on the section line between seventeen and twenty, etc., to the line between Johnson and Cass counties, thence south on said county line to the southwest corner of section twenty-two, township forty-five, range twenty-nine, thence east on the section line between sections twenty-two and twenty-seven, and to the southeast corner of section twenty, township forty-five, range twenty-eight, thence north on the section line, between sections twenty-one and twenty, to the place of beginning. The place of voting shall be at Ramey (now Kingsville). Ordered May 12, 1870."

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered by the court, that a new municipal corporation be and the same is hereby established, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 5, town 46, range 26, thence west to the northeast corner of section 5, town 46, range 27, thence south on said section to the southeast corner of section 20, town 45, range 27, thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of section 20, town 45, range 26, thence north on said section line to the beginning; and that said territory be known and designated as Centerview township, with place of voting at Centerview. Ordered November 17, 1870."

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP.

"Now at this day comes Andrew Kirkpatrick, G. P. Aingell, *et al.*, citizens and legal voters of Grover township, in this county, and file in the court here their petition, praying this court to divide the said Grover township at the range line between ranges number twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25); and to constitute and form a new township, to be known and designated as Simpson township, with the following metes and bounds to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of section number thirty-one (31), in township forty-seven (47), of range number twenty-five (25), and running thence east along the township line, between townships number forty-seven (47) and forty-six (46), a distance of six (6) miles, more or less, to the southeast corner of section number thirty-six (36), in township number forty-seven (47), of range number twenty-five (25), and running thence north upon the range line between ranges number twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), a distance of eight (8) miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of section number twenty-five (25), in township number forty-eight (48), of range number twenty-five (25), at the Lafayette and Johnson county lines, and running thence west along and upon said county line for a distance of six (6) miles, more or less, to the northwest corner of section thirty (30), in township number forty-eight (48), of range number twenty-five (25), and running thence south along the range line between ranges number twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26), a distance of eight (8) miles, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing forty-eight (48) square miles, be the same, more or less. Which said petition, having been seen and examined by the court, it is ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that a new municipal township, to be known and designated as Simpson township, be and the same is hereby made and created in this county of Johnson, with the metes and bounds and boundaries as described above in the petition aforesaid. Ordered January 23, 1875."

The foregoing orders of court organizing the different municipal townships were the first in relation to the same, many of them, since having

been subjected to several changes in their boundaries and area of territory. As the different sections of the county settled up, other townships were formed, principally for the purpose of having more convenient voting places, and smaller sections to facilitate the levy and collection of taxes, the organization of school and road districts, and certain limits for the exercise of the duties of justices of the peace, constables and other officers of small political division. As at present constituted their boundaries are as follows:

Grover, north by Lafayette county, east by Pettis county, south by Washington township, and west by Simpson township.

Simpson, north by Lafayette county, east by Grover, south by Washington and Warrensburg townships and west by Hazel Hill township.

Hazel Hill, north by Lafayette county, east by Simpson township, south by Warrensburg and Centerview townships and west by Columbus township and Lafayette county.

Columbus, north by Lafayette county, east by Hazel Hill and Centerview townships, south by Centerview and Madison townships and west by Jackson township.

Jackson, north by Lafayette county, east by Columbus, south by Madison and Kingsville townships and west by Jackson and Cass counties.

Kingsville, north by Jackson, east by Madison, south by Rose Hill and west by Cass county.

Madison, north by Jackson and Columbus townships, east by Centerview, south by Chilhowee and Rose Hill townships, and west by Kingsville township.

Centerview, north by Columbus and Hazel Hill townships, east by Warrensburg and Chilhowee townships, south by Chilhowee and west by Madison and Columbus townships.

Warrensburg, north by Hazel Hill and Simpson townships, east by Washington, south by Post Oak and Chilhowee, and west by Centerview.

Washington, north by Simpson and Grover townships, east by Pettis county, south by Jefferson and Post Oak townships and west by Warrensburg.

Jefferson, north by Washington township, east by Pettis county, south by Henry county and west by Post Oak township.

Post Oak, north by Warrensburg and Washington townships, east by Jefferson township, south by Henry county and west by Chilhowee township.

Chilhowee, north by Madison, Centerview and Warrensburg townships, east by Post Oak, south by Henry county and west by Rose Hill township.

Rose Hill, north by Kingsville, Madison and Chilhowee townships, east by Chilhowee, south by Henry county and west by Cass county.

A further and more minute description of the different townships will be found hereinafter in this volume, under the head of History of Townships.

The county court composed of Amos Horn, Uriel Murry, and Robert W. Rankin, as has been stated, met for the first time April 13, 1835, at the house of Mrs. Rachel Houx, and the second time, May 4, 1835, at the same place. At the latter named session W. E. Cocke was appointed constable of Jackson township, and W. H. Anderson constable of Washington township. S. Whitsitt was appointed surveyor, being the first to hold that office in Johnson county. Of the first election held in Jackson township, August, 1835, Jester Cocke, Jonathan Fine, and Robert Craig were judges, appointed May 5, 1835. Moses Pinkston, Samuel Wilson, and S. Rowdon were appointed justices of the peace.

Robert Graham, Joseph Harrison, and Joseph Hobson were appointed as judges of election, for Washington township, and George McMahon and Joseph Robertson, justices of the peace.

William Flannery, James Harris, and Benjamin Snelling were appointed judges of elections in Jefferson township; Moses Owsley, Benjamin Snelling, and James Harris, justices of the peace, and James McWilliams, constable.

Timothy Dunham, James Strange, and Hiram Helm were appointed judges of elections in Madison township; Wm. Conway and Hiram Helm, justices of the peace, and Nicholas Turner, constable.

The first sheriff of Johnson county, Joseph Cockrell, was appointed June 1, A. D. 1835. Strong drink, it will appear from the following, occupied the minds of the people and the attention of the courts, even in the infancy of the county—O, perverse man!

"*State of Missouri, Johnson county:* This day, Prince L. Hudgins deposited in the clerk's office of the county court, of Johnson county, the sum of five dollars, in order to obtain at the next county court a grocers' license, for the purpose of retailing spirituous liquors in said county.

"June 8, 1835.

JNO. H. TOWNSEND, *Clerk*."

The first regular petition to the county court was brought by J. B. Mor row, praying for the organization of township 47, range 27, into school districts, in the following language:

"On this day, John B. Morrow, presented a petition to the county court of Johnson, now in session, on behalf of the householders, inhabitants of township 47, range 27, praying said court to organize said township into a school district, for the establishment of schools, and for the government and regulation thereof, whereupon the court being satisfied that at least

two-thirds of the householders, inhabitants of said township, signed said petition, and that the prayer of the petition is otherwise reasonable, do hereby declare said township be incorporated, and that it be known by the name and style of the Franklin school district, and its number, one. The county court of Johnson, do hereby appoint Robert Craig, Samuel B. Ramsey, Samuel Wilson, William M. Kincaid, and Caswitt Daviss, trustees for the Franklin school district, in said county. July 16, 1835." The names of C. Davis and S. B. Ramsey were afterwards striken out.

P. L. Hudgins was appointed commissioner of school lands for the county of Johnson, at the same session of court.

August 4, 1835, a petition for P. L. Hudgens, the commissioner of school lands for the county, to sell the 16th section in township 47, and range 26, was granted.

On September 12, 1835, James Warren was appointed clerk of Johnson county court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John H. Townsend.

On November 2, 1835, James McWilliams resigned his office of constable of Jefferson township, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of William Flannery, and James Carmichael was allowed pay as assessor, for thirty-two days' work, at one dollar and fifty cents per day. At the same term of court, Richard Handcock, the collector for the county, presented his delinquent list, amounting to $16.10.

The first road overseer in the county was Joseph Dixon, appointed December, 1835. Following his appointment were those of William Flannery, William K. Leeves, James Bothick, and J. H. Evans.

The first petition for a road was presented, December 20, 1835, by William M. Kincaid. The foregoing is a synopsis of the business of the county court during the first year of the county's organization.

The county seat was located in 1836, and named Warrensburg, in honor of Martin Warren. The commissioners were Henderson Young and Daniel McDowell, of Lafayette county, and Daniel Morgan Boone, of Jackson county. Martin Warren came, in an early day, from Kentucky, and settled in Lafayette county, this state. He purchased a quarter section of land where most of the present town bearing his name is now situated. His cabin was built on the open prairie, near the site of Mrs. Lutitia D. Grover's present residence, in Warrensburg. He lived to a ripe old age, and died there.

James Carmichael was appointed commissioner of the seat of justice, to lay out the town, and sell lots in the same.

The first general election in the county occurred in August, 1836, when there was an election of governor, lieutenant-governor, legislators, members of congress, sheriff, and coroner.

Judges of election, in the different townships, were as follows: Washington township, George Gallaher, Joel Walker, and Stephen Blevin; Jackson township, Richard Bradley, Lynch Brooks, and Pleasant Rice; Madison township, Hiram Helm, James Strange, and Isaac Hanna.

The chief tribunal of the county continued to meet at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx, until the close of the August term, 1836, when it was ordered to meet at Warrensburg, the new county seat.

Amos Horn, one of the first three justices of the county, came from Tennessee, and was one of the first settlers of the county, coming in the year 1832. He lived in the northeast part of Hazel Hill township, about twelve miles from Warrensburg. He died in the year 1878 or 1879, at a very advanced age, being about eighty years old. He was buried at Oak Grove cemetery, near his residence. He was, for a time, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and afterward became a Missionary Baptist minister, and occasionally preached in the country, in churches and school houses, where services were needed. He was an active Christian, generous neighbor, and an exemplary man.

Uriel Murry was also a Tennesseean, but came to this county as early as 1830. He settled fourteen miles west of Warrensburg, and continued a long time justice of the county court. He accumulated a good competence, and lived on his farm till his death, which occurred twenty years ago. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and demeaned himself as a careful, sedate, and exemplary man, highly respected by all who knew him.

Robert W. Rankin was a Kentuckian, and came to this county some time before its organization. He was educated as a physician, but gave more of his attention to farming than to the practice of his profession. He lived in Johnson county till the civil war, and then removed across the Missouri river, where he died, about fifteen years ago. Dr. Rankin was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was held in high estimation by his neighbors and those who knew him. He took a great interest in the cause of education in the county. The three men who constituted the first county court were of high character and business integrity.

The first court after the removal to Warrensburg, was at the house of Henry Colbern, with Uriel Murry, presiding.

At the October term 1836, Prince L. Hudgins and George Gallaher presented their commissions from governor Dunklin as justices of the county court, taking the places vacated by Robert Rankin and Amos Horn. During the same session of court, Wm. Smith entered upon his duties as sheriff. The following is a list of those appointed in 1836 to view roads: Joseph Cockrell, Uriel Jackson, Jester Cocke, William

Cheek, Samuel Graham, Thomas C. Warren, Henry Hays, John Stewart, James Kincaid, Caswell C. Davis, Henry Colbern, Pleasant Rice, John Windsor and John Ferguson. The road commissioners for the next year were: Isaac Coy, John Robinson, William Thornton, John Adams, Jacob Perman and William Fletcher.

Robert Graham was elected assessor in 1837, and the December term of the court was changed to the house of Y. E. W. Berry. In 1839 the following received commissions as justices of the peace: James S. Jones, Jerome B. Greer, Jacob Knaus and Shelly Harte. In 1840 the following received commissions for the same office: James W. Jones, Charles Winfield, E. B. Skidmore, David W. White, Y. E. W. Berry, Shelly Harte, William Trapp, Robert Thompson, J. C. Strange, Isaac Hanna, Samuel E. Rowden and J. C. Francis.

The first circuit court met at the residence of Rachel Houx, August 6, 1835, Hon. J. F. Ryland, judge; Joseph Cockrell, sheriff, and J. H. Townsend, clerk, who was also appointed county clerk *pro tem.* The offices of county and circuit clerks were held by one and the same person from the organization of the county to the year 1860. The grand jury consisted of Robert Graham, foreman; Wesley Pinkston, Elmore Douglass, William Davis, John Windsor, Jester Cocke, Wm. H. Tombs, Joseph Harrison, Nathaniel Lowry, Samuel Brown, Isaac Anderson, John M. Harris, Levi Whitsett, Jesse Harrison, Henry Colbern, John Eppler, John Grant, Caswell Davis, Jesse Grant, J. C. Strange, and Jesse Marr. The jury assembled under a tree and gravely listened to some minor cases brought before them for consideration, they reported to the court that it was not worth a while to "kick up a fuss over such trivial matters," and accordingly found no indictment.

The next court was held December 10, 1835, J. F. Ryland, judge; James D. Warren, Clerk, and Joseph Cockrell, sheriff. The following were selected as the grand jury: Wm. Thornton, foreman; David S. Praffett, Stephen Blevins, Thomas Goings, James B. Wood, Thomas Drummond, James B. Tomlin, James H. Bradley, William Davidson, William Bigham, sr., Wm. Bigham, jr., Samuel G. Brigham, John Kitchen, Thomas Evans, Abram Adams, John Stewart, James B. Harris, Joseph Dixon and Solomon Dixon.

Except the years between 1873 and 1877, the county and township organizations have been maintained substantially in the same manner from the organization of the county to the present time. During the time in which the township system was in force in Johnson county—from 1873 to 1877—much of the business which is now transacted at the county seat by officers elected by the whole county, was then transacted in the respective townships, where such business most naturally originated.

The names and events which most naturally belong to this chapter on organization, as opening up one feature of the county's past history, have been given, and we now proceed to the consideration of other themes, fervently hoping that future generations may maintain the honor due the memory of their fathers.

CHAPTER III.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Introduction—Physical Features—Situation—Extent—Surface—Streams—Timber—Prairies—Geology—Different Formations—Soils—Coal—Building Stone—Minerals—Springs and Other Water—Botany—Trees—Plants—Grasses—Cereals.

No part of a country's history is more important than that of its natural resources. The blessings nature has conferred upon a country alone determines its future prosperity and development. It is true of all the counties in the western states that those which are rich and abound in great natural advantages are settled long before the others, and become the most densely populated. In short, the character of a people is determined mainly by the quality of the soil they inhabit. A wealthy, industrious and educated population is always found in fertile districts, and a poor, uncouth, uneducated class of people is generally found in a thin, unproductive district of country. Hence, when we find a country populated by a happy, prosperous and enlightened class of citizens, such as are settled over all parts of Johnson county, we may logically conclude that the blessings of nature abound there, and that if her natural advantages are not always bountiful in some one particular, they are in some, or perhaps many, other ways, affording to her citizens a great variety of means of livelihood. Where the weather is favorable and the land fertile, yielding abundant crops, there we find beautiful farm houses, surrounded with elegant ornamentation, and there may be seen thriving towns and cities. Then, the mighty coal fields and superior qualities of building stone in abundance unite with the immense crops of grain, bringing grand railroads to this county. To the foreign traveler who is looking out for some fertile plain in the west for a habitation and a home, as well as for the coming generations of citizens, who may wish to know something of the deeds and early characters of their early ancestors and of the former condition of their native homes, a perusal of these pages will be of the greatest interest. The former it may determine to settle among the tranquil homes of these people and to add his wealth and labor to the riches of Johnson county; the latter will be studious to know the mighty changes which the hand of man and the warring forces of the elements have wrought in this county through the different epochs of her history, as well as animated by a natural pride in the noble part which his forefathers took in reducing

the wild wastes of an uncivilized district to the grand and glorious old county of Johnson. Like all other western countries, scientific investigations in the county's natural history have never been extensively made. In the eagerness of the inhabitants to make a living and bring out of the soil the ordinary productions for the support of life, they have neglected nearly all questions of science, when from a knowledge of which they would often more thoroughly succeed in developing the resources of the county.

The author has aimed to give a general knowledge of the natural history of the county without going much into detail, as the facts to be obtained on this subject are not sufficiently ample to warrent such a course, did the limits of the work permit. We first present to the reader her physical features, detailing at some length her water courses; then her geology, giving what few meagre facts we could gather; next, we furnish a botanical sketch of the various plants in the county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Before we enter upon a detailed description of the natural history of this county, it is important to present to the reader a general knowledge of its physiognomy. In the description of any object, a general view of the whole should precede a more minute or particular description of the component parts.

JOHNSON COUNTY is situated in the western part of Missouri, being about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the state, and the second tier of counties from the Kansas line. It lies between 34 degrees and 20 minutes, and 35 degrees and 5 minutes north latitude; and the county seat, Warrensburg, is about 93 degrees and 30 minutes west from Greenwich. The county embraces most of the land between ranges 23 and 30 west, and townships 43 and 48 north. It is bounded on the north by Lafayette county, on the east by Pettis county, on the south by Henry and Cass counties, and on the west by the counties of Jackson and Cass. This county is situated in one of the most fertile portions of the state, and, though it is not a river county, it is near enough to partake of many of the fine qualities for which the counties along the Missouri are so celebrated. All the water that falls upon the gently flowing landscape of the county, ultimately finds its way into the Missouri river. The great thoroughfare that connects the east with the west has always passed through Johnson county. It is on a direct line between St. Louis and Kansas City, and long before the Missouri, Pacific railway was built through this county, overland journeys to the great west were made through this portion of Missouri. This county is nearly rectangular in shape, a few square miles being taken from every corner, except the

southeast corner. From the east side of the northeast corner, a narrow strip three-eights of a mile wide and two miles long, is taken. From the north side of the northwest corner, a broad strip two miles wide and thirteen miles long, is taken, making twenty-six square miles. And on the west side of the southwest corner, a small strip three-fourths of a mile wide and six miles long is out of the county. This makes, altogether, thirty-one and one-fourth square miles cut from the corners, which the county lacks of being a perfect rectangle. Leaving out these differences in the length of the boundary lines, the county may be said to be thirty-three miles in length and twenty-five miles in width, and contains 508,000 acres, being one of the largest counties in western Missouri. These small irregularities, occasioned by defects in the early surveys of the county, afford no inconvenience to the citizens. In fact, few counties in the state bear this much regularity. The surface of the county is a beautiful undulating plane, there being but few marked elevations or depressions. The western part of the county is somewhat hilly and has a rather extensive growth of timber. In this portion of the county there are a number of natural mounds, some in the vicinity of Knob Noster, from which this city of the "knobs" is named. At least three-fourths of the county is prairie, while the rest is timber land. Few counties present more attractive scenery to the eye of the traveler than the wide, rolling prairies and fine woodland streams in which Johnson county abounds. From some of the higher points the eye commands views of exquisite lovliness, embracing the winding course of creeks, the waving foliage of trees, the undulating surface of prairie with cultivated farms, with farm houses—from the log hut of the first settler to the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivators of the soil, and even the splendid mansions of the wealthy.

Among the blessings that nature bestows upon man, none is more important or necessary than a bouutiful supply of water, and the natura advantages of a country are probably more readily seen from an examination of its water courses than by any other means. In this particular, Johnson county is especially fortunate. There are no rivers in the county, but several very large creeks and numerous small streams which furnish an abundance of water for all the purposes of the county, except probably for mill power. The largest stream in the county is Blackwater, which takes its name from the fact that the water which flows along its bed is very dark and humid. The main stream of this creek is formed by the junction of two branches, which rise in the northwest corner of the county; one called the North Fork, and the other the South Fork of Blackwater. The South Fork rises in the extreme northern part of Jackson township, and runs southeast through Columbus township and part

of Centerview, carrying with it the water of many small tributaries among which are James Branch, Spanish Oak and Lizzard Creeks. The South Fork rises a little east of the center of Jackson township, and runs south till very near the township line, when it turns and runs southeast through the northeast corner of Kingsville township. It then turns again and goes due east through most of the northern part of Madison township, but, turning northwest before it leaves the township, and uniting with the North Fork in the northern part of Centerview township. This branch has numerous large streams, both from the north and the south running into it. From the junction of these two forks, Blackwater runs in an easterly direction, but in a very zigzag course through the rest of Centerview township, and most of the way through the northern portion of Warrensburg township. This stream then runs northeast through Simpson and Grover townships, passing out of the county very near the northeast corner. This stream goes through eight of the fourteen townships of Johnson county, meandering along in a very sluggish manner but at the same time furnishing water for most of the inhabitants of the county. This stream was formerly lined on both sides by large bodies of timber, but to a great extent these timbered lands have been cleared up, though much still remains. Blackwater has four large branches on the north, besides those already mentioned. Honey creek rises in Lafayette county, and runs southeast through the corner of three townships, viz., Columbus, Hazelhill and Centerview. Walnut creek rises and flows through Hazelhill, emptying itself into Blackwater in Warrensburg township. Cotton creek and Flag Staff flow east through Simpson township. One of the largest of the southern tributaries is Post Oak, which rises in the southern portion of Chilhowee township, and runs north through this and Warrensburg township, passing the city of Warrensburg, and finally emptying its waters into Blackwater. This stream waters an extensive portion of the central part of the county. Probably the largest of all Blackwater's tributaries is the Clear Fork creek. This stream takes its rise in the southern part of the county in Post Oak township, flows northeast through this township, and then through the northwest corner of Jefferson township, whence it flows due north through Washington, then northwest through part of Grover and Simpson townships into the Blackwater near Kirk Patrick's mill. Besides these large tributaries of Blackwater, many other branches might be mentioned did time and space allow, but these are sufficient to show the immense benefit Blackwater confers upon Johnson county, draining as it does, all except the extreme southwest and southeast. But the southwestern part of the county is drained by Big creek and its tributaries, the two principal branches of which are Walnut and Bear creeks.

The southeastern portion of the county is the source of another large creek, the Big Muddy, which flows from Jefferson township northeast through the county of Pettis, discharging its waters into the La Mine, in Cooper county. Most of these large creeks retain water all through the long dry seasons of summer, thus furnishing to the stock of the county an ample supply of water. Probably no county in the state has its creeks so well and so universally distributed over its surface. The timber in this county, as in all this western country, is found contiguous to the streams, lining these on both sides and sometimes extending a mile or more away from them; the larger streams are surrounded by a larger belt of timber. As we have seen that the country is cut up into a complete net work by the streams, so it is evident the timber can be seen extending in every direction, lining the prairies, and thus presenting to the eye a most beautiful variety of prairie and timber. The timber near the creeks in the bottom land, is much the largest, furnishing fine material for making farm houses, barns, and other buildings useful to the farmer. It is a characteristic of all the woods of this country, that the size and beauty of the trees diminish as they recede from the streams, and this is especially true in Johnson county. The forest trees stand near the creeks while the small trees and shrubs line the woods. In the early settlement of this county these timber lands furnished all the material for the improvement of the country and all the fuel for the inhabitants in winter. So in this way much of the best timber has been consumed, but as the supply of wood has decreased, the resources of the country have been developed, bringing out of the ground coal to be used instead of wood for fuel, and introducing railroads, and in other ways facilitating conveyance, so that the resources of other countries have been rendered accessible to this county. The timber of the county has been extremely useful in the construction of fences, but long before there was any apparent scarcity of timber, hedges were planted by many of the farmers, thus supplying themselves with permanent fences and leaving the timber to grow. While more recently, barbed wire fences have in many cases supplanted the old fashioned rail fence. The timber is yet in sufficiently large quantity to furnish plenty of shade for stock, and even to be used in many places for fencing purposes. It is the general custom of the farmers to reserve all their timber lands for pastures and put most of their prairie land under cultivation, but in some few cases the timber has been cleared off and the land rendered arable. Missouri is emphatically one of the great prairie states of the west, in which Johnson county is not wanting in her part. But the prairies are not so large as those in some other counties, being cut up into smaller parts by the various streams which intersect the county. The undulations of the prairies are just enough to make them beautiful to the eye, and at

the same time to give them ample drainage. There is very little swamp land in this county, a few swamps being found in the bottoms of Blackwater.

GEOLOGY.

The geological characteristics of the county are varied and interesting, and in this country, as in every other part of the world, there is a most intimate connection between the configuration of the surface and the geological structure of any particular district. Every peculiarity of its topography is due to the nature of its underlying strata, modified by those agencies which are to-day operating to change the entire aspect of nature. The geological history of this county affords some very suggestive facts in regard to its past vicissitudes. It extends chronologically over perhaps millions of years, and includes periods of long repose and periods of extraordinary change. The history of its climate has been one of deep interest, and embraces changes so radical and so directly at variance with one another as to be almost beyond credulity.

There have been long ages when it basked under a torrid sun, and then these ages gave place to others equally remarkable for polar frosts. Life in all the variety and luxuriance of a tropical climate gave place to the desert wastes of an artic zone. Nor were these changes sudden. They are there, stamped in every rock at your door, and lined upon the landscape of your valleys, not as great and far reaching catastrophes, but as gradual transitions, indisputably marked as such by your fossil forms that roll out from the rock you crush, or see traced with a delicacy no draughtsman can imitate. There have been times when old ocean, heedless of his doings, dashed against the rocky barrier that dared dispute his sway, or rolled in solemn conscious might above its highest point; times when a beautiful and varied flora thrived on its surface, and times when there was naught save a waste of desert matter. We strike our picks in the shales on the hillside, and behold there in the coal that gives us warmth and drives our engines, are the fairy forms that made the fern paradise of the coal period—beautiful arguments, those, of changes that thousands of years, as we measure time, would not compass.

In this progressive age, and the advanced stage of scientific research, the intelligent people of this county cannot fail to be interested in a brief dissertation upon the subject of local geology, as applied to the formation of their own lands, and the constituent elements of their own soil. In the discussion of the subject, the author has been placed under many disadvantages. No regular geological surveys of Johnson have ever been published, and it seems no citizens of the county have devoted any of their time to a study of its geological relations.

In order for justice to be done to a work on local geology, the accumulated facts of years of investigation on this subject should be within

reach of the writer. The various fossiliferous remains of the plants and animals of the different epochs, should be collected from time to time as they are discovered in the county. The peculiar structure and arrangement of the rocks should be observed in all places possible. But as there are no researches of this kind accessible to the author, he has been compelled to make this portion of his work less thorough and complete than he would prefer, combining the few meager facts he has obtained from other sources with his personal examination of different portions of the county. For millions of years, during the time when the earliest formations of the earth's strata were being made, this part of the world was an immense sea. During all the different epochs of the Azoic, the Eozoic, the Silurian and Devonian ages, the county of Johnson was the bed of a mighty ocean. The American continent began its emergence from the surrounding sea in the eastern portion of British America, and, gradually extending its lands southward, it comprehended nearly all the territory east of the Mississippi before this state was rescued from the briny deep.

Nearly all west of the Missouri, including several of those vast ranges of mountains that now form the back bone of the west coast of America, were reclaimed from the seas during or after the great mesozoic upheaval. It was during, perhaps, the latter part of the carboniferous period that this country formed the sea coast of a vast ocean, that was gradually, but surely, receding from the outlines of the continent, as it then existed. The great coal measures, that form a thick stratum under almost the entire surface of the county indicate a most rank and luxuriant growth of vegetation in this age. When the era of the coal measures had fairly set in, the great interior region of the continent, even from the eastern limits of the Appalachian region to the western borders of Kansas and Nebraska, as the extent of the coal formation shows, slowly emerged; and the continent then, for the first time, extended from the remote arctic zone, south to Alabama. The emergence, giving so great an extent to the young continent, was not complete until the first of the great beds of vegetable debris began to form. Then North America, within the limits stated, was one vast forest, except where fresh waters lay too deep for forests to grow, and the lakes probably had islands of shrubbery floating over the waters, as is now true of some of the tropical lakes of India. Over these marshes, then, grew the clumsy *sigillarids* and *calamites*, and the more graceful *tree-ferns*, *sepidodendrids*, and *conifers*, with an undergrowth of ferns, and upon the dry slopes near by, forests of *sepsepidodendrids*, *conifers*, *and tree-ferns*. This luxuriant growth was prolonged until the creeping centuries had piled up vegetable debris enough for a coal bed. Trees and shrubs were expanding and shedding their leaves and fruits, and dying, making a great accumulation of vegetable remains. Islands of

vegetation, floating over the lakes, may have contributed largely to the vegetable debris. Stumps stood and decayed in the swamps, while the debris of growing vegetation, or, in some cases, the debrilus, borne by the waters, accumulated around them, and their hollow interiors received sands, or leaves, or bones, or became the haunts of reptiles, as was their chance. Such is a brief narration of the events that took place in Johnson county many thousands of years ago—a history, recorded in the registry of her rocks, as truly as that compiled within the memory of the present generation.

Many generations, many ages, must have rolled by, during which time Johnson county stood between the confines of the land and the water, and could have said to the surging deep, as it washed her shores: "Thus far thou shalt go, and no farther." But we must hasten on to a more detailed description of the county's geology. The county slopes from the northern and southern sides, in a somewhat easterly direction, toward the center, where it is drained by its main stream, the Blackwater. This creek is lined on both sides by a deep alluvial deposit, as is indicated by the bottom land found there.

The different formations, as they are found in the successive strata of the county, are now to be given to the reader: First, in the quartenary system, we have, as in all other parts of the state, the alluvium, which constitutes the soil of the county. This alluvium is formed by the earthy deposits of running streams, especially during times of flood. And the general prevalence of this kind of soil shows the existence of mighty torrents of water, continued from time to time through many ages, in the formation of the surface of the county.

This alluvium reposes upon different kinds of strata, in the various parts of the county. In the southwestern portion of the county, where the land is drained by Big creek, the soil rests upon bottom prairie, a dark, tenaceous clay, forming often a flat prairie. Correct types of this clay are found in all parts of the Mississippi and Missouri river bottoms. These clays are black, stiff, and pointed, with, sometimes, but rarely, beds of sand, and often contain small concretions of bog iron. The alluvium of other parts of the county rests upon sandstone beds, but, generally, a layer of clay is interposed between the soil and the sandstone.

Bluff, or loess, constitutes the underlying clay in some parts of the county, especially in that portion near the river. It is generally a fine, comminuted, silicious marl, of a light brown color, and often weathers into perpendicular escarpments. Concretions of limestone are often found, and to the marly character of these clays may be ascribed the richness of the overlying soil.

The drift formation, which is so extensive in the northern part of the

state is not found in Johnson county. Underlying the deposits of the quarternary age, are the great coal measures and sandstone formations of the carboniferous age. Nearly the whole county seems to have for its foundation, these immense beds of coal or sandstone. But these will be mentioned more minutely, a little further on, in the sections in which they belong. In this county we find about every variety of soil, including rich, poor, sandy and of stiff clay. The character and quality of all soils are mainly dependent on the underlying geological formations. Where sandstones exclusively prevail, the soils will not stand severe drouths, but with frequent refreshing rains are rendered productive. A soil composed in part of sand, but also largely of lime and humus or vegetable mould is always productive. In wet seasons the sand affords proper digestion of refuse, decomposing vegetable matter, while the other useful promotives of vegetable growth, push forward the crops to vigor and productiveness. This is the character of the soil we find in the north and northeastern parts of Johnson county. This soil is underlaid by the upper coal measure with the middle coal measures beneath. This soil, extending as it does north and east of Johnson county, to nearly all the counties on the Missouri river, is the richest soil in the state. There are, of course, occasional tracts of inferior land included within these limits, but the soil is generally from one to six feet thick and quite black, yielding splendid crops of corn, grass, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, turnips, etc. Where the underlying material is clayey with some lime, but no sand, and but little humus, we have a soil that will retain too much water on the surface to yield good crops, and in dry seasons the clays are too hard for moisture to penetrate and reach the delicate roots and fibres of the growing crops. The soil in the southern part of the county seems to be more of this character than any other, though it ranges in quality all the way from this class up to the thickest and best loam.

Johnson county coal fields are probably the most abundant of all her natural resources. Most of the mineral coal of this county consists mainly of carbon with some hydrogen and oxygen, traces of nitrogen and more or less of earthy impurities.

The immense debris of vegetable matter, which we have mentioned was made in the carboniferous age, being turned into coal by decomposition under water. When the vegetable material is under water, the atmospheric oxygen is excluded, except the small part contained in water, and this oxygen, with some proceeding from the growing plants in the waters, is all that comes from external sources.

Under this diminished supply, part of the carbon and hydrogen escapes oxydation and a coal supply is left behind. The covering of water prevents a complete combustion of the material, just like the covering of earth over

burning wood, when charcoal is made. The air might also be partly or wholly excluded from vegetable debris, by a covering of clay or earth, and this is what generally happend sooner or later in the carboniferous period. Nearly all the coal of this county belongs to the lower coal measures, and much of the coal in the western part of the county belongs to the same class as the Lexington coal.

The thick beds of coal found in the eastern part of the county probably belong to the Marais Des Cygnes coal. This coal representing a thickness of from 2½ to 5 feet veins seems to extend over a large portion of the southwest of the state. It is found near Moundville, and in the south part of Vernon; next seen along the line of Bates and Vernon; thence of good thickness near Rich Hill; again on the waters of Panther creek at several places, may be traced by its thickness farther north and northeast through St. Clair into Henry. Passing northeastward we find it on Grand river near Clinton and Windsor. Grover township, in this county, seems to be entirely underlined with a bed of coal four or five feet thick.

The most extensively worked mine in this county is at Mount Serrat, where for several years two or three hundred convicts from the state penitentiary were employed. The coal in this mine is nearly five feet thick and is found one hundred feet below the surface. We give below the analysis of a bed of coal found on the farm occupied by Mr. J. S. Porter, near Dunksburg, as taken from the state geological survey, made by Prof. Garland C. Broadhead, in the years 1873 and 1874.

	WATER.	VOLATILE.	FIXED CARBON.	ASH.	COLOR OF ASH.
Top.....	3.62	46.36	35.53	14.49	Very light brown
Middle.....	4.18	42.69	37.75	15.38	Chocolate
Near Bottom	5.30	44.23	38.93	11.54	Nearly white
Bottom.....	2.84	28.09	27.72	41.35	Light chocolate

From all this we see that Johnson county has coal in such abundance as to supply, not only her own wants for all time, but even the wants from any other counties, so that, at some future day, she may become one of the greatest coal supplying districts in the west.

In building stones, Johnson county, perhaps, surpasses any other county in the state. Immense layers of sandstone are found just within a foot or two of the surface. These sandstones are of the lower coal measures, and are easily worked, occurring in even layers, and, afterward hardening, have become very desirable in building houses. Quarries of these stones are very extensively worked in several places north of the city of Warrensburg. These quarries have been worked down to a depth of fifty feet, and no bottom to the rock has ever been found. In one quarry they have a well going down through the sand to the depth of about 100 feet. These sandstones must have been the deposits of many ages. All this

immense depth of rock was made by gradual deposits of sand from year to year. The stone is found in even layers, showing the tranquil state of the waters during all this time. This sandstone possesses a good grit, and may be made into excellent grindstones. It is of a light gray color, and makes a very beautiful building.

The various structures in different parts of the state for which this sandstone has been used will be mentioned in another part of this history. The mineral resources of the county are very limited. Gypsum or sulphate of lime, is found in the coal measures of the county. It is sometimes found in joints of coal, but more commonly in beds of shale or fire clay In all the counties where the lower coal measures are, we have gypsum. It occurs crystalized, in the form of clear, transparent crystals, known as selenite. These crystals are often thickly diffused through beds of fire clay. Gypsum is a very common species of sulphates, and is a very soft mineral, one of the few that may be easily impressed with the teeth and without producing a grating sensation. It is often massive and very fine granular, and of various colors, from black to white, the white is common alabaster, it also occurs in crystals. Large quantities of this Gypsum have been found in this county around Knob Noster and six miles north. Mineral tar or bitumen, is found in this county as in many of the other western counties. It has a vertical range through the various geological strata of over 600 feet. It is found especially in connection with the sandstone of the lower coal measures. No iron, zinc or copper has been found in the county.

There are several mineral springs in the county. There is a sulphur spring in Columbus township, and several chalybeate springs in Centerview and Warrensburg townships. There is a white sulphur spring on McFarland's farm near the mouth of Post Oak, in Warrensburg township. But there are no celebrated springs of resort here as in many other counties of the state. These mineral springs, however, might be made among the most popular resorts, by sufficient development and advertising. All other kinds of springs are in general abundance. In certain geological formations, springs are more apt to abound, and in certain formations the water is better than in others. The purest water flows from chert beds, or percolates through pure sand, and is called soft or freestone water. This is the kind of water found in most of the springs and wells of the county. In closing our remarks on the geology of this county, the reader will not fail to observe that in all those supplies most necessary to the well being and prosperity of man, nature has been extremely bountiful to Johnson county. An inexhaustible supply of water, timber in sufficient quantities to supply all the wants of the people, immense beds of coal that are destined to make Johnson county

famous for years to come, the finest and most unlimited system of sandstone formation to be found in all the west, and rich and beautiful rolling prairies, that yield a noble harvest to the tillers of the soil; all these have Johnson county.

BOTANY.

The result of the botanical researches of the county, have not been very extensive, but sufficiently ample to afford us a general knowledge of its trees, flowers and other plants. They are all in sufficient quantity, and of sufficient variety to make this county in the spring time one of the most beautiful counties in the world. There is a large variety of trees, but not many varieties of the most common kind.

CHAPTER IV.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEERS.

Introduction—Habits and Characteristics of Pioneers—First Houses—Bedsteads—Manner of Cooking—Hominy Blocks—Early Mills—Farming—Hospitality and Traits—Columbus Settlement—Gallaher Mill—Dunksburg—Mulkey settlement—Hazel Hill—Rose Hill—Bluff Spring—Cornelia—Huff Settlement—Owsley and Wall Settlement.

Since the period that the early settlements were made within the limits of what is now called Johnson county, time, the great monarch of all things perishable, has made changes. The slow and unobserved "old man with his sickle" has visited every dwelling, and his wiry blade has been thrust in, regardless of nationality, home, or honor, and numbers of the old pioneers sleep and are mingled with the soil that they once tilled. The writer is touched with the sad thought that he remembers many of the plain and hospitable men of the west, whose unsullied hearts and interminable energy of purpose, gave to this county its birthright, and its wholesome outlook in the dark days of hardship, who now rest from their labors. As long as the sands of time unceasingly roll, may the historian's pen incessantly recount the matchless worth of these pioneers.

It may be possible that we may fail to give a full detail of the early settlements and pioneers of the county, after spending considerable time in gathering materials. Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data, whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. The old Latins said, "*Forsan et haec olim memimisse javabit.*" Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with the first causes. Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal world, and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. It is said that the patriotic Roman was not content till he had famed the "First

Settlers," and then he was satisfied, although the story of their spurious origin and company was not so tasteful to peruse as those of to-day, or that of their children, the cultured *Patricians* of Rome.

One of the advantages of a residence in a new country, and the one usually least appreciated, is to be able to go back to the beginning. By this means we can trace results to their causes, and grasp the facts and scraps of history which have contributed largely to form and mould events and characters. When we observe that a county has attained a certain position in contrast with other counties, we begin to cast about for the reasons of this condition in its early settlements and surroundings, and especially to notice the class of people by whom the county was settled, and the many circumstances and changes which have wrought the results recorded of their acts.

In the history of Johnson county, we may trace, in some instances, the early settlers to their old homes in the eastern states and in the countries of the old world. We may follow the course of the "Buckeye," "Sucker," "Hoosier," "Knickerbocker," and "Green-Mountain" and "Nutmeg Boys," in contrast with the "Corncrackers," "Tuckyhoes," "Tarheels," "Whelp," and "Texas Rangers," as we arrange the annals of the pioneers for compilation. For more than a century the provincialisms of the different sections of the union have been marked by a deep contrast. The sturdy sons of New England "guess it is rearing and education," while the Dixie boys "reckon it is raising."

In this county and the west generally, little by little, the people from every section have been losing the tinge of their sectional bias, so at this day it is difficult to tell the difference. The feelings that once prompted different localities to be antagonistic have died away. The customs, dress, language, diet and sundry things are peculiarly western, but quite different from the days of the pioneers of Johnson county.

Often the adventurer came to the west to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his right arm and willing heart to work his way on in the wilderness, and by his ambition secure a home for himself and loving wife, and a maintenance for his children. Here, fifty years ago, the pioneer hunter chased the deer, elk and bear, where now are broad and cultivated fertile fields possessed by their descendants. Here we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his experience in a land, which to him was a land of progress, far in advance of that southern and eastern soil, upon which he had his temporary home, ere his effort to adapt himself to new conditions. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with advancement around him, and how his better side developed. The vanishing pride of Kentucky blood, or the vain glory of other sections, brought here in an

early day, have been modified since the advent in the crucible of democracy, when servitude was eliminated from the solution. Others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the extreme west, where the subduing hand of civilization had not penetrated. Some have become wealthy and returned to make a home in Johnson county, while a few are led back by the scrawny hand of poverty to till the native soil. In this county, there were but few, however, of the distinctive New England men and women or yankees, a class which have poured into western and southern states since the war, by thousands, and have swelled the population and wealth of those portions far in excess of any previous flow of emigration. This class brought with them a proclivity, inherent, submissive and courteous, which has constantly tended to smooth the angles of western society and deaden the execrable feeling that had so long drawn the lines of sectional division. The agile New Englander will soon be a perfect Missourian and his offspring will tell the story of the adventure, and bless the progenitor that they have a cheerful home in the favored spot of Missouri —Johnson county. In our county we shall find, also, many an industrious and economical German, besides other nationalities—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here.

Those who have noted the career of the descendants of those brave, strong men in subduing the wilds, overcoming the obstacles and withstanding the hardships of this county in early times, can but admit that they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

During the decade which comprehends the first ten years after 1834, the history of the county was made up of the earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn chiefly from tradition. In those days the people took but little care to preserve history; they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stone of all the county's history and prosperity was laid. Yet, this period was not remarkable for its stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; and of privations, patiently endured through faith in the good time coming. The experiences of one settler were very much the same as those of all others. They were, quite all, invariably poor, faced the same hardships and generally stood on the same footing.

All the experience of the early pioneer of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in the world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had, also, their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity unless inherent in their nature; and exempt,

also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other peoples' eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy, had not crept in. A common interest and a mutual sympathy bound them together with the closest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger, because they were so far removed from the dense populated cities of the east.

Among these hospitable pioneers there was realized a community of feeling, arising from a social state of welfare. There were no castes, no aristocracy, except an aristocracy of kind hearts and benevolence. They were bound together with a bond of sympathy begotten by the consciousness of common hardships which made them practical communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down, no sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood, than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild the domicile. They came with as little hesitation and as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of consanguinity. What was one man's interest was the interest of the whole community. Now, this general state of feeling among the pioneers was, by no means, peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the west during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come, many of them, far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where the civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here, in Johnson county, some of the settlers lived for quite a while before there was a single officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the one thing that any might well dread was the ill-will of the community; for it was far more terrible than the law. The law has its squabbles and delays, but no squabbling or delaying at the court of public sentiment. It was no uncommon thing, in early times, for hardened men, who had no fear of jails, to stand greatly in awe of the indignant community. Such were some of the characteristics of the first settlers of Johnson county; nevertheless, they were generally peaceable, quiet and law-abiding citizens, and for several years these pioneers had but few law suits and cared very little about anything except domestic affairs. They had no time to fall out with neighbors. Their charitable hand was ever open to welcome the stranger to cast his lot with them and share mutually what was in reserve.

The first buildings of the county were not just like the log cabins that

succeeded them. The latter required some help and considerable labor to build. The first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. Many pioneers lived in these round pole cabins the first few years. As soon as enough men could be gotten for a "raising," log houses were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time in his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old houses.

In the pioneer's house a window with sash and glass was a rarity, and an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. These houses were tenements suited to the times. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without chinking or daubing, were the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and swung on wooden hinges. For friend, neighbor or traveler the latch-string always hung out. These pioneers were hospitable, and entertained visitors, even strangers, to the best of their ability, and never once thought of charging a cent.

It is quite noticeable with what affection and attachment the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those rudely constructed, homely log cabins. The following is a vivid description of these old landmarks, few of which now remain:

"These cabins were of round logs and poles, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end, and a stick and mud chimney run up. Cupboard is made, sometimes a window opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end about two feet square, and it is finished, without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked' with blocks of wood and 'daubed' with mud made of the top soil.

"The log hut is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is now adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest. The one-legged bedstead—now a piece of furniture of the past—was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same-sized hole corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles. Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or hickory bark is woven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is made."

The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of then, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles, ovens and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and

around the pedal extremities of the man, one of the so-called "lords of creation" and the legal sovereigns of the household, while he was indulging in his nicotine-and poisonous luxuries of a cob-pipe, and now and then chewing and squirting the juice of the "natural leaf," and discoursing the monotonous issues of a late election, or contemplating the probable result of a proposed hunting excursion.

These log cabins were really not so bad, after all. The people of to-day, familiar with cooking stoves and culinary utensils, would not be at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than such as were found in the pioneer's log cabin. Rude fire-places were constructed of mud and sticks, sometimes rough stones were laid for a hearth, jambs and back, the mud and stones to keep the sticks from catching fire, and the sticks to keep the mud from falling down.

These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes, also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of these early fires the meals were prepared, and around the fire-side too the board was spread, and after the decanter passed around the table, and all had a dram, the edibles were relished with a piquancy that the envoy of Spain might envy. These viands, as elsewhere stated, were not such as would tempt the epicure, but such as afforded the most wholesome nourishment for a class of people who were driven to exposure and hardships by their lot. Among them were but few dyspeptics.

Before there were mills of easy access, and even in some instances afterwards, hominy blocks were used. These now exist only in the memory of the oldest settlers, relics long since perished. The following is a description of the hominy block:

A tree of suitable size, from eighteen to twenty-eight inches in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw was convenient; the tree was "butted," *i. e.*, the kerf or rough part, made by the ax, was sawed off, so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. The proper length of this block was from four to five feet. When the block was sawed or cut off at both ends, square, then it was raised on one end and the work of cutting out a hollow in the upper end commenced. This was done with an ax. When the cavity was sufficiently large, a fire was kindled in it and carefully guarded till the rough edges were burned out. When completed the block resembled a druggist's mortar. The pestle was made of a suitable piece of timber and was used to pound the corn. Sometimes one hominy block accommodated an entire neighborhood, and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

Sometimes in cases of rare necessity, when the snow was too deep to

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travel, or swollen streams intervened between the settler's home and the mill, a grist mill was extemporized from the coffee mill, whereby sufficient corn was ground to furnish meal for the family. At other times a grater was made by pricking holes in an old piece of tin, and after the corn was softened somewhat by boiling in the ear, meal was grated. Numerous instances might be given to show how families and even whole neighborhoods subsisted in this way for days and even weeks. Instances of this kind were very numerous during the winter of the great snow of 1829.

Blackwater and Clear Fork were the only streams that had suitable mill sites. At quite an early day, Jerome Greer had a saw mill on Blackwater, in what is now called Grover township, also, a few miles above that place, and near the bridge, at Kirkparick's mill, a grist mill, on the same stream, was erected and did a good business prior to 1840. William Cheek built a water mill on Clear Fork in 1831, which passed into the hands of James A. Gallaher in 1834. In the western part of the county a water mill run at an early day, on Big creek, near the bridge, west of Rose Hill; also a little wind mill at Centre Knob, and a horse mill at Bluff Springs were among the early mills. In those days these streams furnished plenty of water to turn the mills a greater part of the year. It is supposed that since civilization came westward and utilized the soils and drained the bottom lands, that there is not so much rain as formerly. It is said by reliable pioneers that for days and weeks many of the creeks could not be forded. Then there were no roads, bridges, ferry-boats and bet few canoes, and scarcely any convenience of travel. Then it was no small undertaking to travel where so many treacherous streams had to be crossed. Then scarcely a week passed without some rain, and the streams were often swollen beyond the capacity of their banks, and would swim a horse where now we see fertile corn fields.

Some interesting stories are afloat among the pioneers about "going to mill," as they term it. These travels to mills, and for provisions by the early settlers, can but remind the historian of marches in military campaigns; and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneer in procuring bread for his loved ones, we are led to reflect that here were heroes more valiant than any of the soldiers who followed either a Napoleon or a Hannibal. In the early days of the settlement of the county, there were men in the peaceful walks of life, scatted over the surface of the county who endured as great hardships as did our patriotic fathers under Washington, during the seven years in which our ancestors gave up all that was dear, to fight and die if necessary for liberty.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one, and the rude

farming of those days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of the soil will not be amiss. Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may they silence forever the voice of complaint which so often is heard by the grumbling farmer.

The only plows owned by the first settlers were the bull tongue colter, single shovel, and wooden mold-board plows. If a man owned a wooden mold-board plow, he was quite an aristocrat. With these simple implements the plowman open up his "patches." These rude plows did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Johnson county, as well as all the other counties of the state.

The amount of money which some farmers annually spend for agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole life time. The pioneer invested but little money in such things, because he had little money to spare. The machinery of to-day would not have been adapted to pioneer farming. The bull plow was probably better adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots, than the modern sulky plow. The sickle and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than a modern harvester would under like circumstances. The prairies were not settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the county which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to till after it was improved, appears to have been first cultivated. Perhaps it is well for the county that such was the case, for the present generation, familiar with farming machinery of such complicated patern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests, and the cultivating of the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used. The young farmer knows but little about work, compared with his father's endurance, in opening up and cultivating the first fields of the county. Further description of pioneer farming will be treated by townships.

These iron-nerved men stood bravely by their condition, through storm and calm, ever thinking of the good time coming,—

"When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain."

Some have lived to see the rough and crooked paths of pioneer life change to that of ease and comfort, with grandchildren around them, enjoying a thousand fold of the luxuries which have resulted from the arduous toils of their progenitors.

The simple fare of the inhabitants was alike conducive to health as well as economical. When boarding-houses were first established, ten to fifteen cents was the bill for a meal. If the average family had corn-bread the boarders were satisfied. Flour was very scarce, and in many families an

unknown commodity. But few of the young people of to-day know anything about making the delicious and digestible corn cake, the pride of our grandmother's days.

One of the peculiar circumstances of pioneer life was a strange loneliness. At first, it is said, that the solitude seemed oppressive. Months would pass often without seeing a face, outside of the family circle. The isolation of those days has wrought such reticence upon some families of these old settlers, that it will be generations before it passes away. Some of them say that they lived in such a lonely way, when they first came here, that afterward, when the county began to fill up, they always found themselves bashful and constrained in the presence of strangers. It seems singular to note bashfulness as one of the characteristics of the strong, stalwart settlers; however, it is a prominent trait among pioneers. The writer has seen children, grown to maturity, both girls and boys, who would screen themselves behind doors, or any place convenient, and when induced to come to view, they wanted to apoligize for a home-spun dress, or that they were "not fit to see company." Frequently, the girls that grew up in the common homes were prudes, and would blush, if a stranger spoke to them, as if they had a hectic stroke. These girls would generally marry the first chance, to those of similar characteristics, and they made good, congenial, devoted wives. While this may be true in some families, the better classes brought up their children with great vigilance, and trained them in home etiquette, domestic economy, and the love of religion.

When the rights of these pioneer settlers were threatened or invaded, their timidity or bashful nature vanished like a mist in a summer's sun, and their "muscles of iron and hearts of flint" were ready for any emergency. If any emergency arose they were always ready for the occasion, as the Indian and Mormon wars, which they passed through. The hospitality of these people was unbounded. During the camp-meeting seasons, neighbors, for miles around, would entertain those from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes older and richer. Here existed a high regard of the sexes, and moral courage was one of the noble qualities of the women, whose chastity was never disputed. If there is any absence of refinement, that absence was more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They were bold, courageous, industrious, enterprising and energetic. These men were themselves. They

have an eternal hate for cowards and shams of every kind, and above all falsehood and deception, and cultivate a straightforward line of policy and integrity, which seldom permits them to be imposed upon, or lead a life of treachery themselves.

Searching among old, musty documents, and conversing with some of the oldest inhabitants, we have collected some interesting facts concerning the early settlement of the county.

The territory now comprising Johnson county was organized in the winter of 1834–5, and named in honor of Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. The first settlement was made where the village of Columbus now stands. This territory was then called Lafayette county, and was settled by PLEASANT RICE in the year 1827.

The original town of Warrensburg, which is now called "Old Town," or "West End," was selected as the site for the county seat in 1836, and is, therefore, forty-five years old. It was named in honor of Martin Warren, a revolutionary soldier, who was the only settler where the town now stands. J. D. Warren, his son, was the first county clerk.

The first courts were held in Warrensburg in 1837. The first lawyers who located permanently were, Maj. N. B. Holden and Thomas B. Wyatt. The first physicians were Drs. Parks and Calhoun. John Evans and Harvey Dyer were the first merchants.

The churches organized in the early settlement of the town were the Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian. Religious services were at first held in the old court house, which has long been vacated. This court house was begun in 1838 and completed in 1843. The first church building was erected in 1856, by the Methodists. No school building was erected in Warrensburg till 1867.

Among the first inhabitants of the county were, PLEASANT RICE, Nicholas Houx, Henry Colburn, Harvey Dyer, Amos Horn, William H. Anderson, John Anderson, John H. Evans, James T. Raynol, Fleming H. Brown, Jeremiah V. Cockrell, Samuel Gilkeson, William Calhoun, J. B. Greer, Harvey Harrison, William Marshall, Rev. J. B. Morrow, Rev. J. H. Houx, William Gilkeson, Henry Brooks, L. Brooks, William Baker, James Cormack, William E. Cocke, Robert Craig, Joseph Cockrell, Thomas Evans, William Flannery, William Logan, William K. Lucas, Urial Murry, James McWilliams, William McMahan, Robert D. Morrow, R. W. Rankin, James Ray, James Strange, Nicholas Turner, Chas. Thornton, Samuel Whitsett, Joel Walker, Richard Hancock, P. L. Hugins, Geo. McMahan, William M. Kincaid, William Trapp, Robert Graham, Joseph W. Adkins, George Gallaher, David Cooper, William Thornton, Isaac Coy, Joab Cox, Spencer Adams, Jefferson Snelling, Benjamin Snelling, Davis Wood, James B. Harris, Hiram Helms, James

Dolan, George Gillilan, James Carmichael, William Cheek, Livingston Wilkerson, William Smith, Benjamin Gilbert, Caswell C. Davis, Z. T. Davis, James A. Gallaher, George Tebbs, John Windsor, William Williams, Robert H. Reed, Joseph Robinson, Jehu Robinson, Alex. Greer, Robert B. Johnson, William Perry, Richard D. Bradley, George W. Walker, John W. McFarlin, Joe Dixon, Samuel B. Ramsey, James DeMasters, Zacheus Mulky, William Tombs, S. Wilson, Robert D. McSpadden, Lewis D. Jackson, Young E. W. Berry, Charles D. Cobb, John Potts, H. C. Davis, J. B. Norris, Jonathan Hunt, James Simpson, Charles P. Collins, Leroy Barton, Richard Huntsman, Steven Blevins, William Huff, Smith N. McCormack, D. S. Proffett, John C. Ferguson, James Welch, James Brown, L. Hocker, Edward Corder, John Mayes, Joseph Harrison, Joseph Hobson, William T. Conway, John Kelly, John H. Townsend and William Stogdon. *Old settlements* are now to be consided. Columbus settlement is the oldest of the county. Pleasant Rice came here in 1827, and raised the first corn crop in the county, and was followed, in the fall of the same year, by Nicholas Houx. In this settlement grew up a spirit for culture, religion and domestic happiness, which is rarely enjoyed in pioneer settlements. Within a few years this settlement was known all over the state, and soon a large number of emigrants sought here a home. Here the first county courts were held, and, in fact, this settlement was the hub around which the interests of the old settlers centered. To this settlement men came from far and near, until the people of old Columbus settlement had a name to be envied. To this settlement men came for advice, law, wives, produce, seeds, stock, and had the wants of a pioneer supplied. Here were the first schools and churches planted. Long may the children of these pioneers of Columbus settlement revert with pleasure to the settlement.

Gallaher Mills settlement was made by Wm. Cheek, in the year 1831, when he erected a water-mill and sawed lumber on Clear Fork near the line of Grover and Washington townships. He sold to James A. Gallaher in 1834. Among the early settlers here we mention Isaac Coy, Fred. Houx, Richard Combs, John Mayes, Samuel Graham, Robert Gregg and Wm. Gregg. Mr. James Ray was the first justice of the peace. In 1833, Joseph Robinson, with his son Jehu, settled here. Joseph Robinson was born January 28, 1766, and died December 13, 1841. This was one of the early prominent settlements of the county. Here Bethel Church, C. P., was organized in Col. Jehu Robinson's cabin, Nov. 1842, by Revs. John B. and Robert D. Morrow. Rufus Hornbuckle, of Hazel Hill neighborhood, was present. The elders were George Gallaher, Capt. Andy Thompson, John Mayes, and Col. Jehu Robinson.

Near Dunksburg a settlement was formed at an early day. The follow-

ing are some of the settlers: Samuel Senors, Thomas Goins, Sylvester Hall, Benjamin Prigmore, John Fisher, Anthony Fisher, Sr., Peter Fisher and John Leeper. Soon Dr. B. F. Dunkley followed and became a prominent physician.

Mulkey settlement was in what is now known as Simpson township. James Mulkey settled on Flagstaff, a small stream which took its name from the abundance of flag growing along the ponds and small lakes on either side of the creek. Dr. Hamilton C. Davis settled and had an extensive practice about what is now called Kirkpatrick's Mills. A mill was owned by Jerome Greer, who with his brother, had a little store on Blackwater.

Hazel Hill settlement was made about 1830. Judge Harvey Harrison came here March 21, 1831, and settled on the head of Walnut creek. The place is now owned by Mr. Powers; the old brick building is still standing, and was the second in the county. N. Houx, of Columbus settlement, put up the first. Judge Harrison was one of the leading men of his neighborhood. He was born March 7, 1806, in Tennessee, of Dutch-Irish ancestry. He emigrated to Alabama, near Huntsville, before the town was laid out. There he married Zilpha Bell, of Irish-Scotch extraction, November 28, 1824, and came to Missouri. He was justice of the peace in his settlement twelve years, and served four years as county judge. Among the old settlers worthy of notice are, Wm. McMahan, George McMahan, Richard Huntsman, Joshua Adams, James M. Smith, Joel Walker, Greenell Brown, James Borthick, George Hoffman, Thomas Bradford, Wm. Trapp, Joseph Harrison, Robert Graham and William Stockton.

Rose Hill settlement was made cotemporary with surrounding settlements. Sometimes this was known as the "Scott neighborhood;" Richard Scott was one of the prominent settlers. Others: James Bones, George Gilliland, Abram Stout, Henry F. Baker, Enoch Fedit, Welcome Scott and Garrett J. Wood. At an early day a waterpower grist-mill was erected by Welcome Scott on Big creek, and was noted far and near.

Bluff Spring settlement, including Basin Knob, was among the first, and was a rival with Columbus settlement. This settlement is part now within the limits of Kingsville and Jackson townships, and is extensively noticed elsewhere.

Cornelia settlement includes a portion of Post Oak, Chilhowee and Centerview townships. Samuel Brown, one of the first jurymen of the county, settled within these bounds in 1834; besides him we notice T. J. Culley, W. R. Culley, Noah Tesson, Samuel Evans, T. Irwin, James Hackler and Joseph Stuart.

Huff settlement included a great deal of what is known as "Bristle

Ridge." Dr. Wm. Huff had a fine practice here. The people of this locality had a rough section of the county to develop; their mistakes, and rough ways with their inequalities, has won for them a native air of original localism, which is not to be despised. Sampson Adams is the leading living pioneer of this section.

Owsley and *Wall* settlement included all of Jefferson and part of Post Oak townships. John Owsley, Mr. Draper, B. F. Wall, Col. B. F. Williamson and Rev. Wm. P. C. Caldwell, were among the leading settlers. For a long time these settlements were principally confined to the limits of the brush and little streams. A more elaborate notice of these settlements will be given under the heads of the several townships to which they belong. The various settlements, it must be remembered, were not widely different in date of settlement, characteristics, or habits of the people.

CHAPTER V.

Public Buildings—Court House—General Remarks. Uses of Court House—Names of Early Preachers—School in Court House—First order of court to build Court House in 1838—County Jail—When built—The condition of the present Buildings.

Court House.—Notwithstanding the fact, that probably a good majority of the citizens in every county, have very little experience, if any at all, in the proceedings of courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve such opportunities, and never appear in court unless it be on compulsion as witnesses or jurors, yet, as the one great conservator of peace, and as the final arbiter in the case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all other institutions of the land, and not only the proceeedings of the court are eagerly sought and read, but the place of holding court is a matter of interest alike to the reader and citizen of the county. The county seat is looked upon also as the seat of justice, where all transactions aim at the *summum bonum* of the county, and there is no *exparte* in the cases of arbitration.

This county, like many of her sister counties at an early day, constructed the county clerk's office in advance of any other public buildings. The first court houses, though not very elaborate, were nevertheless commodious, and used for various purposes. Often the old court house was so constantly in use, besides special court purposes, when court was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of that old building, like the gateway of the gospel of grace, stood open day and night, for meetings of any sort that would better the

moral and religious condition of the people. Here the pioneer preachers, with a *coup de main* planted the principles of some of the wealthiest and most prosperous churches of the county, and the amount invested in that old building, in after years returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do many of the more costly superstructures of the present time. Long will the memory of the old settlers cling, like the ivy to its favorite wall, around the approaches of the old court house of Johnson county. It still stands a weather beaten structure, and although it has passed into private hands, still that august appearance of former years, will never be lost to those who assembled under its roof. In that old court house, school was taught, the gospel preached, and justice dispensed within its substantial walls.

On the Sabbath days, ere any church spires pointed heavenward in Johnson county, the zealous and ardent christian ministers of those times called their little flocks together, and there in the simplest, but impressive language taught the way of righteousness. The poor and the rich alike occupied often the rude old seats without preference of association. Among some of the preachers who expounded the simple and sublime truths of the religion of Christ were, Allen Wright, Chas. Morrow, W. P. C. Caldwell, and Thos. Mulkey, who, perhaps were the instruments in God's hands of leading many an erring wanderer in the paths of sin to repentance, and faith and obedience to God. On Monday, the scene was changed. If court was not in session, weighing the conduct of men in the scales of justice,

"Here the village master taught his little school,"

and the children looked upon their teacher as a wise man and a great benefactor. Mr. Z. T. Davis was one of the early teachers who occupied the court house. The poet has said:

"God sends his teachers unto *every* age,
To every clime, and every race of men,
With revelations *fitted* to their growth
And shape of mind, nor gives the realm of truth
Into the selfish rule of one sole race."

The cause of education is coeval with the county's settlement and continuous with its growth and development. The duty to educate was a germ planted in the hearts of the pioneer settlers, and was so nurtured and fostered, that it grew from its embryonic state, at first orphan-like, without any house of its own, to what we see around us in the form of more than one hundred and fifty school buildings of the county.

The county buildings have changed with the times. The pioneer log cabin is superseded by the elaborate and handsome dwelling. The plain and innocent boys and girls of those times are the men and women of to-day. Some one has said that circumstances make the man, but we

rather think that circumstances only develop what is in the man. Those that lived then and now can best tell. At first the county had no public buildings. The first county court met April 13, 1835, at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx, near Columbus, but was moved to Warrensburg in August of the following year, where it has been continued to the present time. The next court convened at Henry Colbern's, then at the residence of Y. E. W. Berry, and at other places till a court house was erected.

Further along, as the orders of the court show, the building did not proceed very rapidly, and that James Campbell was also appointed by the court one of the "undertakers" to complete the work. The work was completed and accepted by the court, as can be seen by an order of court in July, 1842.

The commissioner presented to the court a plan and "articles of finishing the building," on March 11, 1841.

After the war some improvements were made about the court house, but the change of business to the new town of Warrensburg cast the die, and soon the public buildings were deserted in Old Town. The principal building had already become useless and unsafe for the county records, and early after the war a move was made to secure an appropriation for a new court house. The county court made a futile effort to raise money to construct a new court house, in 1866, and ever since then, to the present, there has been considerable agitation on the subject of building a new court house.

The present court house, which is a frame building, was donated to the county by the citizens of the town of Warrensburg, and the seat of justice established in New Town, and the last session of court held in the old court house was in December, 1875.

County Clerk's Office.—At an early day the first demand of the people was not whether they should assemble to do business in a suitable building, or in the open air, but rather the safety of the county records.

The following is an order of court for the first county clerk's office. It bears date February 27, 1837:

> Ordered that the house be built in the town of Warrensburg, for the purpose of a clerk's office, to be eighteen feet square, of good hewed oak logs, and covered with rafters and three feet boards, and finished according to the plan to be exhibited by the commissioners on the day of sale; and it is further ordered that the sheriff let out the building of the same by public outcry, to the lowest bidder on the first day of our next term; and it is further ordered that the undertaker enter into a bond with good security for his faithful performance.

The old log house is a thing of the past. In after years the offices were kept in the court house, which was ready for use in 1842. However, it was found that as the county developed and business increased the room in the court house was insufficient for the purpose, so in August,

1860, the court ordered a new building. James McCown was the commissioner to supervise the work. The offices were completed in 1861, for which the contractors, Messrs. Davidson, Heberson, and Ruth received the sum of $5,000. The buildings were of brick and supposed to be fireproof, but too insignificant in size and convenience, for a clerk's office. When the court was ordered to the new part of Warrensburg, all the county offices soon followed. Since then the office building has been rented. In 1871, the office was kept by S. P. Sparks, in a little brick building on the west side of Holden street. At present the county rents a building for $300 per annum, in which the clerk, treasurer, probate judge, and circuit clerk hold their offices. The other county offices are in other parts of the city.

The county jail was not needed for several years after the settlement of the county, nor considered of much moment, on account of having but few nefarious persons to incarcerate, until 1846, when an appropriation was made, and a brick jail constructed, which stands in Old Town, and is now used for a dwelling. The jail was completed in 1847. John Price was the supervisor of the plan. The contractor, G. F. Brown, received $900 for his work. This building was abandoned, as unfit for use, in 1875. The sheriff remarked: "It is only fit to keep honest men." Since then a calaboose, vulgarly called the "cooler," was erected near the present court house, and on the Fourth of July, 1875, received the first inmate for drunkenness. At present, a stockade surrounds the cell, so that criminals take exercise in beating up stones for grading the streets. A vote was taken Tuesday, April 2, 1881, for the purpose of appropriating $15,000 to build a jail, but it was lost. The vote stood 217 for, and 1645 against the appropriation. The jail is not sufficiently strong to inspire evil doers with much fear. The people need a jail. When this has been said, the subject has been fully exhausted.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Whigs and Democrats—Principles Obtaining Under Political Parties—Know-Nothings and Democrats of 1856—Brief Review of Politics from the Organization of the County to the Present Time—The "Iron-Clad Oath"—Indictment of Ministers and Lawyers in the County—All Persons Restored to the Right of Franchise—Official Returns of 1880—Political Sentiment Expressed by Party Organs—Official Directory from 1834 to 1882.

The two great political parties in operation in this state, when the county of Johnson was organized, were the democratic and whig. Soon after, however, other parties and factions sprung up, among them the know-

nothing or American party came to the front, claiming official position for its candidates.

In 1834, when this county was separated from Lafayette, a majority of the voters, residing in what is now Johnson, were democrats, while those living nearer the river, in that portion still retaining the name of Lafayette, were whigs.

We intend, in these few pages devoted to the political history of Johnson county, to present some of the more prominent features pertaining to government by officers placed in authority with the suffrages of the people, together with the operations of law regulating elections, and the support of candidates by the different political parties. Some men hold to the opinion that our system of government, and the political workings of the political parties in this country, are a means of constant fear, insecurity, and danger; but the demonstration is becoming more and more clear that as the forces of nature regulate themselves, though for a time appearing in fierce commotion, so the swaying forces of political feeling are regulated by the immutable laws of individual and concerted action.

While all government is professedly for the good of the people, it is, nevertheless, a fact that nearly all the governments ever established have been in the interest of an individual or a class. Our fathers, in establishing this government, admitted the superior rights of no man or class. It was carefully arranged to exclude all titles of nobility, and, with a single exception, placed all men on the same level. This one exception was swept away in the tempest of civil war.

The democratc and whig parties were the principal political forces from the organization of the county till 1855, when the know-nothing or American party was organized. At the introduction of the know-nothing party it unsettled both of the old parties, but received most of its accessions from the whig party. The know-nothing party increased rapidly, till in 1856 Thomas P. Akers, of Lexington, was elected, on that ticket, to congress, from this district. Love S. Cornwall was also a whig, and elected, over W. H. Anderson, a democrat, to the state legislature. G. W. Houts, on the same ticket, was elected sherift, over S. P. Williams, a democrat, and the whole county ticket, in opposition to the democrats, was elected. Hon. T. P. Akers was a very eloquent speaker, and, though too young to enter the house of representatives when elected, he became twenty-five, and was granted a seat when congress met. He entered the practice of law after returning from congress, and during the civil war was secretary of the gold board in Wall street. He was the inventor of the safety valve for steam engines, and died at the close of the Tilden and Hayes campaign—supposed to have over exercised his vocal organs in the state campaign of Indiana.

From 1856 to 1860, the time of the organization of the constitutional union party, so-called, that nominated Bell and Everett for president and vice-president, the opposition to the democratic party in Johnson county, was substantially without a distinctive organization or name, but was composed of the remnants of the old whig and know-nothing parties. In the election of 1860, there being two national democratic tickets in the field, the Douglass and Breckenridge wings, the democratic vote was consequently divided and Bell and Everett carried the county. In the election of 1860 the republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, received two votes in Johnson county. When the war commenced in 1861, all former party lines were obliterated; many men who had been staunch democrats and ultra pro-slavery, became open and avowed union men, while others who had been born, reared and educated north, and had been looked upon suspiciously, as perhaps not "sound on the goose," immediately espoused the cause of the young confederacy, and became the most outspoken advocates of the south.

The first election held after the election of Lincoln, was for the purpose of choosing delegates to a constitutional convention to declare the status of Missouri to the union, and determine whether or not Missouri should co-operate with the union or the south.

In Johnson county the union sentiment prevailed, electing Aikman Welch, of Johnson, and L. C. Marvin, of Henry county, both belonging to this senatorial district, as then constituted.

This election was held in February, 1861. On the evening of election day, at Warrensburg, an unfortunate difficulty arose between William H. McCown, a young attorney, and son of James McCown, circuit clerk, and Marsh Foster, the then county clerk, which resulted in the killing of the latter. As they were regarded prominent men in, or leaders of, the two contending parties, the unfortunate affair did much towards widening the breech and embittering the two factions against each other. It is but proper that we should remark in this connection, that the two parties as afterwards known—union and secessionist—had, at that time, no settled organization. Many men who were open and avowed unionists and went to the polls in February and voted for the union candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention, after the capture of camp Jackson in May, 1861, became most rampant advocates of the southern confederacy, while others who voted for delegates in favor of the south, at the same election, after having read Pres. Lincoln's inaugural address, espoused the union cause with equal zeal.

Former party affiliations and associations had nothing whatever to do in determining to which of the new parties a man would attach himself. Democrats, old line whigs, and know-nothings, went side by side into both

parties and both armies. Soon after the beginning of the war the republican party of Johnson county was organized, and has since continued as one of its great political parties.

By the act of the constitutional convention of 1861 and 1862, those sympathizing with the rebellion were prohibited from exercising the elective franchise. By this means the electors were all unionists, and that unionists were uniformly elected to fill the offices of the county, followed as a matter of course. It must not be understood, however, that there was then but one political party. The differences of opinion even among those unionists were quite as marked and distinctive as are usually found in two contending parties. The two parties that then existed were locally known as "radical" and "conservative," their chief difference being in their ideas as to the manner in which the war should be conducted. The radical element of the union party constituted those who voted the republican ticket, while the conservative element constituted what might be termed war democrats, and voted the democratic or conservative ticket. The latter party was largely in the minority during, and for some time after the war, the republicans filling all the county offices.

The revised constitution of the state of Missouri, which went into operation on and after July 4, 1865, contained the "Test Oath," or "Iron-Clad Oath," as it was popularly termed, by which many, though not having taken an active part against the union during the war, could not well establish their loyalty, hence were denied any rights at the polls.

Johnson, to a much greater extent than many other counties, suffered from the uncertainties which were incident upon the varying fortunes of civil war. At one time it would appear that more security could be guaranteed by casting her lot with the south; at another, by supporting the union, and thus, the whole population were agitated to an extent unknown in states further north or south.

Under the operation of this test oath, ministers, lawyers and teachers were restrained from exercising the functions of their professions in this county, except such as had taken and subscribed to a copy of the same, and filed it with the county clerk.

The taking of this oath was also a condition precedent to holding office, serving on juries, and exercising the elective franchise. Several lawyers in Warrensburg were precluded from the practice of their profession and a number of ministers in the county, who were unable to take the oath, were compelled for a time to abandon their calling.

The following exact copies of indictments will furnish examples of what frequently occurred in this county and throughout the state, showing the injustice to which so many of our fellow citizens were subjected during the operation of the aforesaid constitutional provisions. Rev. J. H. Houx,

who was arrested "for preaching the gospel," is one of Warrensburg's most respected citizens. He came to this county in the year 1837, and as he has grown up with the people, they have learned to trust him as an upright neighbor and a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is well known in this and adjoining counties, as a minister of that denomination.

The bill is in the handwriting of Judge A. R. Conklin, and reads as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JOHNSON. } ss.

In the Johnson county circuit court, at the October term, A. D. 1866. Johnson county, to-wit:

The grand jurors for the state of Missouri for the body of the county of Johnson aforesaid, upon their oath, present that James H. Houx, late of Warrensburg, in the county of Johnson aforesaid, on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-six, was and from thence hitherto has been and now is a priest, preacher, clergyman and minister of the gospel, and as such priest, preacher, clergyman and minister of the gospel did, at the county aforesaid, on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-six, preach as a preacher, priest, clergyman and minister of the gospel, and particularly did act as a priest, minister, clergyman and minister of the gospel, by preaching a sermon from a text taken from the bible, to a congregation and assembly of persons met for religious worship, at a place in said county known as Geary church, without him, the said James H. Houx, having first taken, subscribed and filed an oath required by the constitution and laws of this state, which said oath is in the words and figures following, to-wit: "I, James H. Houx, do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution of the state of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty five, and have carefully examined the same; that I have never directly or indirectly done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States, against all enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and will support the constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any laws or ordinances of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect the union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the constitution of the state of Missouri, and that I take this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me;" and which said oath the said James H. Houx was requested to subscribe and take before preaching the gospel as a priest, preacher, clergyman and minister of the gospel within this state, which said neglect and refusal on the part of the said James H. Houx to take, subscribe and file said oath before preaching the gospel as a priest, preacher, clergyman and minister of the gospel was contrary to the forms of constitution of the state of Missouri, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state.

On the outside of the sheet containing the foregoing bill the following endorsements are found:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
vs. }
JAMES H. HOUX. }

Preaching without taking the oath of loyalty.
A true bill.

JACOB KNAUS, foreman of the jury.

Witnesses { J. G. GRAHAM, S. C. GRAHAM, J. C. WINGFIELD.

The following is a copy of the writ *capias*, issued October 31, 1866:

The state of Missouri to the sheriff of the county of Johnson, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take James H. Houx, if he be found in your county, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judge of the Johnson circuit court, at the court house in the town of Warrensburg, in said county of Johnson, on the first day of next April term thereof, to be holden at the court house aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of April next, then and there to answer unto the state of Missouri, on indictment preferred against him for preaching, without taking the oath of loyalty; and that you have then and there this writ, and certify how you execute the same.

Witness M. U. Foster, clerk of said circuit court, with his official seal affixed at office in Warrensburg, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1866.

M. U. FOSTER, *Clerk*,
[SEAL.] BY R. P. JONES, *Dep. Ck.*

On the back side of the above writ *capias* is the following endorsement:

I, T. W. Williams, sheriff of Johnson county, Missouri, do hereby certify that I executed the within writ of *capias* in Johnson county, on the 25th day of March, 1867, by arresting and taking into custody, the body of the within named James H. Houx, and said defendant having executed a recognizance with good and sufficient security for his appearance at the next term of the Johnson circuit court, I did, thereupon, discharge said defendant from custody, and I hereby return said writ as well as said recognizance so executed by said defendant.

T. W. WILLIAMS, *Sheriff*.
BY J. GILLILAND, *D. S.*

The following is a copy of the recognizance or bond for his appearance at the next term of court:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF JOHNSON. }

We, J. H. Houx, F. M. Cockrell and Edmond A. Nickerson acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the state of Missouri, in sum of one hundred dollars, that is to say, the said J. H. Houx, in the sum of fifty dollars, and the said F. M. Cockrell and Edmond A. Nickerson, in the like sum of fifty dollars, to be levied of their respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to be rendered, but to be void on condition that the said J. H. Houx shall make his personal appearance before the judge of Johnson court at the next term thereof, to be begun and held on the 15th day of April, A. D., 1867, then and there to answer to the state of Missouri, on an indictment found by the grand jury of said county of Johnson, and now in said court pending against the said J. H. Houx, for preaching without taking the oath of loyalty, and are not to depart from said court without leave.

Given under our hands and seals, this 25th day of March, A. D., 1867.

[SEAL.] J. H. HOUX.
[SEAL.] F. M. COCKRELL.
[SEAL.] EDMOND A. NICKERSON.

Approved March 25, 1867. J. W. WILLIAMS, *Sheriff*.
BY C. M. LEET, *D. S.*

At the April term of court, 1867, the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* to the indictment, thus ending the prosecution.

Hon. T. T. Crittenden, the present governor of our noble commonwealth, was indicted by a grand jury for, "practising as an attorney and counselor at law," in Warrensburg, in September, 1865. He had, however, previous to this, August 9, 1865, subscribed and sworn to the test oath at Lexington, but it would appear that the officers of the law, in their eagerness to indict men for neglecting to take the "iron-clad oath," found a bill against him also, before a certified copy of his oath was made out, which occurred November 23, 1865.

Other indictments were fonnd, and many other arrests were made, but these two suffice to give the student of history a correct idea of the condition of affairs.

To enforce this test oath as applied to voters, a registration law was enacted, by which every person who intended to vote at an election was required to register his name and subscribe to the oath. The list so formed was subject to the revision of a board of registering officers, in whose discretion rested the right of the voter to exercise the elective franchise. It can be easily seen how this unlimited power could be abused, and in many instances men of unquestioned loyalty and integrity, possessing all the rights of citizenship were precluded from exercising the right to vote, in order to gratify the whim or caprice of some narrow minded partizan registrar.

After the liberal republican movement carried the state and county for the abolition of the test oath at the general election of November, 1870, by proclamation of the governor, all disfranchising, constitutional restrictions were removed.

The first general election held in Johnson county, after the enfranchisement of those restrained by the test oath, was in November, 1872. The two parties then in the field were republican and democratic. The entire democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 16 to 300. At each succeeding election, the democrats continued to fill all the county offices, to the present time, except at the general election of 1880, when by a coalition of the republican and greenback parties, they succeeded in electing the representative for the eastern district, the sheriff and two members of the county court, as will be seen by the official returns given herewith:

OFFICIAL VOTE OF JOHNSON COUNTY—NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

	Warrensburg.	Hazel Hill.	Center View.	Grover.	Kingsville.	Columbus.	Jefferson.	Simpson.	Chilhowee.	Post Oak	Jackson.	Rose Hill.	Madison	Mt. Serrat. / Knob Noster. / Washington.	Totals.
President,															
J. A. Garfield	505	98	192	131	96	57	57	123	158	124	126	112	320	118	183	2400
J. B. Weaver	18	4	...	1	13	21	19	9	...	46	31	57	40	55	4	318
W. S. Hancock	419	165	166	102	113	175	197	76	196	177	239	136	241	116	277	2795
Governor,																
D. P. Dyer	493	99	187	131	97	58	54	123	157	124	120	112	322	117	186	2386
L. A. Brown	20	3	2	...	13	20	18	10	...	43	38	57	40	56	4	324
T. T. Crittenden	428	165	169	103	112	174	200	75	196	179	237	137	239	114	278	2806
Lieutenant Governor																
M. Blair	505	98	192	131	95	58	56	123	158	126	125	114	321	118	182	3401
H. F. Fellows	19	4	...	1	13	20	17	9	...	43	32	56	40	56	4	314
R. A. Campbell	417	165	167	102	113	177	197	76	196	177	237	137	240	116	278	2795
Secretary of State,																
J. C. Broadwell	503	98	192	131	96	58	57	123	157	125	125	114	221	118	182	2400
O. D. Jones	18	4	...	1	13	20	15	9	...	43	32	56	40	55	4	310
M. K. McGraff	421	165	167	102	112	176	197	76	195	177	235	137	241	115	278	2794
Auditor,																
L. A. Thompson	503	98	192	131	96	58	57	123	157	125	125	114	321	118	182	2400
A. C. Marquis	18	4	...	1	12	20	15	9	...	43	31	56	37	55	4	295
John Walker	420	165	167	102	114	176	197	76	196	179	234	137	244	116	278	2801
Attorney-General,																
H. H. Harding	503	98	192	131	96	58	57	123	157	125	125	114	321	118	182	2400
H. N. McGindley	18	4	...	1	13	19	15	9	...	43	31	56	40	55	4	308
D. H. McIntyre	420	165	167	102	113	177	197	76	196	178	235	137	241	117	278	2799
State Treasurer,																
W. Q. Dollmeyer	503	98	192	131	96	58	57	123	157	125	125	114	321	118	182	2400
W. Lowery	19	4	1	1	13	20	15	9	...	43	32	56	40	56	4	309
P. E. Chappell	419	165	166	102	113	176	197	76	196	178	235	137	241	116	278	2795
Register of Lands,																
G. B. Herenden	503	98	192	131	26	58	57	123	157	125	125	114	320	118	182	2398
J. A. Matney	18	4	...	1	13	20	15	9	...	43	31	56	40	55	4	309
R. McCulloch	415	165	167	102	113	176	197	76	196	180	236	137	242	117	278	2797
Supreme Judge,																
J. V. C. Karnes	503	98	192	131	96	58	57	123	157	125	125	114	321	118	182	2400
P. E. Bland	18	4		1	13	20	15	9	...	43	32	56	40	55	4	310
R. D. Ray	420	165	167	102	113	176	197	76	196	178	235	137	241	116	278	2797
Railroad Commissioner,																
H. Barnes	474	93	175	108	96	48	54	110	148	100	123	114	320	112	168	2243
J. B. Alexander	19	4	2	1	13	20	17	10	...	43	32	56	40	55	4	316
G. C. Pratt	420	165	166	102	113	176	196	79	198	178	235	137	241	118	278	2802
Congress,																
T. M. Rice	524	102	196	131	104	81	77	131	158	166	157	170	350	171	186	2704
J. F. Phillips	420	165	161	100	113	173	196	74	196	178	238	135	247	117	276	2789
Circuit Judge,																
N. M. Givan	394	94	224	79	160	97	77	112	208	173	197	195	469	97	259	2835
E. A. Nickerson	471	154	127	94	55	155	188	85	130	163	188	104	118	131	202	2365
State Senator,																
W. C. Smith	522	101	192	131	105	96	69	131	157	162	155	162	321	173	187	2644
E. M. Edwards	415	164	166	102	116	177	195	76	195	177	235	135	235	117	278	2783
Representative—Eastern Dist.																
W. J. Workman	527	101	...	131	...	...	59	132	...	158	...	...	...	169	220	1497
J. M. Vaughn	409	165	...	102	...	...	197	72	...	164	...	...	...	117	239	1465
Representative—West'rn Dist.																
A. Van Matre	...	...	192	...	90	53	...	...	155	...	119	112	305	...	...	1026
E. Baker	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	1	...	41	60	43	...	...	175
J. P. Harmon	...	...	164	...	109	176	...	...	190	...	223	134	243	...	...	1239

OFFICIAL VOTE OF JOHNSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

	Warrensburg	Hazel Hill	Centerview	Grover	Kingsville	Columbus	Jefferson	Simpson	Chilhowee	Post Oak	Jackson	Rose Hill.	Madison.	Washington. / Knob Noster. / Mt. Servat.	Totals
Co. Judge—Eastern Dist.															
W. C. McClung	544	104	...	131	...	...	60	132	...	158	...	...	...	147 / 202	1478
J. B. Mayes	392	161	...	95	...	...	197	73	...	175	...	...	...	130 / 247	1470
Co. Judge—Western District.															
C. H. Bothwell	...	...	194	...	107	65	...	...	170	...	157	174	393	... / ...	1260
A. G. Beard	...	...	161	...	112	179	...	...	133	...	230	119	200	... / ...	1184
Criminal Judge.															
J. E. Ryland	420	165	166	103	113	178	192	76	196	178	236	137	242	117 / 279	2798
Sheriff.															
J. A. Shaw	547	112	233	131	103	78	60	131	171	162	164	171	458	175 / 191	2887
W. Halley	387	149	116	99	118	178	197	74	175	176	227	123	140	114 / 270	2543
Treasurer.															
G. E. Griffith	523	101	195	130	108	75	60	128	161	156	156	154	359	172 / 183	2661
J. K. Tyler	417	165	159	100	113	180	197	75	192	178	232	137	240	116 / 280	2781
Collector.															
W. H. Lee	543	104	192	131	108	76	60	130	158	154	153	156	358	173 / 185	2681
S. P. Williams	398	165	168	102	114	178	197	76	193	182	237	137	239	116 / 279	2781
Prosecuting Attorney.															
R. M. Robertson	510	103	209	131	109	75	60	130	157	153	157	154	359	170 / 186	2663
W. H. Brinker	423	164	133	100	109	175	197	70	194	184	232	141	232	119 / 276	2749
Assessor.															
W. C. Rowland	533	102	197	131	109	74	60	132	153	152	149	157	361	171 / 185	2666
W. R. Bowen	394	161	160	102	105	180	196	74	195	187	232	135	231	117 / 280	2752
Surveyor.															
J. H. Herring	523	101	192	129	111	73	60	131	158	159	152	150	353	173 / 186	2651
J. N. Ferguson	418	166	160	105	99	180	198	75	195	179	204	142	237	107 / 278	2743
Public Administrator.															
W. R. Reese	498	98	192	131	96	56	57	125	156	126	127	64	324	119 / 183	2352
O. D. Hawkins	445	169	160	102	125	197	198	82	195	208	263	175	276	171 / 281	3048
Coroner.															
J. A. Haller	504	97	192	131	96	59	57	122	156	125	126	165	316	118 / 182	2446
T. J. Wright	436	169	164	102	126	195	198	82	195	209	264	137	276	171 / 282	3006
Stock Law—Yes	312	106	134	57	108	33	44	17	58	62	109	108	309	67 / 137	1691
Stock Law—No	284	122	122	134	75	184	165	177	199	214	220	121	121	160 / 170	2468

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JOHNSON. }

I, R. B. Harwood, clerk of the county court of the county of Johnson, certify that the above and foregoing is a true, correct and complete abstract of all the votes cast in said county at a general election held on the second day of November, A. D. 1880, as shown by the returns made to my office by the judges and clerks of election of the different voting precincts in said county.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in Warrensburg, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

R. B. HARWOOD,
Clerk of the County Court.

The following is the total vote of Johnson county for the respective political parties, as polled at each general election since the civil war. We have taken the candidates, who, at the different elections, were good representatives of the party; by this means their comparative strength may be determined:

1866—*For Congress:*

J. W. McClurg, radical republican..... 817
T. L. Price, conservative..... 307

1868—*For President:*

Ulysses S. Grant, republican..... 1,512
Horatio Seymour, democrat..... 861

1870—*For Governor:*

B. Gratz Brown, liberal..... 1,570
J. W. McClurg, republican..... 1,176

1872—*For President:*

Ulysses S. Grant, republican..... 2,299
Horace Greeley, liberal..... 2,504

1874—*For Governor:*

Charles H. Hardin, democrat..... 2,154
William Gentry, granger..... 1,878

1876—*For President:*

Samuel J. Tilden, democrat..... 2,734
Rutherford B. Hayes, republican..... 2,183

1878—*For Sheriff:*

Zacariah H. Emerson, democrat..... 2,618
S. G. Jackson, greenback..... 1,196

1880—*For President:*

James A. Garfield, republican..... 2,400
Winfield S. Hancock, democrat..... 2,795
James B. Weaver, greenback..... 318

It is said that the public press of a county furnish the most reliable and full annals of the history of that county which can be gathered; to a greater extent, perhaps, it may be said that the same organs of passing events, and popular sentiment, are the most authentic indicative of political manifestations at any particular time. A few extracts from the different party organs at various times are given below. And first from the *Weekly Standard*, published at Warrensburg by S. K. Hall and N. B. Klaine, in their first issue, June 17, 1865, under the head of "To the Public," we find the following political principles set forth:

We this day present you a weekly newspaper, of which we flatter ourselves, the people of Johnson county will be proud. Having decided to permanently reside in central Missouri with those whom we have associated either in civil or military life, the past four years, nothing would be more pleasant in connection with our new enterprise than to discuss those questions of political economy on which very little difference of opinion exists, thus having a pleasant time socially, politically and morally. But we assure our friends, though the war is over, the

millennium is yet a great distance off, and we are not disappointed that the war has not entirely settled all our differences. If it has secured to us all qualified voters an undisputed right of voting as we please, and guaranteed us free discussion we will have achieved for the first time in Missouri, the long promised right, on which our national constitution was framed, viz: 'The guarantee of a republican form of government to each of the United States, * * * * Let us detect no more wry faces, now that slavery is dead and past all resurrection, but meet the new order of things like civilized beings, remembering that the inevitable consequence of this new state of our social life, is perfect equality, not, perhaps, in mental calibre, intelligence or social status, but perfect equality before the law. Hereafter no state statute shall extend privileges to one class, or race, not enjoyed by any other race; and remembering also, that as intelligence is the cheapest police for a republic, let every material interest of the state be subordinate to the great aim of universal education. * * * *

In foreshadowing the course of the *Johnson Democrat*, in respect to its political future, the first number of that paper, April 22, 1871, established at Warrensburg, by J. M. Julian, and J. M. Vaughn, under the head of "The Democrat's Salutation," occurs the following:

Our name indicates our political proclivities pretty clearly. We propose to be democratic, and if we can follow closely in the footsteps of Jefferson, Jackson, and all the greater or lesser lights of the good old times in which they lived, and before we had engaged in fractricidal war, or tasted of the blood of our brothers, or wept over the misfortunes of squandered or lost fortunes, or the wreck of the proudest nation on the globe. If we shall do this, then we shall award to the people the right, held and believed to be inalienable, to govern themselves through legally and rightfully chosen agents, and shall never intervene between the idea that all government flows directly from the consent of the governed; and shall persistently and honestly maintain that democracy is *the* people. These, with the further dogmas of impartial legislation, a fair administration of the affairs of the county, justice to all, and exclusive privileges to none, with light taxation, a safe medium, economy in all departments of our public affairs, state and national, together with a strict adherence to the union, with as near a free trade standard as is capable with the wants of the government, make up the democracy of the time of Jefferson, the time of Jackson, and the time of Grant, because principles are inextinguishable, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. * * * * * *

The late election in Missouri was decided in favor of the idea that those taxed were entitled to representation, that those who contribute to the life of the government are not to be proscribed; and that ostracism for opinion's sake was no part of the political faith of the people; that liberalism was the rule and illiberalism—man hating—the exception, if, indeed, it had footing among us.

Democracy does not mean radicalism, either broadly or narrowly, immediately or remotely. It cannot thus mean, because the principles are antagonistical, they are antipodes, separated farther than the north and south. Let us look to greatresults through right only, using force *never*—NEVER more.

The people are the children of the government, and not to be cut off or disinherited, either for little or great wrongs they commit, or for withholding their patronage from a set of principles or opinions that their education and common sense teach them is opposed to a free government, or calculated to place them in a position coveted by few, and cherished only by the veriest serf.

Democracy would avoid dangers, and safely anchor the old ship of state where neither storm nor strife can disturb her moorings. The nation is democratic. The people are democratic. We are democrats, and our paper shall be so.

Again, from the *Warrensburg Standard:* Immediately after the general election of November 2, 1880, when the political issues of the presidential campaign were fresh in the minds of all, occur the following brief paragraphs. R. Baldwin was the editor of the paper, and the issue bears date of November 4, 1880:

The grand result of the election is so gratifying that we can hardly muster sufficient coolness to write of it in fitting terms. The national triumph exceeds in importance anything that has occurred since a similar triumph at Appomattox. The people have decided not to favor the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought four years, but in favor of the principles for which Lincoln was martyred. The people have decided with the ballot, as they decided once before with the bullet, that this is a nation and not a confederacy; that the lost cause shall not be revived and made triumphant over the government it sought to destroy; that the right of every American citizen to free speech, a free ballot, and a fair count, shall be respected on every foot of American soil, and that no party shall ride into power by trampling on those rights; that a solid south based on the enmities of the war, and hostility to its legitimate results, is a perpetual menace to the republic, and cannot be permitted to make loyalty odious and treason honorable. The result of this decision is an indefinite lease of power to the republican party, and means the final disruption of the democratic party. That party has made its last charge. Not succeeding this time, it can never succeed.

The democratic party was ready to disband in 1872; but just then the Mississippi plan was invented, and upon that the party has based its hopes. The plan was balked in 1876, but this time it has had full swing. The country has nerved itself to resist it, and it has failed. It was the 'last ditch.' The solid south must go to pieces, and the public mind will now have an opportunity to direct itself exclusively to the great material interests of the grand old republic.

The triumph of the republicans in Johnson county is significant. They have elected a sheriff by a majority of three hundred and fifty-one, a representative and both judges of the county court. The other county officers only fail by a majority so small as to show that the mossbacks can no longer dominate the county. The democratic majority of eight hundred in the county has vanished, never to appear. This splendid result has been achieved, simply by energetic and determined work. We have been telling our republican friends for years that if they would only all come out and vote solidly and unitedly, the democratic majority in the county would disappear. The democrats have rode over us roughshod for years, because of the apathy and supineness of republicans. The republicans have tasted blood. They will never let up again. They will all get into line now, in common with republicans all over the state, and when the time rolls around for the next election, they will put their shoulders to the wheel for the final redemption of Missouri.

On the democratic side of the political issues, while viewing the field after the presidential election of November 2, 1880, the Missouri *Republican*, of St. Louis, speaks as follows:

The returns of the presidential election indicate with sufficient clearness, for all practical purposes, the election of Garfield and Arthur. New York is lost to the democrats and this of itself would decide the contest, but the democrats have failed to carry Connecticut and recover Indiana, and the votes of these two states, together with New York, strengthen the republican victory and place it beyond dispute. Our opponents will rejoice over the result, which at one stage of the canvass, they despaired of, and the democrats did not look for, and in

their exultations, they will for a time forget the deep scars which their chief candidate brings out of the conflict, and which he will bear as long as he lives. It does not require a long search to find the cause of this disaster. The first premonition of it was the Indiana defeat, in October, from which the democratic party never recovered. But what caused the Indiana defeat? Why should Indiana, which voted for Tilden and Hendricks, in 1876, fail to vote for Hancock and English, four years later? And why should New York, democratic in 1876, be republican in 1880? The answer is, that the ticket which is defeated now, is not as strong as the ticket which was elected four years ago. We do not use the disappointment of the hour to disparage the great personal merits of General Hancock, for he has borne himself gallantly through the contest, and won the cordial admiration of the party, whose standard he bore. But, while giving full credit to Hancock, it must be admitted that the democratic ticket did not possess the weighty moral element which Mr. Tilden would have imparted, and that it made a fatal waiver of the claim which the party had for the fraud against Mr. Tilden four years ago. That this issue, which ought to have been the controlling one in the canvass, disappeared from it as soon as Mr. Tilden's name was set aside, goes far to explain the defeat. There were other agencies that conspired with this error to bring about the untoward result—the tariff question, which the republicans most unfairly used to control the work people in the manufacturing towns of Indiana and the east, and not the least, by any means, the use of money. That money was extravagantly used to buy and import votes into Indiana and other states, is a fact, deplorable as it is shameful, which the falling off in the republican October majority in Indiana, clearly attests. The republican leaders dare not face the reckoning which a transfer of the books at Washington, to their opponents would have led to, and as the election four years ago proved clearly that the people were against them, the only resort was to force a bribed verdict—and this they did, with a method and hardihood, which they took little pains to disguise.

Among others appearing in the Warrensburg *Journal-Democrat*, November 5, 1880, issued by W. H. and J. R. Davis, occurred the following comments on the "Result in the county."

The official count of the vote in this county shows the eletion of the republican candidates for sheriff and the county judges for the eastern and western districts, also representative in this district. The democrats elect all the other county officers, by an average majority of 75. At the first glance this result will surprise many of our democratic friends, but when we consider the combinations that were formed against us by the opposition, and the disaffection and treason existing in our party, we should be thankful that it is not even worse than it is. As in Indiana, the greenbackers voted the republican ticket almost in a body, which was of itself enough to damage our success, and add to this, we had the combination of the so-called democratic supporters of Judge Given with the republicans to contend with. In the first place a movement was organized in our own party, to defeat Maj. Nickerson, the regular democratic nominee for circuit judge. The sheriff and county judges control the bulk of the official patronage of the county, and that explains the defeat of Mr. Halley and Judges Mayes and Beard.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

With much time and trouble the following directory of county officials has been arranged. The records of elections have not been preserved, and it has been extremely difficult to determine when some of the officers

commenced their duties. The records have been carefully consulted, and with the aid of those remembering, many of whom held the offices to which their names have been attached, this roster can be relied upon as substantially correct. Every clerk of the county court should be required, by law, to keep an election book and official directory, which would greatly aid in the transaction of business, and which would grow more and more valuable in years to come.

It should be remembered in consulting this directory, that most of the dates have reference to the time of election, instead of the time of assuming the duties of their respective offices.

1835—Sheriff, Joseph Cockrell; treasurer, P. L. Hudgins; justices of the county court, Amos Horn, president, Robert W. Rankin, now living, Uriel Murry; county clerk appointed by the county court, April 13, 1835, John H. Townsend; assessor, James Carmichael; collector, Richard Hancock; circuit judge, John F. Ryland.

1836—Sheriff, William Smith, elected in August; treasurer, John Evans, appointed November 16; justices of the county court, elected in August, Uriel Murry, P. L. Hudgins, Geo. Gallaher; county clerk, James D. Warren, appointed September 12, 1835, elected in August, 1836; assessor, Robert Graham; collector, the sheriff, until A. D., 1872; surveyor, Geo. Tibbs; circuit attorney, W. A. Allman, appointed by the governor; state representative, Dr. James M. Fulkerson, now living; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit clerk, James D. Warren.

1837—Sheriff, William Smith; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the court, P. L. Hudgins, Uriel Murry, George Gallaher; county clerk, James D. Warren; assessor, Robert Graham; circuit attorney, W. A. Allman; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit clerk, ex-officio recorder, James D. Warren.

1838—Sheriff, William Smith; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the county court, P. L. Hudgins, Uriel Murry, George Gallaher; county clerk, James D. Warren; assessor, Robert Graham; surveyor, John Sterling; circuit judge, John F. Ryland; state representative, Dr. James M. Fulkerson.

1839—Sheriff, William Smith; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, president, George Gallaher, P. L. Hudgins, resigned July 1, 1839, and September 3, 1839, John Thornton was appointed in his place; county clerk, James D. Warren; assessor, Robert Graham; surveyor, Jno. Sterling; circuit judge, John F. Ryland.

1840—Sheriff, Isham Reese; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the county court, Robert Graham, Uriel Murry, John Price, now living; county clerk, James D. Warren, deceased in summer of 1840, Dr. William Calhoun, now living, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and Z. T. Davis

was elected to the same office October 19, 1840; assessor, Robert Graham; surveyor, John Sterling; circuit attorney, Samuel L. Sawyer, now living; state representative, Dr. James M. Fulkerson; collector, Isham Reese. In 1840 Rev. John B. Morrow, took the federal census of Johnson county, that being the sixth census of the U. S.

1841—Sheriff, Isham Reese; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the county court, Robert Graham, Uriel Murry, John Price; county clerk, Zachariah T. Davis; assessor, Robert Graham; surveyor, Jno. Gibbons; circuit judge, John F. Ryland; circuit clerk, Z. T. Davis; circuit attorney, Sam'l L. Sawyer.

1842—Sheriff, Isham Reese; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, Robert Graham, John Price, resigned July 28, 1842, and John Thornton took the oath of office as his successor September 12, 1842; county clerk, Z. T. Davis; assessor, Wm. Smith; surveyor, N. B. Holden; state representative, John Price; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit attorney, Sam'l L. Sawyer.

1843—Sheriff, Isham Reese; treasurer, John Evans; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, Robert Graham, John Thornton; county clerk, Z. T. Davis; assessor, Isham Reese; surveyor, N. B. Holden; circuit attorney, Sam'l L. Sawyer; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland.

1844—Sheriff, John Price; treasurer, James S. Raynol, appointed May 14; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, Robert Graham, John Thornton; county clerk, Z. T. Davis; assessor, Isham Reese; surveyor, Joseph L. Gaut; state representative, Nathaniel B. Holden; state senator, William Calhoun; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit attorney, Sam'l L. Sawyer.

1845—Sheriff, John Price; treasurer, James S. Raynol; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, Robert Graham, Jehu Robinson, now living; county clerk, Z. T. Davis; assessor, Isham Reese; surveyor, Joseph L. Gaut; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit attorney, Sam'l L. Sawyer.

1846—Sheriff, John Price; treasurer, James S. Raynol; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, Robert Graham, Jehu Robinson; county clerk, Z. T. Davis; assessor, Isham Reese; surveyor, J. L. Gaut; state representative, Nathaniel B. Holden; state senator, Dr. William Calhoun; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit attorney, Sam'l L. Sawyer.

1847—Sheriff, John Price; treasurer, James S. Raynol; justices of the county court, Uriel Murry, Robert Graham, Jehu Robinson; county clerk, Z. T. Davis; assessor, Isham Reese; surveyor, J. L. Gaut; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit attorney, Samuel L. Sawyer.

1848—Sheriff, Benjamin W. Grover; treasurer, William H. Anderson; justices of the county court, J. K. Farr, now living, William Trapp, Jacob Knaus, now living; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, John G.

Gibbons; surveyor, J. L. Gaut; state representative, J. B. Greer; circuit judge, J. F. Ryland; circuit attorney, Samuel L. Sawyer; circuit clerk, James McCown.

1849—Sheriff, Benjamin W. Grover; treasurer, William H. Anderson; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Jacob Knaus, J. K. Farr resigned and John A. McSpadden took his seat November 12, 1849; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, John G. Gibbons; surveyor, J. L. Gaut; circuit judge, Henderson Young.

1850—Sheriff, Benjamin W. Grover; treasurer, William H. Anderson; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Jacob Knaus, John A. McSpadden; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, G. W. Houts; surveyor, J. G. Gibbons; state representative, Reuben B. Fulkerson; circuit judge, Henderson Young; circuit attorney, Samuel L. Sawyer; circuit clerk, James McCown. In 1850 Charles D. Cobb took the federal census for Johnson county, it being the 7th census of the U. S.

1851—Sheriff, Benjamin W. Grover; treasurer, W. H. Anderson; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Jacob Knaus, John A. McSpadden; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, G. W. Houts; surveyor, J. G. Gibbons; circuit judge, Henderson Young; circuit attorney, Samuel L. Sawyer; circuit clerk, James McCown.

1852—Sheriff, Philip S. Houx; treasurer, William H. Anderson; justices of the county court, William Trapp, William Kirkpatrick, Joseph L. Gaut; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, G. W. Houts; state representatives were called together by governor's proclamation August 30, N. B. Holden; circuit judge, Henderson Young; circuit attorney, Samuel L. Sawyer.

1853.—Sheriff, Philip S. Houx; treasurer, W. H. Anderson; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Joseph L. Gaut, Wm. Kirkpatrick; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, G. W. Houts; surveyor, Amos M. Perry; circuit judge, Henderson Young; circuit attorney, Samuel Sawyer; circuit clerk, James McCown; school commissioner, Morton Thompson, appointed by the county court.

1854.—Sheriff, Philip S. Houx; treasurer, W. H. Anderson; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Joseph L. Gaut, William Kirkptrick, county clerk, James McCown; assessor, Newton Walker; surveyor, Amo; M. Perry; state representative, Logan Clark; circuit judge, William T. Wood; circuit attorney, Jno. W. Bryant; school commissioner, Morton Thompson.

1855.—Sheriff, Philip S. Houx; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, Richard M. King, William Kirkpatrick; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, Newton Walker; surveyor, A. M. Perry; school commissioner, Morton Thompson; circuit judge, William T. Wood; circuit attorney, John W. Bryant; circuit clerk, James McCown.

1856.—Sheriff, G. W. Houts; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, Samuel Craig, J. K. Farr; county clerk, James McCown; assessor, Newton Walker; surveyor, A. M. Perry; school commissioner, John T. Gibbons; state representative, Love S. Cornwell; public administrator, A. M. Perry; circuit judge, Russell Hicks; circuit attorney, John W. Bryant; member of congress, T. P. Akers, Lexington, to fill unexpired term of John G. Miller.

1857.—Sheriff, G. W. Houts; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Samuel Craig, James K. Farr; assessor Newton Walker; surveyor, John Craig; school commissioner, John T. Gibbons; public administrator, A. M. Perry; circuit judge, Russell Hicks; circuit attorney, John W. Bryant; circuit clerk, James McCown; member of congress, Samuel H. Woodson.

1858.—Sheriff, G. W. Houts; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, William Trapp, Samuel Craig, James K. Farr; county clerk James McCown; assessor, Newton Walker; surveyor, John Craig; school commissioner, Z. T. Davis; state legislator, Aikman Welch; state senator, M. C. Goodlett; public administrator, A. M. Perry; circuit judge, Russell Hicks; circuit attorney, John W. Bryant; member of congress, S. H. Woodson, Jackson county.

1859—Sheriff, G. W. Houts; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, Samuel Craig, Jas. K. Farr; county clerk, Jas. McCown; assessor, Arthur Kirkpatrick; surveyor, John Craig; school commissioner, Z. T. Davis; public administrator, A. M. Perry; circuit judge, Robert G. Smart; circuit attorney, J. W. Bryant; circuit clerk, Jas. McCown.

1860—Sheriff, Jonathan Graves; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, Samuel Craig, J. K. Farr; county clerk, Marsh Foster; assessor, David W. Johnson; state legislator, Aikman Welch; public administrator, A. M. Perry; circuit judge, R. G. Smart; circuit attorney, J. W. Bryant; circuit clerk, Jas. McCown; member of congress, John W. Reed; school commissioner, Z. T. Davis. Arthur Kirkpatrick took the federal census, being the eighth census of the United States.

1861—Sheriff, Jonathan Graves; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, Samuel Craig, J. K. Farr; county clerk, Marsh Foster, killed in February with a pistol shot by Wm. H. McCown, and E. S. Foster was appointed to fill the vacancy; assessor, D. W. Johnson; surveyor, John Craig; school commissioner, Z. T. Davis; from the spring of 1861 to the fall of 1863 no circuit court convened; members of the constitutional convention, Aikman Welch, Johnson county, and L. C. Marvin, Henry county.

1862—Sheriff, Chas. E. Cunningham, appointed by the county court May 1; treasurer, W. S. Hume; justices of the county court, W. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, J. K. Farr; county clerk, Emory S. Foster, though in the United States army, nominally held the office; state representative, G. W. Houts; member of congress, Thos. L. Price, to fill unexpired term of J. W. Reed, and Jos. W. McClurg elected to fill regular term.

1863—Sheriff, A. M. Christian; treasurer, D. W. Reed, appointed March 13; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, Harvey Harrison; county clerk, E. S. Foster; assessor, S. D. Foulke; circuit judge, J. A. S. Tutt, Oct. 19; circuit clerk, S. P. Williams; surveyor, G. Gallaher.

1864—Sheriff, A. M. Christian; treasurer, D. W. Reid; justices of the county court, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, Harvey Harrison; county clerk, E. S. Foster; assessor, S. D. Foulke; surveyor, Geo. T. Gallaher; state representative, G. W. Houts; circuit judge, J. A. S. Tutt; circuit attorney, J. E. Ryland; circuit clerk, S. P. Williams; public administrator, Wm. Zoll; member of congress, J. W. McClurg.

1865—Sheriff, Thos. W. Williams; treasurer, D. W. Reid; justices of the county court, Harvey Harrison, J. J. Welshans, John Windsor; county clerk, Geo. W. Houts; assessor, John Creek; surveyor, Geo. Gallaher; circuit judge, J. A. S. Tutt; circuit attorney, H. B. Johnson; circuit clerk, Mell. U. Foster, appointed in May; public administrator, W. Zoll.

1866—Sheriff, T. W. Williams; treasurer, Jehu H. Smith; justices of the county court, Daniel Adams, John Windsor, Thomas Iiams; county clerk, G. W. Houts; assessor, Daniel C. Quick; surveyor, Lott Coffman; school superintendent, W. P. Baker; supervisor of registration, N. B. Klaine; recorder, Chas. Snow; coroner, D. P. Bigger; state representative, James Isaminger; judge of probate, G. Will Houts; circuit judge, J. A. S. Tutt; state senator, W. S. Holland, Benton county; circuit clerk, M. U. Foster.

1867—Sheriff, T. W. Williams; treasurer, Jehu H. Smith; justices of the county court, G. Will Houts, presiding justice, Daniel Adams, John Windsor; county clerk, G. W. Houts; recorder, Chas. Snow; assessor, D.C. Quick; surveyor, Lott Coffman; judge of probate, G. Will Houts; state representative, Wells H. Blodgett; circuit judge, A. S. Tutt; circuit clerk, M. U. Foster; judge of the common pleas court, G. N. Elliott.

1868—Sheriff, B. F. Griffith; treasurer, George S. Grover; justices of the county court, G. Will Houts, presiding justice, Daniel Adams, John Windsor; county clerk, Geo. W. Houts; recorder, Chas. Snow; assessor, G. W. Short; surveyor, Jesse Trapp; school superintendent, M. Henry Smith; coroner, A. W. Reese; judge of probate, G. W. Houts; public administrator, Josiah Smith; member congress, S. S. Burdett; state sena-

tor, Wells H. Blodgett; state representative, Nicholas B. Klaine; circuit judge, David McGaughey; circuit clerk, M. U. Foster; judge court common pleas, Alva R. Conklin.

1869—Sheriff, B. F. Griffith; treasurer, G. S. Grover; justices of the county court, G. Will Houts, Daniel Adams, John Windsor; county clerk, Geo. W. Huot; recorder, Chas. Snow; assessor, W. C. Rowland; surveyor J. Trapp; school superintendent, M. Henry Smith; coroner, A. W. Reese; public administrator, Josiah Smith; circuit judge, David McGaughey, October 18; circuit clerk, M. U. Foster; judge court common pleas, A. R. Conklin.

1870—Sheriff, B. F. Griffith; treasurer, Geo. S. Grover; justices of the county court, G. Will Houts, Thomas Iiams, John Windsor; county clerk, G. W. Houts; recorder, Chas. Snow; assessor, W. C. Rowland; surveyor, George Gallaher; school superintendent, M. H. Smith, coroner, A. W. Reese; judge of probate, G. Will Houts; county attorney, J. W. Brown; public administrator, Josiah Smith; state representative, W. F. Ralston; member of congress, S. S. Burdett; circuit judge, David McGaughey; circuit clerk, M. U. Foster.

1871—Sheriff, J. H. Smith; treasurer, G. S. Grover; justices of the county court, J. K. Farr, Thos. Iiams, John Windsor, died early in 1872; county clerk, Samuel P. Sparks; recorder, Chas. Snow; assessor, W. C. Rowland; surveyor, George Gallaher; school superintendent, G. H. Sack; coroner, A. W. Reese; judge of probate, J. K. Farr; county attorney, J. W. Brown; public administrator, Josiah Smith; circuit judge, D. McGaughey; circuit clerk, C. C. Morrow; judge court common pleas, A. R. Conklin.

1872—Sheriff, O. D. Williams; treasurer, Joseph P. Henshaw; justices of the county court, till August 12, James K. Farr, Thomas Iiams, Geo. S. Walton; county Clerk, S. P. Sparks; recorder, Chas. Snow; assessor, W. C. Rowland; surveyor, Lott Coffman; school superintendent, W. T. De Witt; coroner, W. C. Robinson; judge probate, J. K. Farr; county attorney, A. M. Geer; member of congress, T. T. Crittenden; state senator, Joshua Le Due, Henry county; state representative, William P. Greenlee; circuit judge, D. McGaughey; circuit clerk, C. C. Morrow; judge court common pleas, to June 21, A. R. Conklin.

1873—Sheriff, O. D. Williams; treasurer, J. P. Henshaw; justices or supervisors elected June 19, 1872, and served till May 1873, D. B. Reavis, B. E. Morrow, Wm. McClean, P. E. Gowdy, J. W. C. Huls, Ira B. Smith, J. B. Mayes, John Lay, W. B. Ames, Geo. Washington, Thos. A. Marshall, John Umstadt, Cyrus McDonald, J. M. Wall, W. H. Crumbaugh, T. J. Caldwell; five justices elected May 3, 1873, John B. Mayes, William McMahan, George Washington, D. B. Reavis, B. E. Morrow;

county clerk, S. P. Sparks; circuit judge, Foster P. Wright, June 9, 1873; circuit clerk, C. C. Morrow.

1874—Sheriff, O. D. Williams; treasurer, J. P. Henshaw; justices of the county court, J. B. Mayes, Wm. McMahan, B. E. Morrow, D. B. Reavis, Geo. Washington; county clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelly; surveyor, Scott Coffman; coroner, G. R. Hunt; judge of probate, W. L. Hornbuckle; prosecuting attorney, A. W. Rogers; public administrator, Joseph Logsdon; member congress, Hon. John F. Phillips; state representative, R. T. Fryer; judge circuit court, Foster P. Wright; circuit clerk, H. S. Witherspoon.

1875—Sheriff, O. D. Williams; treasurer, Joseph P. Henshaw; justices of the county court, J. B. Mayes, Wm. McMahan, B. E. Morrow, D. B. Reavis, Geo. Washington; clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; surveyor, L. Coffman; school commissioner, J. W. McGiven; coroner G. R. Hunt; judge of probate, W. L. Hornbuckle; prosecuting attorney, A. W. Rodgers; public administrator, J. Logsdon; circuit judge, F. P. Wright; circuit clerk, H. S. Witherspoon; judge criminal court, W. H. H. Hill, May 4; F. M. Cockrell elected U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1875.

1876—Sheriff, Zachariah H. Emerson; treasurer, H. Y. Hughes; justices of the county court, J. Umstadt, Wm. McMahan, J. B. Mayes, D. B. Reavis, Geo. Washington; county clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; surveyor, J. N. Ferguson; coroner, G. R. Hunt; probate judge, W. L. Hornbuckle; prosecuting attorney, Wm. H. Brinker; public administrator, W. W. Wood; member congress, T. T. Crittenden; state senator, A. M. Edwards, Lafayette county; state representatives, M. C. Draper and C. C. Tevis.

1877—Sheriff, Z. H. Emerson, treasurer, H. Y. Hughes; justices of the county court, J. Umstadt, Wm. McMahan, J. B. Mayes, Geo. Washington, J. W. C. Hulse, appointed April 17; clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; assessor, Benjamin E. Lemon, appointed; collector, Wm. P. Hunt, appointed by county court; school commissioner, A. Vanausdol; circuit judge, Noah M. Givan, October 8; criminal judge, W. H. H. Hill.

1878—Sheriff, Z. H. Emerson; treasurer, H. Y. Hughes; justices of the county court, Wm. McMahan, J. B. Mayes, J. Umstadt; clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; assessor, W. R. Bowen; collector, W. P. Hunt; surveyor, J. N. Ferguson; coroner, W. V. Smith; judge of probate, W. L. Hornbuckle; prosecuting attorney, W. H. Brinker; public administrator, W. W. Wood; member congress, Alfred M. Lay; state senator, A. M. Edwards; state representatives, Finis C. Farr, and C. C. Tevis; circuit judge, N. M. Givan; criminal court, W. H. H. Hill; circuit clerk, H. S. Witherspoon.

1879—Sheriff, Z. H. Emerson; treasurer, H. Y. Hughes; justices of the county court, Wm. McMahan, John B. Mayes, Archibald G. Beard; clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; assessor, W. R. Bowen; collector, W. P. Hunt; surveyor, J. N. Ferguson; school commissioner, J. W. McGiven; coroner, W. V. Smith; prosecuting attorney, W. H. Brinker.

1880—Sheriff, John A. Shaw; treasurer, James K. Tyler; justices of the county court, W. C. McClung, C. H. Bothwell, Wm. McMahan; clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; assessor, W. R. Bowen; collector, S. P. Williams; surveyor, J. N. Ferguson; school commissioner, J. W. McGiven; coroner, J. W. Wright; prosecuting attorney, W. H. Brinker; public administrator, O. D. Hawkins; member congress, A. M. Lay; state senator, A. M. Edwards, Lafayette county; state representatives, John P. Harmon and W. J. Workman; criminal court, John E. Ryland, December 6; circuit clerk, H. S. Witherspoon. In January, 1880, Hon. John F. Philips was elected to congress to fill the unexpired term, caused by the death of Hon. A. M. Lay.

1881—Sheriff, J. A. Shaw; treasurer, J. K. Tyler; justices of the county court, Wm. McMahan, C. H. Bothwell, W. C. McClung, killed by lightning in April, and J. B. Mayes, appointed to fill vacancy in June; clerk, R. B. Harwood; recorder, J. R. Kelley; assessor, W. R. Bowen; collector, S. P. Williams; surveyor, J. N. Ferguson; school commissioner, W. L. Berry; coroner, Dr. T. J. Wright; judge of probate, W. L. Hornbuckle; prosecuting attorney, W. H. Brinker; public administrator, O. D. Hawkins; member of congress, T. M. Rice; state senator, A. M. Edwards; state representatives, J. P. Harmon, W. J. Workman; circuit judge, Noah M. Givan; circuit clerk, H. S. Witherspoon; criminal court, J. E. Ryland; governor of Missouri, T. T. Crittenden; re-elected U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1881, F. M. Cockrell.

CHAPTER VII.—JUDGES AND SHERIFFS.

Judges: William McMahan, J. B. Mayes and Charles H. Bothwell—Sheriffs: Joseph Cockrell, Wm. Smith, Isham Reese, John Price, Benj. W. Grover, Philip S. Houx, G. Wilson Houts, Jonathan Graves, Charles E. Cunningham, A. M. Christian, Thos. W. Williams, B. F. Griffith, Jehu H. Smith, O. D. Williams, Z. H. Emerson, John A. Shaw.

JUDGE WILLIAM MCMAHAN, PRESIDING JUSTICE OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY COURT.

Of the notable farmers residing in Hazel Hill township, there is not one entitled to a more conspicuous place in the history of Johnson county, than Judge McMahan. He was born in Alabama, A. D., 1816, and removed

to Missouri with his parents, in the year 1828, and became a resident of Johnson county in 1830. Among the first, and by no means the least of the many services done his adopted county, worthy of being mentioned, was that he married Miss Rachel Stockton, the daughter of a notable pioneer, hailing from Kentucky, and raised sons to defend the state against invasion by foreign foes, and daughters to grace the households of respected citizens.

Although Judge McMahan has done much to improve, embellish and beautify prairie domain; although he has labored benevolently to enlighten the ignorant and reform the immoral; although he has contributed liberally to the erection of school houses and building of churches, he is neither vain, arrogant nor selfish, never trumpets his own praise nor gives publicity to his own good deeds. Indeed, were the compiler of this biographical sketch, to look to him to furnish the material for it, it never would be procured, for his extreme modesty would cause him to suppress or withhold every item of importance.

The names of generals who fight battles, of statesmen who make laws, of judges who condemn criminals, and of executioners who hang malefactors, are emblazoned upon the pages of history, whilst the names of other men who have, in unobtrusive ways done more invaluable service for mankind, are permitted to go unhonored and unsung. Adherence to such an unfair, unwise and unjust practice, finds no favor here, as the writer has been educated to believe that "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and therefore entitled to the first and highest consideration.

Half a hundred years ago, "Billy Mc.," the young, pure-hearted, honest-minded pioneer, settled in Johnson, near the border of what was then invidiously called the "Comma nche Nation"—a neighborhood, noto riously the most lawless, dishonest, indolent and vagabondish in the region. This den of confederated thieves, not unlike the hades described in Holy Writ, was a menace and terror to the surrounding settlers, and its reformation or extinction became absolutely necessary. Providence seems to have provided the peaceful means of performing the work of eradicating, by sending hither a few incorruptible citizens, such as Billy Mc., Captain Brooks, Bark West, Captain Kelly, Dr. Rankin, Captain Henry and others; honest, upright men, who, by inculcating the cardinal virtues, and illuminating this dark spot with the light of Christianity, accomplished what the soldier's sword and the vigilanter's torch had hitherto been powerless in doing. The formation of temperance societies, organization of Sunday schools, and establishment of Christian churches, in which Billy Mc. participated, effectually eradicated the Honey creek hades, a philanthropic achievement worthy of commemoration.

The industrious farmer who extirpates the wild weed and bramble-

bush, and by tillage causes the grain to grow that feeds the hungry multitude, has always been regarded as a public benefactor. Whilst others have indulged in idleness as an enjoyment, Judge McMahan seems to have esteemed it a privilege to toil, and has ever been ambitious to have rank in the great army of producers. If he is not the foremost farmer in Johnson county, he deserves none the less commendation for untiring efforts to become so. Of his valor there is no occasion to speak further than to declare he is not afraid of work. Be the weather hot or cold, wet or dry, he is constantly engaged in some useful or profitable employment.

Judge McMahan has been for a decade, perhaps a score of years, the presiding justice of the county courts, and if the people are allowed to have their own way, will remain so until the end of the nineteenth century. Unquestionably there is not a citizen in the county better qualified to adjudicate the intricate issues required to be determined by that county equitably. The duties of no county official are more difficult to perform satisfactorily than that of county judge—none that exacts such enormous service for such contemptible compensation—none that are so liable to be abused and so seldom receive commendation. Indeed, reader, if you wanted to do a man an injury you could in no way accomplish your design more effectually than by making him a county judge. The historian who declines to upbraid a people who have bestowed so little honor upon so worthy a man as Judge McMahan may, without offending, suggest that if they can offer him nothing better than a place on the bench of the county court, they would do themselves infinitely more credit by permitting him to enjoy, undisturbed, the happiness of his rural home. * * *.

Some men become famous by waging war; Judge McMahan has done so by preserving peace. Some men maintain order by punishing malefactors; he has accomplished the same results by dissuading men from the commission of crime. Some men obtain wealth by hazardous adventures; he has acquired riches by industry and frugality. Some men seek happiness by going abroad; he finds it by staying at home. Really, a dozen such men would immortalize any community.

JUDGE J. B. MAYES, OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This venerable and venerated citizen has been a resident of Johnson county forty-six years. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and may be cited as a typical representative of that grand old commonwealth. In any place, in any country, his commanding presence and polite demeanor would be admired; but when to these traits are added, his undeviating honesty, unlimited generosity and numberless intellectual excellencies, he becomes worthy of special mention, and really this history would be incomplete were his name omitted. Indeed, such an inconsiderate omission would aggravate the citizens of Montserrat, as well as offend the rest of

the people in Washington township to such a degree that they never would allow the book to circulate in that section.

Judge Mayes served as a magistrate almost the entire period from the organization of the county, until he was commissioned county judge. His equable temperament, perfect perception and thorough knowledge about what is right and what is wrong, are such that he might be safely relied upon to administer justice without the aid of law books. Men of veracity assert that thirty years ago Johnson county justices of the peace did not strenuously adhere to the statutes of the state, but often made laws to suit the cases in their courts. Juries were no less accommodating, and have been known when there was insufficient evidence to convict a bad man who was on trial, to have adjudged him guilty, by reason of reputed antecedent crimes and sentenced him accordingly. Whether or not Judge Mayes did business in that loose manner has never been revealed, however it is known that but few appeals from his decisions have ever been taken to appellate courts, and in those few, most verdicts were confirmed. If truthful contemporaries are to be believed, he has ever been innocent of peccadillos and a stranger to impecuniosities.

Although stupendous stone quarries, prodigious coal mines, and amazing agricultural resources have made Johnson county farmers, nothing has hitherto added more to her reputation, both at home and abroad, than the fact of her ability to furnish court judges like Mayes and others whose characters are spotless and whose motives are pure. Whilst the present incumbents continue to occupy the bench official malfeasance will not occur. Judicial ermine will not be smirched, unlawful and improper privileges and allowances will remain unpurchaseable, and dishonest transactions will not stain the county records.

Judge Mayes is a pronounced temperance man, and by a refusal to grant dram-shop licenses has incensed a certain class of his constituents. Moreover, he has emphatically declined to sanction or countenance repudiation, and has thereby estranged some political friends residing in townships that are overwhelmingly in debt. The writer touches his pen lightly here; does not venture to praise or blame a judge for his mode of dealing with these vexed questions, the solution of which ultimately reverts to the voting sovereign, and must be finally decided by ballots.

Hitherto Judge Mayes evidently has endeavored to conscienciously discharge his official duty, and kind reader, be you pleased or displeased—remember that, "To err is human to forgive divine."

JUDGE CHARLES H. BOTHWELL, OF ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP.

Having in this volume chronicled the merits of the elder county court judges—as the design of the compiler is to do justice to all—it becomes

the historian's imperative duty to furnish a biographical sketch of the junior member of that court.

Judge Bothwell was born in Clay county, Illinois, July 6, A. D. 1842 His war record is highly creditable. During the deplorable internecine strife he soldiered three years. He belonged to the Ninety-eighth regiment, Illinois volunteers, and did his share of fighting, at Chattanooga and other places. Inasmuch as it is painful to the writer to recount the sanguinary deeds of war, and thereby revive the recollection of bloody conflicts and carnage (without meaning disrespect to Bothwell), he declines furnishing a detailed account of his military career. However, it would be doing manifest injustice to the judge to withhold mention of an extraordinary military exploit—a memorable incident—a bloodless achievement —whereby, in one brief hour, Bothwell luckily secured historic renown It was this: He belonged to the famous detachment that captured Jefferson Davis, president of the so-called southern confederacy.

Politically, Judge Bothwell is a republican, and has for eighteen years voted for the nominees of that party, without a single deviation or departure. He is popular, and posseses, in an eminent degree, what is termed personal magnetism; otherwise, he never could have been elected to the office he now holds, in a district that ordinarily gives democratic candidates a majority of seven hundred votes.

Judge Bothwell performs his official duty impartially, but in strict conformity with law, and with consummate judgment. In the disbursement of county funds he exhibits unusual circumspection, is exceedingly exacting, and sanctions no improper or illegal allowances or payments. Be assured, that during his official term no amount of honeyfugling will enable bogus claimants to have access to the county treasury.

SHERIFFS.

Some explanation must be made in giving to the reader this article on the sheriffs of Johnson county. Some men are better known than others, though not always better men; and, again, some men have left in a community, especial friends to preserve their name and character, while other men equally as good, have not been thus fortunate. In this article we have been favored with some contributions, and for this reason, more has been said of some sheriffs than others, while much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining definite information in regard to a few. The sheriffs of Johnson county, on the whole, have been men of ability and character. They have performed their duty faithfully and, in most cases, with satisfaction to all parties. When this can be said of such an officer, it speaks great praise, for the position of sheriff is a very difficult one in which to please the people. Each sheriff will be taken up in the order he has served his county.

The counties in Missouri have been blessed with good officers, and particularly does this apply to the sheriffs. Something in its grand old forests and beautiful prairies, its sparkling waters, stimulates its citizens to deeds of honor and honesty. These, in an early day, afforded everything that the sturdy pioneer required.

Joseph Cockrell, the subject of this sketch was born in the state of Kentucky in the early part of this century, and came with his parents, to this state, at an early age, and soon engaged in farming and stock raising, in which business he continued until about 1834, when he became a candidate for sheriff, and was elected the first sheriff of Johnson county, as a whig, which office he filled with great credit to himself. After his term of office expired, he was appointed deputed sheriff, by William Smith, his successor. He was a man of uncommon ability, and one of the few men who came to this county, and by his energy and intellect, gave Johnson county a reputation that soon brought others. He was considered a very excellent judge of land, and soon acquired several thousand acres of fine land. It was a notorious fact, that any person thinking of locating land in the county, would give more or go father for his opinion than for that of any other man in the county. He was one of those sterling, firm characters that abhorred anything dishonest; a kind friend, a cheerful, hospitable neighbor, beloved by all who knew him. He raised a family, who have done honor to their beloved father. F. M. Cockrell, son of Joseph Cockrell, the first sheriff of Johnson county, is one of the noted statesmen of the union. Joseph Cockrell died in 1837, as he had lived, an honest man, "the noblest work of God."

William Smith, the second sheriff of Johnson county, was born in Tennessee and came Missouri in 1832. Missouri was at that time nearly a wilderness, with neighbors several miles apart, on some stream of water. Everything was new. The few, who were here, were the solid, hard-fisted sons of toil, that make a country. They made their houses and homes from the timber which grew so luxuriently on the banks of the many streams; the deer and turkey furnished them their food; the forest their honey. It was truly a land flowing with milk and honey, with virtue and honesty stamped on the brow of everyone. Here then it was that the rich and poor met and worshiped the one and same God; here in the solitudes of the forest, the Christian bowed in meekness and asked the Giver of all good to bless him in his undertakings. Then it was when men lived for the good they could do others and not for themselves alone. William Smith was one of the respected pioneers, a sincere Christian, a member of the Methodist church. Few have lived as he, a Christian from principle and not from

policy. He made an excellent officer, thorough in everything, which was clearly evinced by the fact of his having been twice elected.

W. H. Anderson served as his deputy most of the time, and says he was truly a man in its fullest sense. After his second term of office expired he retired to private life, and died at a very advanced age, amid the tears and lamentations of a host of friends.

Isham Reese was the third sheriff of Johnson county. He was born in Tennessee, and came to missouri in 1832. He was a man of limited education, but possessing a splendid mind and wonderful memory, he proved to be a very excellent business man. He was engaged in farming, stock raising and trading in early life. He was elected sheriff of Johnson county in 1841, and served two terms with honor to his county and credit to himself. He died while the sun was still high in the western slope of life. He made many friends and few enemies, who all speak of him as a good and true man. In politics he was a democrat, but so democratic in his views as sometimes to be called a non-partisan. Few men have lived better lives than Isham Reese.

Judge John J. Price. The subject of this sketch was born on the 21st day of February, 1807, at Lancaster, Girard county, Kentucky. His father's name was John, and he was born in the county of Culpepper, in the state of Virginia. Before he left his state to emigrate to Kentucky he married Miss Polly Anderson, of the same county. Judge Price's father went to Kentucky, and settled near Lancaster, in the year 1798. Judge Price was the sixth child of a family of eleven children, viz.: William, Robert, Edward, Elizabeth, Charles, John, Thomas, Samuel, Mary, Sarah and Barthina. The father of this large family was a farmer, and John worked upon the farm during the spring and summer, and in winter attended the schools in the neighborhood until he became nineteen years of age; then he left home and sought his fortune in the south, staying there for several years. From there he went to Illinois, and with his brother operated the coal mines across the river from St. Louis for six years. While in Illinois in 1835, he married Miss Miranda Lemon, a daughter of an old and prominent citizen of St. Clair county. To this couple were born three children, Edward, Huldah and Robert. In 1836 John J. Price moved from Illinois to Jefferson City, Missouri, and lived there three years, during which his wife died. On the 20th of October Judge Price moved to Johnson county; buying a farm he soon stocked it and went to farming. In a few years he married again, his wife being Miss Jane Marshall, the accomplished daughter of James Marshall, an old soldier in the Revolutionary war, and brother to Humphrey Marshall, a United States senator. To this union there were born five sons and three daughters, viz.; James S., Andrew Jackson, John Marshall, Win-

field Scott and George Breckenridge Marshall, and Josie, Verenda and Almeda. Of the political career of Judge Price we can only judge from the statements of the old citizens; and we must say if their statements be true, that Judge Price was one of the most popular officers that Johnson county ever had. He was elected in 1840 county judge, 1842 a representative to the state legislature, and from 1846 to 1848 he served as sheriff, during all of which time he discharged the duties of the various offices with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself. During the intervening time from 1848 till the war he was engaged in selling goods, farming, and keeping hotel at Warrensburg. When war asserted itself in all of its horrors, Judge Price remained true to his adopted state. He deplored its results as irreparable, but cheerfully gave to the defenders of the southern cause all the material aid that was in his power. He now lives in quite easy circumstances in the city of Lexington.

Benjamin W. Grover was the fifth sheriff of Johnson county, but as his life is more extensively given in another part of this work, we will only reveal a few leading events. He was a leading man in whig politics, a firm business man, and a talented speaker. It was through his influence that the Missouri Pacific railroad came through this county. He was a member of the state senate from this district, and very popular. Mr. Grover served as sheriff from 1848 to 1852, and during all this time was very efficient in the discharge of the duties of that office. He was made Colonel of the First regiment raised in the county, of union forces, and was mortally wounded in the battle of Lexington, 1861.

Phillip S. Houx, the sixth sheriff of this county, was born in Kentucky, and emigrated to this state early in life, becoming one of her pioneers. He was of German descent, and a leading member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was elected sheriff of Johnson county in 1852, by the democratic party, and re-elected in 1854. During the four years he served in that capacity he faithfully and conscientiously discharged his duty.

G. Wilson Houts was the seventh sheriff of Johnson county, and was born in 1809 in the state of Kentucky. He removed to Missouri when about 12 years of age, going first to Scott county. He came from Scott to this county, and has now been a resident of this county about 40 years. He was a farmer by occupation. His political history may be regarded a popular and successful one. He was first made assessor. He was elected sheriff by the whig party, and served four years. He has also been deputy sheriff, county clerk, and has served one term in the legislature. He is now engaged in farming in this county. He remained in this county during the war, but took no active part, though his sympa-

thies were with the north. He has now two children living in the county and two in Texas.

JONATHAN GRAVES, the eighth sheriff of Johnson county, was a native of Kentucky, and was elected to the office of sheriff by the whig party in 1860, but on the breaking out of the war, Mr. Graves, being a strong southern man, was compelled to give up his office, having served only a little over a year. Mr. Graves is now living in the northern part of this state.

MR. CHARLES E. CUNNINGHAM was appointed by the governor to fill Mr. Graves' place. Mr. Cunningham was a native of Delaware, and a farmer by occupation. After serving out the unexpired term of Mr. Graves, Mr. Cunningham moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he now lives.

A. M. CHRISTIAN was the next sheriff of Johnson county, being elected by the Republican party in 1862. He came from Kentucky originally. His conduct during the time he served was not very acceptable to a very large class of citizens; but that was in the midst of war, and great indulgence must be shown towards those who acted under the heat of passion and prejudice.

THOMAS W. WILLIAMS succeeded Mr. Christian as sheriff of this county in 1864. He was a native of this state, born in St. Louis county. He served with credit to his constituents for two years. Mr. Williams then retired to his farm, where he lived until a few years since, when he was killed by his horse. He was riding a horse that was in harness, and his foot becoming entangled in the harness he was thrown from the horse and killed. He leaves a respected family to mourn his loss.

B. F. GRIFFITH was born in Muskinghum county, Ohio, in 1836. He went to Iowa in 1854, was educated at the Ohio Weslyan university, and taught school in Ohio about a year. He came to this county in 1859, and taught school about two years, and then went to Iowa in beginning of the war and joined the first Iowa cavalry and served three years. He came back to Missouri in 1864, and was appointed deputy clerk under Emery Foster. He had charge of that office till 1865 and was married in the spring of the same year. He bought a farm in the fall of 1865, and from that time farmed till he was nominated for sheriff in 1868. He was elected by the radical party and served two years. He also served as deputy two years under J. H. Smith, and since that time has been engaged in farming and is now in the employ of the Wabash and Panhandle railroad.

J. H. SMITH was born in Virginia, November, 1832. From there he moved to North Carolina in 1834, thence to Virginia again in 1844, and from Virginia to Ohio in 1848, and from Ohio to Harrison county, Mis-

souri, in 1859. He moved from that county to Johnson in 1863. He started in the beginning of the war as captain in the union army. After the war he was elected treasurer of the county and after that served two years as deputy sheriff under B. F. Griffith. He was elected sheriff in 1871, by the republican party, and served two years. He also served one year as mayor of the city of Warrensburg. He still resides in Warrensburg. His wife is an esteemed Christian, and is of the first families of the place.

O. D. Williams was born on the 30th day of April, 1826, in the state of New York. He moved from New York to the territory of Michigan, and thence to Indiana where his father died in 1840. He left Indiana in 1845 and went to Memphis, West Tennessee and thence to Vicksburg, Mississippi. He then went to Louisiana, then to Mobile, Alabama, working there till 1849, and left for California in March, 1849, by the plains on the route *via.* Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Santa Fe, California. Followed mining in New Mexico five or six months and then went to Old Mexico, to Chihuahua, Durango, Mazattam and remained there six or seven months. He remained in California three years, and came to Missouri in 1854 and then went back to California and stayed two years more and then came back again to Missouri and settled down, marrying in 1857. He was elected sheriff of this county by the democrats in 1872 and served till 1874. He was an excellent officer.

Z. H. Emerson, Johnson county's fifteenth sheriff, is one of the men of whom all men speak with pride—a very clever gentleman—a man who by birth, is a perfect man in everything that is worthy of manhood. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, on the 15th day of May, 1824, came to Missouri in 1849, and has continuously resided here since with the exception of three years spent in Illinois during the war. He was reared a farmer; his father owned a great deal of fine stock. No wonder that the young Zach of those days became a fleet horseman and a cool, courageous man. It was in the old state of Kentucky that he first drew breath, a land noted for brave men and beautiful women. Living amid the exciting scenes of those times, and being of an adventurous disposition, he early became known as a kind, courteous man, but with such a high sense of honor that it was well known that Z. H. Emerson would speedily and surely avenge an insult to his honor. In 1844, he was married to Sarah A. Moore, which union proved a very excellent one. There were born of the marriage, four children, three of whom are now living: Mr. J. H. Emerson, now in Rich Hill, Bates county; Mrs. Claunch, of this county, and Miss Mary Emerson, a teacher of Warrensburg. In 1854, Mr. Emerson was elected constable of Warrensburg township; was appointed deputy sheriff

under O. D. Williams for four years, and then succeeded him in office and served four years as sheriff, and all unite in saying that he made one of the best officers that the county ever had—energetic and honest, ever watchful and careful over the interests of those who had business with him. In criminal business he was a complete success, being kind, but extremely firm with his prisoners.

During the time he served the people of Johnson county as sheriff, Mr. Emerson was called upon to officiate at two legal executions, the execution of John W. Daniels, March 1, 1878, and the execution of Frank Davidson, July 9, 1879.

Mr. Emerson, to-day, although on the western slope of life, with twilight fast gathering her shades about him, stands over six feet in height, and is as straight as an Indian, brave in every movement, one can see that energy and ambition are still with him, and time will not have an easy struggle to master his spirit.

Mr. Emerson now resides in Warrensburg, at his old home, loved and respected by all who know him.

JOHN A. SHAW. There are men in this world that rise above political patronage; men that rise and are popular from inherent virtues, notwithstanding the prejudices that arise from political failures or favors. John A. Shaw, the present and sixteenth sheriff of Johnson county, is such a man. Born of poor, honest, and humble parents, he has, by industry and natural ability, made himself a man, respected for his kindness, his honesty, and a man who made himself under very adverse circumstances. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 10th day of October, 1835. He moved from this state with his parents, at an early age, to St. Louis, at which place they resided several years, and from there moved to Illinois. They moved from there to Johnson county, in 1866. Here, Mr. John A. Shaw became engaged in farming and stock-raising, and, in connection with that was largely interested in the hardware business. At the time of his election he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Shaw was nominated on the republican ticket almost unanimously, but at that time he declared that he was not a candidate for any party or faction, but if elected he would be sheriff of Johnson county, and not a republican or a democratic sheriff. He was elected by something over 300 votes majority, against Mr. Halley, the democratic candidate, a true and honest man, and very popular. This was a great surprise to many, and a great honor to himself. One of the strongest evidences of Mr. Shaw's popularity is, that he was supported by his neighbors, and they unite in saying John A. Shaw is one of the few men who understands the meaning of true friendship. He is a man that has a heart, and truly an honest man, one who is willing to lend a helping hand to any in distress. He moves as sunshine

among a large circle of friends, and all who come in contact with him realize that he is above the ordinary man—performing the most difficult duties with honor to himself, and to the great satisfaction of those having business with him. Some men are peculiarly fitted for certain positions in life, and Mr. Shaw seems to have all the requisites for the position he now occupies. Possessed of an even temper, and courage beyond ordinary men, he handles the worst of criminals with ease, and always with extreme firmness and kindness. He inherited from his father a strong desire to have an education, and to-day few men in the common paths of life are better posted than he. Modest and unassuming, he merits and receives the respect of all his friends and constituents.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCES.

Introductory—The Assessment of 1835—Orders of the Court—Delinquent Tax List of 1836—The County Treasurer's Reports—The Panic of 1873—Expenditure of 1855—Township Bonds—Railroads—Tax Levy of 1881—The Annual Report of the County Clerk.

The financial history of Johnson county bears a direct relation to its wealth and gives a correct view of the general prosperity.

In earlier days its financial policy was certain, and there was no trouble with bonds or county debt. Then every thing was kept square, every official performed the functions of his office to the best of his ability, and but few had the bitter epithet of dishonesty thrown upon them.

In the earliest reports on the finances, the business covered so little ground that it took but little effort to keep the books in a condition easily understood.

In 1835, when the population was scattered over the county, it was no small task to be a county collector. This officer not only had headquarters at the county seat, but was obliged to call upon all tax-payers at their residences in order to collect their assessments.

But few sought office for the salary, in those days, since the remuneration was by no means adequate to the toils. It was reserved for a later day and another generation to seek office for its spoils, in which Johnson county has had her share. In former years, political contests, while excited so far as regards state or national issues, had nothing in common with them when matters of local nature came up for suffrage. Personal vituperation and insidious attacks upon character were not then so prevalent as now. Then persons were sought to fill offices. Of late years the temptation to use funds belonging to the public for private ends has been

too strong for all of our officials to withstand, and it is said that the county treasury contributed more often to the funds of private individuals, after the close of the war, than to its legitimate use.

We herewith append some useful statistics of the county finances. By these may be seen how, from a small assessment in the year 1835, the county finances have grown to an enormous business, one which troubles the people of the county more than all others beside.

On the 16th day of July, 1835, the county court accepted the first assessor's list. The following order was also made:

Ordered by the county court of Johnson county, that one hundred per centum be assessed on the amount of the state taxes, for the use of the county.

AMOS HORN, *President.*

At a special term of court, in September, 1835, the county treasurer was ordered to pay John H. Townsend, clerk of court, the sum of thirty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents, for his services, being the first salary received.

At the same term of court, John Beatie received fourteen dollars and eighty-one cents, for books, etc., furnished court.

The following is the first financial report made by the clerk of the court at the same special term and final settlement:

County received six dollars and fifty cents of state tax on deeds; also five dollars of P. L. Hudgins for grocer's license.

The first county assessor did his work in thirty-two days, at one dollar and fifty cents per diem, amounting to forty-eight dollars. His name was James Carmichael.

The first collector, Richard Hancock, for the year 1835, had the following delinquent list of taxes presented to the county court, Tuesday, November 3, 1835:

State taxes, $8.05. County taxes, $8.05.

At his final settlement of the same year, he paid over to the county, three hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-five cents, in full of all taxes collected by him, merchants' and grocers' licenses included. He was allowed as commission for his services, thirty-two dollars and eighty-one cents.

P. L. Hudgins, first treasurer, received ten dollars as his salary for the year 1835, and twenty dollars as commissioner of school lands; six dollars as expenses of printing, in Clay county papers.

The following is the delinquent tax list that appeared in open court, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1836:

NAME OF DELINQUENTS.	State Tax.	County Tax.	NAME OF DELINQUENTS.	State Tax.	County Tax.
James Adams	$ .05	$ .06	Wm. Lynch	$ .42½	$ .42½
James Arnold	.40	.40½	John A. Lewis	.43¾	.43¾
Nancy Anderson	.06	.06	Benj. Mathews	.25½	1.25½
James Arterman	.46	.46	James D. Oglesbey	.41	.41
Geo. Bradshaw	.05	.05	Andrew Partrick	.44	.44
John H. Cowan	.37½	.37½	Joel Riddle	.06	.06
Geo. N. Douglass	.41¼	.41¼	L. H. Renick	.37½	.37½
Thomas J. Duncan	.48	.48	John Sears	.42	.42
John Demasters	.48	.48	Thos. W. Tabor	.47	.47
James R. Duncan	.38⅓	.37⅓	Miller Thornton	.37½	.37½
Abraham Davis	.41¼	.41½	Wm. F. Hoas	.47¾	.47¾
Harvey Davis	.06	.06	George Wade	.37½	.37½
William Ford	.39½	.39½	Josiah Trebble	.37½	.37½
Drucilla Hayslip	.05	.05	Jehu Cox	.42½	.42½
Lewis Jones	.37½	.37½	Isaac Cox	.40	.40
Jno. Kelly, Black Jack	.11½	.11½			
TOTAL AMOUNT				$11.68	$11.68

Other licenses from same year paid county collector were as follows:

	ROAD.	COUNTY.	STATE.
James A. Gallagher, merchant	$ 1.50	$ 15.00	$15.00
J. H. Beatier, merchant	1.50	15.00	15.00
John Evans, merchant	1.50	15.00	15.00
Wm. H. & A. Tombs, grocers	.75	1.12½	7.00
John Evans, grocer	.56	.63	5.00
Wm. H. & A. Tombs, grocers	.90	4.00	5.00
Guyn Dudley, grocer	.90	4.00	5.00
James A. Gallagher	.50	.44	5.00

In the spring of 1837, at the February term of court, the collector, Richard Hancock, made the following financial report:

Collections made for state, $55.00; county, $53.00; duty, $72.00; road, $5.30; a balance not reported at previous term. The following order in the final settlement:

Be it remembered that Richard Hancock, collector of Johnson county, made a settlement, and being allowed by the court the sum of $23.04, commission on $334.46, at 7 per cent; and the sum of $3.23, commission on merchants' license, and grocers $1.51; and on the amount of $25.91 as a road commission, on the same 11 per cent; leaving a balance in the hands of the collector of $487.49, which is ordered to be certified to the county treasurer.

The expenses of the county were light the first few years, as what have appeared from what have been stated.

During the early history of the county, revenues were light, although the rate of taxation was very little, if any, less than at present. During the first four or five years the county expenses ranged from three hundred

and fifty to one thousand dollars. The books were not kept in a very systematic manner, and it is difficult now, even as it must have been then, to so far understand the system of book-keeping as to be able to determine accurately the exact condition of the county finances. This much we know, that with the very limited resources at their command, the persons whose duty it was to manage county affairs, kept the machinery in operation, and no large debts were contracted. The heavy burden of county debt has been created of comparatively recent years. Prior to the war, no one felt heavily taxed, to pay interest on bonds. The bonds that the county now has out will soon become due, and the people will, no doubt, feel relieved when the payment has been made.

A complete history of the finances of the county would, of itself, make a large volume, and the facts necessary for such an authentic account are not at hand, even if we desired to record them. There are to be found certain records in the county, from which we have been enabled to form some idea of the financial affairs from the organization of the county to the psesent time. In this treatise, it is our object, to give a brief, clear, and concise report of the financial operations of the county, before and after the war, so that the reader may have an insight into some of the more salient features of the Johnson county finances. To many of the older settlers these reports will appear homelike, while to the immigrant it will be interesting because of its novelty.

We see that the county, during the first twenty years of its history, had but little need of revenue except for public building and the pay of its officers. For more than a score of years, prior to the war, the county affairs were economically managed, and the taxes, though not every year very light, were somewhat less than at present, while the valuation was many times smaller than now.

But from 1873 to the present time the financial interests of the county have been in a precarious condition. During the early part of 1874, Mell Foster was indicted by the grand jury of Johnson county, for attempting to defraud the county out of large sums of money under the *role* of "Hugh Boulder." He was confined for a while in the county jail, and finally sent to the penitentiary, but now has his liberty. It was thought by many that Mell Foster had plenty of company in the steal, and that there are some other "Boulders" lying around loose in Warrensburg that ought to bear Mell Foster company.

Through the successful management of the Missouri Pacific railroad scheme, the county secured the desired road, which was completed through the county during the summer of 1865, and at present the county has paid every cent of the $100,000 they provided. At first it appeared that the taxes of the time prior to the war were sufficiently high for all

purposes, but of these late years the burden has been increased many times. High tax-bonded indebtedness, and the mismanagement of the county finances have all had a bearing in making the people more careful in the future.

A general statement of funds, revenues, and expenditures of Johnson county, for the year ending May term, A. D. 1855.

Balance on hand on settlement	$ 222.84	
Paid in by collector since	3,240.08	$3,462.92
By amount paid warrants	2,545.27	
By amount jury scrips	266.90	2,802.17
Balance in treasury		$ 660.75

DEBTS DUE JOHNSON COUNTY.

Interest due on tax book of 1854	$1,725.00	
Interest due John Price's bond	1,203.76	
Interest on same till May 10, 1855	112.22	
Cash now in treasury	660.75	$3,701.73

DEBTS DUE BY JOHNSON COUNTY.

Outstanding warrants, May 17, 1855	$ 316.55	
Interest due internal improvement fund	1,000.00	
Interest on same May 10, 1855	415.00	$1,731.55
Amount in favor of county		$1,970.18

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To amount bonds in treasury, May 17, 1855	$ 328.82
To amount interest on bonds to May 12, 1855	89.80
To cash in treasury, May 12, 1855	690.21
Add debt due by Johnson county	1,000.00
Interest on same	415.00
Total amount of fund	$2,523.83

The pay of the county officers at present is as follows:

County treasurer's salary, $1500, and ½ of 1 per cent. of school funds that pass through his hands.

County prosecuting attorney, $750 per annum, and fees.

The county clerk is not allowed to retain upwards of $1500, after this term, and his deputy $750, per annum.

The probate judge is paid out of fees of the office.

County recorder, paid out of fees of office.

The collectors deduct a certain per cent. of collections.

The county school commissioner collects $1.50 from each applicant for a certificate to teach.

The three county judges receive each three dollars per diem and mileage for actual service.

The circuit clerk is paid out of fees of the office.

Coroners are paid out of fees of the office.

Constables are paid out of fees of office.

The county surveyors are paid out of the fees of the office.

Sheriffs are allowed fees for actual work.

The salaries of county officers have been retrenched some during the last few sessions of the state legislature. The present officers' fees and salaries are by no means as great as a few years ago.

During the year 1875, on account of the grasshopper pest, the tax collector withheld his work till the time of collecting was extended; however, a small per cent. was added and collected.

As the panic of 1873 continued, one by one mortgaged farms were sold, and by the middle of the "centennial year" no less than one hundred farms had been wrenched from the owners by the iron grasp of hard times.

The failure of the First National Bank of Warrensburg, Oct. 17, 1878, created no little excitement throughout the county. This bank appeared to be a permanent institution, and many citizens had deposited here their last dollar for safe keeping. When the news reached the depositors' ears the county soon became fired and frantic with indignation. The stockholders of this institution succeeded, by the first of 1881, in paying off all the deposits, very unexpectedly to the people.

It was shortly afterward, in June, 1879, that the Warrensburg Savings Bank closed its doors of business.

The railroad interest of the county has always paid. The following facts for the year 1873, show the business at that time for the Holden station: Stock shipped, 385 cars. The rate of charges for stock to St. Louis, is $43 per car, amounting on the above to $16,555. During the months of October, November and December, 1,966 tickets were sold, of which 749 were for passage over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road; the balance to the Pacific road, making a total amount of sales, $4,087.10. Freights during this year, were as follows to St. Louis: First class, 65 cents per 100 lbs.; second class, 55 cents per 100 lbs.; third class, 45 cents per 100 pounds. Rates to Kansas City, first class, 30 cents per 100 lbs.; second class, 25 cents per 100 lbs.; third class, 20 cents per 100 lbs. The stock shipped over the M. K. T. road, from this point, was 125 cars.

The railroad agent did not furnish us with any statistics of the business of Warrensburg at that time, but it is, no doubt, much greater than that of Holden.

LICENSES,

for the year commencing January 1, 1880, and ending January 1, 1881:

Dram shops	Not any
Auctioneers	$ 49.06
Billiards	233.22
Wine and beer	Not any
Pigeon hole	26.67
Peddlers	67.89
Insurance	00.75
Brokers	150.00
Total amount	$527.59

During the past year the county court refused to issue license to dram-shops, but with the beginning of 1881, the license system was again resumed, and bids fair to run up to $1,000 before the close of the present year. The subject of license and anti license has been discussed considerably in the county, and although the county court refused for the interim of twelve months to grant liquor license, yet the law was evaded and intoxicating liquors were often smuggled and sold in defiance of the law.

The citizens of this county had suffered so much from legalized plunder under the old county system from 1865 to 1872, that they hailed with joy the dawn of the township system, which became a law during the session of the legislature of 1872.

When the new officers were elected of that year, they made it a part of their duty to investigate the proceedings of the old court, and especially all of its financial transactions, in order to verify whether or not the people had been wronged.

In 1873, this county had $304,500 indebtedness; on the eve of the panic it was no easy burden to bear, but with strict economy and vigilant watch-care over the treasury, the county finances have been in good shape, and as the county is just entering a new era of prosperity, she will not forget the trying days that she had in opening up the dens of the financial frauds.

The following is the proper and correct tax levy made for the year 1881:

State revenue, 20 cents on the $100; state interest, 20 cents on the $100; county revenue, 40 cents on the $100; county interest, 25 cents on the $100; school, 38 cents on the $100. Total, $1.43 on the $100.

The local taxes of Warrensburg (railroad), is $1 on the $100; Madison township is $1.50 on the $100 for railroad indebtedness.

Each of the one hundred and twenty-nine school districts made their own levy in excess of four months of school. The levy on all property appears to be growing astonishingly high as the county becomes better settled, notwithstanding the cry of retrenchment and reform.

The above is the levy made by the county before modified by the equalization board.

When the panic broke out in 1873, Warrensburg had three flourishing banks, with capital and available assets of half a million dollars. The Johnson county savings bank, conducted by Geo. W. Colburn, is the only one of these institutions that bore the shock of the panic and is now in existence. The First National bank, with A. W. Ridings, president, and the Warrensburg Saving bank with E. A. Nickerson, president, both went down, but after the panic year. The First Nation bank of Warrensburg failed, October 17, 1878. At first it created considerable anxiety among those interested, but the assets with an assessment of 50 per cent on the stockholders, paid, by the first of the year 1881, all creditors in full, with six per cent on the debts from time of failure, leaving enough assets to pay the stockholders from two-thirds to three-fourths of the assessment they had paid in. This was expected business to many, who perhaps, by this time, are ready to congratulate the honest stockholders and Mr. J. H. Kinsel, receiver.

AN AGGREGATE ABSTRACT

of the taxable property and its valuation, in the county of Johnson, state of Missouri, on first day of August, 1880, as set out in the assessor's book for the year 1881:

REAL ESTATE.	NUMBER OF.	VALUATION.
Acres on the book	521,795	$4,265,669
Town lots on the book	3,468	611,300
Total valuation of real estate		$4,876,969

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	NUMBER OF.	VALUATION.
Horses	11,577	$ 395,533
Mules	3,877	182,816
Asses and Jennets	68	3,010
Neat cattle	32,665	366,093
Sheep	19,167	19,167
Hogs	62,050	96,204
All other live stock	29	31
Moneys, notes, bonds, mortgages, etc		691,861
Corporate companies		3,218
All other personal property		834,565
Total valuation of personal property		$2,592,498

Total real estate	$4,876,969 00
Total personal property	2,592,498 00
Taxable wealth	$7,469,467 00

I, R. B. Harwood, clerk of the county court of Johnson county, state of Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete, and correct abstract of the taxable property in the said county; taken from the assessor's book for 1881.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the county court of Johnson county. Done at office in Warrensburg, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1881.

R. B. HARWOOD, *Clerk County Court.*

The state equalization board raised the above valuation: Land 5 per cent, cattle 10 per cent, and sheep 50 per cent.

It must be remembered that this property is not assessed at one-half of its value. The land, after the board of equalization met, was raised to $8.58 per acre. This is not more than one-half the real value of lands. Good lands sell at present at from $20 to $35 per acre in the county. The personal property is assessed very low, while stock of all kinds bear a good market price.

The taxes for the ensuing year are 5 per cent higher than last year. The present tax rate is 40 cents on the $100 for all county purposes, and 25 cents for county interest. The average school tax is 43 cents on the $100, a trifle higher than last year.

CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE.

Early steps—Small fields. Implements used—First crops—Kinds of soils—The most profitable crops—Size of farms—Prairie and timber lands—Value of land—Present modes of farming—Horticulture—All its branches—Fruits—Nursuries—Wm. Zoll an enterprising nurseryman—Raising Stock—James Simpson a pioneer stock raiser—Cattle—horses—hogs—sheep—Granges—Fairs. The richness of Johnson county.

"Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all."

Agriculture in the restricted meaning is the cultivation of a field, from the latin word *ager* a field, and *cultura*, cultivation, and implies the art of cultivating the ground for the purpose of obtaining vegetable productions. In the most general sense, as we shall use it in this article, it includes the whole business of the farmer, comprehending in addition to the raising of corn, wheat and other crops, the proper management of live stock.

Farming is the most independent of the avocations. The "lords of the soil" hold in their hands the destiny of nations. We are all common sufferers when farming interests suffer; no country may expect to flourish when she neglects her agricultural interests. When the farmer rises above the common daily drudgery, so long practiced by the ignorant tillers of the soil, then there will be intelligent, thinking, paying labor on every farm, which will add much to the farmer's happiness, and grace the proudest and most independent avocation man can follow.

Agriculture is the great interest of our county and state. It is the fundation upon which all other enterprises are dependent. It is the fundamental element that produces the happiness, prosperity and wealth of a country. Upon its success rests the welfare of the nation. Therefore, its great importance to all, whether engaged in holding the plow, or the scales of justice, or any other vocation. Agronomy furnishes the support of all others, and when in a prosperous condition shares its blessings with all of them—the laborer has work, the printer better support, the professionals better patronized, the mechanics more employment, the merchant sells more goods, the manufacturers a better market, railroads more freight, and commerce greater tonnage. In this manner the products of the soil are distributed liberally to others. It is from the rural haunts that the majority of our most able men and women come to the stage of action to perform an important part in the public affairs of our nation. A Webster and a Clay were among farmer's sons. A Martha Washington and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were blessed as farmer's daughters. Let these names with a half a million others stimulate the sons and daughters of the rural districts to go forward and possess the land.

The women of this country have done much to make farm-homes attractive and create a taste for the culture of fruits and flowers and ornamental grounds. The state took steps in the right direction when she opened the doors of her university, agricultural and horticultural schools to sons and daughters alike. The state will more than be paid for this noble work in her future statesmen and citizens.

Johnson county possesses many advantages for the development of her natural resources that her sister counties are without. The abundance of water in nearly every township will always enhance the value of the land. The great number of running brooks and larger streams abundantly supply with water the large herds of stock that graze on their banks and rest under the boughs of the beautiful shade trees that everywhere skirt the margins of the streams. Let the New Englander or the man of the older states leave his narrow acres of sterile soil, diligent toil and close habits, and come to Johnson county, to broader fields and more generous soil. One glance at these beautiful, fertile prairies, and the enjoyment of wholesome air and good society, will convince even the man most wedded to the sterile and unproductive soil of New England. These beautiful, rich, rolling prairies, nature's own pastures, dotted with springs and checkered with perpetual rivulets; their fertile soil a fathom deep, already subsoiled and undermined by nature, can be made, by a small outlay, a perfect garden of Eden, in the bountiful supply of all sorts of fruits, besides the immense yields of corn, wheat, and other cereals.

In the extent of our thesis we give a comprehensive view of agronomy

ERECTED 1838.

STATE CAPITOL, JEFFERSON CITY.

"The most beautiful site occupied by any State Capitol in the Union."—BAYARD TAYLOR.

BELONGS TO THE STATE

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.—1881.

from its early steps to the present time; the implements used then and now; the early crops, with their successive improvements; the kinds of soil in the county, and the most profitable crops raised. Once having lived on the farm and tilled the soil, the writer found but little difficulty in presenting the modes of farming. Horticulture, stock-raising and other information most pertinent to the farmer's interest, was gathered from reliable sources.

When the early settlers landed here they found a vast wilderness of grasses on the prairies, and in the woodland thick clusters of all sorts of vines and underbrush. Annually the mighty flames of fire would sweep over the prairies, leaving behind them a blackened plain; nor did the rushing fires stop with the fertile glades, but often caught from tree top to tree top, wrapping miles of timber land in one vast conflagration. On account of the forest fires, the forest land was closely kept confined near the rivers, creeks, lakes, swamps, and damp soil, where the fire fiend had no sway. When these plains were first set on fire no mortal record can tell.

The implements used by the early tillers of the soil are occasionally found in many parts of this county and state, imbedded in the soil over which trees of many centuries have grown. The only implements left are those of stone. These are supposed to have been fastened to a piece of wood and used as a sort of hoe. The wooden implements of a later day, used among some tribes were forked sticks, sharpened by stone axes. No animals were domesticated and used upon these "patches," as the natives called the fields. The women were the operators, and acted the double part of team and driver. The early agricultural habits of the Indians were superceded by those of the European, so at present, even the most savage tribes are commencing to imitate the system of farming by them.

When the early pioneers came to Johnson county, they settled along the small streams, for the double purpose of building log cabins, making rails, and improving a farm, which seemed (since many of them come from timbered states) the most practical. With them it seemed impossible to think about breaking the turf of the prairie land. A few acres fenced the first year for a corn patch and a few vegetables, with the hunting that was expected to be done, was all that was contemplated. This was enough, since this land must be grubbed, planted and cultivated, and the only implements used were a "bull tongue," colter plow, and a grubbing hoe. The plow was drawn by a pair of oxen, steady, but sure. Each succeeding year more land was opened up, and by the time a farmer owned twenty-five to fifty acres of cultivating land, he had more than he could manage. But few employed help except in making rails. Rail-splitting was an avocation in which large numbers of hardy young men of poor parentage engaged. They were paid on the average, one dollar per

hundred for rails and their board. At this business, some saved money and become free holders. There was no need of fenced pastures. Stock ran loose on the prairies during the farming season, and the plow-animals were looked up every morning from the common pasture of nature, and often the pioneer farmer would commence his day's work wet to the waist from the dewy grass.

The first implements in use here were the bull-tongue, colter plow, wooden mold-board, turning plow, and the single shovel plow. A rudely constructed wooden harrow, and the top of a tree for a brush, were often used to level and pulverize the ground. These, with the aid of the hoe, continued to be the farmers' only reliance for implements for the first few years. A description of these implements will not be amiss. The colter plow, called bull-tongue, on account of its great strength, and the steel share, shaped somewhat like a bull's tongue, seems to have been the outgrowth of the most ancient plows. The share, twelve to twenty inches in length, three to six in width, and about an inch in thickness, tapering to the apex, was adapted to the service of tearing up huge roots, and stirring the ground among stumps. This share was bolted to an upright piece, mortised and braced in a beam. At the end of this beam a strong iron clevis fastened by a pin, where a heavy log chain was attached, passing between the two oxen, the chain was fastened in the ring and staple of the ox-yoke. The handles of the plow were made of tough wood, and fastened to the beam and braced with cross-bars.

The wooden mold-board plow is better imagined than described. The present turning plows are but an improvement of this plow. The steel share was fastened to a mold-board, and as the plowman tilled his little field, one can only imagine the inconvenience, stopping every few minutes, to use the "paddle," which was kept swinging from the plow handle, to clean the dirt from this wooden board that would not "scour." The shovel plow was constructed upon the same plan as the colter, and was used in soil clear of roots and stumps for the purpose of checking the land, and covering the corn, plowing in oats, and wherever light plowing was demanded. The share of this shovel ranged from six to eight inches in breadth, and about the same in length. It was about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, tapering to a point. This plow was usually drawn by one horse or a single ox. The work was slow, and many farmers in order to prevent their teams from nipping too much of the growing grain, kept muzzles made of splints and bark, on the plow-animals.

The first crops were principally corn. Oats, wheat, flax and rye were not extensively cultivated. Clover, timothy, and blue grass were little used by the early farmers. The wild grass was considered sufficiently good for all stock, and hundreds of tons of prairie hay were annually

mown by hand, and stacked for winter use. At an early day spring and fall wheat were equally tried. The smut and the accumulation of chintz bugs on spring wheat rendered it unprofitable as a crop. Fall wheat, although not extensively sown, has generally done well in Johnson county.

With the early farmers, corn was the staple product. It became the staff of life for man and beast, and the failure of a corn crop brought almost a famine. From corn these hardy settlers depended for bread, hominy, hasty pudding, and succotash. It was the principal feed for horses, hogs, cattle and sheep. From the corn-stalks, just as soon as the ears ripened, the early farmer, with his wife and family, stripped the blades from the ear down, and, after they were cured, bound them in bundles, which were statcked for the horses. The tops of the stalks were cut, and bound, and shocked for the cattle. In some localities it became a prevailing custom to cut the corn from the ground, and stack it into shocks, about sixteen hills square. For doing this work, a "corn-cutter" was paid from seven to ten cents per shock.

The soils of this county will be found of interest to the reader. The greater portions of the prairie land of the county have a rich, black alluvial, strong in sediment of lime, very friable, easily handled, and from twenty to fifty inches deep. About four-fifths of the land is natural prairie. The timber soils vary in color, depth, and consistency,those of the bottoms and valleys being dark alluvial deposits of great depth. They are, of course, practically inexhaustible, and, like the black alluvial of the upland prairies, yield enormous crops of corn, wheat, grasses, vegetables, and in fact, produce well everything that grows in this latitude. The more consistent oak and hickory upland soils are generally of a reddish or grayish hue, rich in lime, magnesia, *humus*, and other fine productive elements, and are among the very best corn, wheat, tobacco, and firuit soils in the state. The lighter and thinner red, black, and jack oak soils, which cover only a minimum of the woodlands, are not much value for cultivation, but nearly always yield a good undergrowth of tall succulent wild grasses, and make good summer or winter pasture for goats and sheep. This soil is found in small patches in the following townships: Northern Columbus, eastern Hazel Hill, central Simpson, western Grover, southwestern Washington, central Warrensburg, northern Post Oak, and southern Centreview. Chilhowee and Rose Hill townships are almost clear of this grayish soil. The southwestern part of Chilhowee township is a "perfect beauty" in appearance, besides this rich alluvial soil produces a very luxuriant growth of vegetation.

The subsoils of the prairie, as also the better white oak and hickory lands, are very largely made up of silicious clays and marls, deep and very rich, and wherever thrown up to the influence of the sun and air readily

disintegrate to the softness of ashes, and produce a good growth of vegetation. These lands indeed bear a close resemblance to the renowned *loess* of the bluff formation, and are absolutely imperishable. With such valuable constituents as silicia, lime, and magnesia carbonate, lime phosphate, alumina, and other organic matter a bisis of agricultural wealth is formed for the deep and more thorough cultivators of the soil in the future, in comparison with which the famous artificial fertilizers are hardly worthy of mention. These surface and subsoils give together the widest known range of production in American agronomy.

The people of Johnson county are, no doubt, proud that they can grow to perfection, every product of the soil between the sunny lands of the south and frozen regions of the north.

This county is well adapted to wheat-growing, which is become a favorite and profitable industry. Thousands of bushels of wheat are shipped every year to eastern markets, besides, it has become the "daily bread" of the people. Winter wheat is grown in every part of the county, with more or less success, yielding from twelve to forty bushels per acre. The average yield is about twenty-five bushels per acre. Some years it is in excess of this.

Johnson county is one of the best corn growing counties in central western Missouri. Many of the farms produce from fifty to eighty bushels per acre, in reasonable years. Hundred of beeves fatten here upon Johnson county corn. Thousands of bushels of corn are exported every year.

Many other grains do well here. Oats yield handsomely. Barley does well on the light soil, but is not much cultivated. Millet grows as luxuriant as the wild grasses did during the Indian epoch. It is raised for sheep and horses. The flax crop has generally done well. It is raised altogether for the seed. The price of lin seed has always been equally as profitable as any grain raised on the farm. The Irish potato crop, although not generally so good as in the northern states, nor the bulb so palatable, generally does well. Sweet potatoes, turnips, with the various other field and garden vegetable products, are successfully grown. Broom corn never fails, and its cultivation might be made the source of great revenue to the county. The sorghum interest is just beginning to awaken considerable attention in the county. Several successful enterprises have produced fine syrups and sugar from sorghum cane. In many localities, especially about Warrensburg, the land is adapted to sorghum culture. It has been found that land of a rolling surface and sandy composition never fails to produce a fine crop, generally from seventy to one hundred and twenty-five gallons of syrup per acre.

It is but justice due to say that Johnson county is a first-class fruit

region. The apple orchards are generally young, and have not been thoroughly tested. Thrifty peach orchards are found in all parts of the county, and produce, of reasonable years, an abundant crop. Melons of all varieties have done well, especially on new or fertilized land. The tomato, the most luxuriant and wholesome of all the annual fruits, grows here to perfection. It is said that no fruit has risen higher in the favor of the people of the west than the tomato. Pears, cherries, plums, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and other small fruits reach perfection here, and are successfully grown with half the care bestowed in the older states.

Johnson county once stood among the great grazing counties, but now most of the grazing lands are under fence. When the first settlements were made the wild grasses of this beautiful county numbered more than one hundred varieties, all of which have more or less value for grazing or hay, and most of them are remarkable for their fattening qualities from the beginning of April till late in the fall. But as the country settled up and the narrow fields spread out and encroached upon the prairies, the progress of cultivation advanced, the wild grasses steadily disappearing before the more tenacious domestic grasses.

Blue Grass is making a sure conquest in many districts in this county, and it is only a question of time when it will cover, with its rich, luxuriant carpet of green, the great portion of the land not in actual cultivation. It seems to be indigenous to the soil, and makes splendid pasturage. Mr. Larkin Hocker, Sr., of Grover township, has owned a superb pasturage of about one hundred acres for upwards of twenty years, where his sheep, horses and cows have grazed, and it still continues to wear its coat of velvety green. White clover does well in rainy seasons on light, sandy soil. Red clover is at home in Johnson county soil, where it grows luxuriantly and yields very fine feed, often two crops per year. It is now used as a fertilizer or an invigorator to bring new life into the old soil. A few crops of clover turned under will make the wheat yield fifty per cent greater. Timothy, the old and most reliable grass grown here, always pays the farmer an ample return for his toil. It is the very best grass for horses. Of late a few individuals are paying some attention to grass raising, and no doubt, a few years of experience will tell that this stands among the profitable sources of wealth to the farmer.

A thorough test has shown that it pays better to feed corn to stock than to sell it in the market. Wheat is the most profitable grain raised and sold. Some years potatoes pay well, and, in general, is more profitable than corn raising for the market. The present (August, 1881) average price of corn is twenty-five cents, potatoes fifty cents, wheat eighty cents, and flax seed ninety cents.

We herewith give a few farms as reported for 1880, from this county, January 1, 1881, to the "Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri":

"In Hazel Hill township, a farm of 120 acres in cultivation, produced a crop for 1880, worth $970, and the cost of raising this crop was estimated at $147. In the same township, a farm of 200 acres, of which 127 acres were in cultivation, with an assessed value of $1,600, produced a crop worth $1,280, at a cost of $550. In Washington township, a farm of 500 acres, 300 in cultivation, with an assessed value of $3,990, produced a crop worth $700, at a cost of $292. Another farm in the same township of 400 acres, 300 arable land, assessed at $6,000, giving no estimate of the produce. Madison township, a farm of 214 acres, 65 in cultivation, assessed value, $1,200, value of the crops produced, $900, cost, $750. One in Warrensburg township, reports 470 acres, 160 tillable land, assessed at $4,455."

The size of the farms range from 40 to 600 acres, which would make an average of the extremes of 320 acres; but there are more farms less than larger. About 160 acres is the average acreage of the farms.

The price of good improved land ranges from twenty to forty dollars per acre; inferior land from ten to thirty dollars per acre, according to quality of soil, location and improvements. A few years ago the wood land bore a fair price, ranging from twenty to fifty dollars per acre; now the prairie fields, well improved, can possibly bear the same price. From 1865 to the panic of 1873, lands rapidly advanced in value; then they began to decline till 1878, since which time the price has steadily advanced.

Modern farming is a pleasant and delightful profession in contrast with the days that the old settlers began to till the little farms of Johnson county nearly a half a century ago. Many are the new inventions of farming machinery since that time. Even the "marker" was a step ahead of "laying off" one furrow at a time. Step by step gradual progress has filled the demand of the age. As the farming facilities have become much greater, more acres have been added to the area of arable land, and although many farms of the county are too large, yet full fifty per cent more land is cultivated since the introduction of modern agricultural implements. Prior to the war, but few farmers kept hired hands, while now if a farmer does not have a hired man, it is an exception to the rule. Wages, with board, range from $10 to $20, and in a few instances, as high as $25 per month. Without board, wages range from $15 to $30; but as a rule, few hands are employed on the farms in this manner.

Honest, skilled farm hands are always in demand and get good wages. The better they are educated in economy and cultivated mind, so much the better it is for the farmer. A rude, ignorant, profane, and wasteful hand is worse than no hand. The intelligent farmer who expects to keep

his family in the path of moral rectitude, will shun the society of the profane hand and keep him from his premises as he would the most deadly serpents that infest the woods and cliffs, for he well knows the latter to be harmless when compared to the former.

Machinery of all kinds are now in use on the farm. It remains with the farmer, and not the historian, to decide the advantages of modern modes of farming. All kinds of steam and horse-power threshers, reapers, mowers, corn-crushers, stalk-cutters, self-binders, seed-drills, gang-plows, sulky-rakes, patent harrows and cultivators, rollers, corn-droppers, clover-hullers, and riding-plows, are used extensively in this county. Urie & Co., of Warrensburg, manufacture the following agricultural implements and appliances: Field rollers, stalk-cutters, harrows, cultivators, and the Turban windmill.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticultura is a latin word which means garden culture. *Hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture. The subject virtually includes the cultivation of every thing that is hortensial.

The early settlers paid but little attention to this branch of agronomy. A few old apple orchards in the county tell the tale. Many of the trees are seedlings, nevertheless, some produce rich juicy apples, equally as palatable as grafted fruit. As late as 1840, Samuel Workman, who now resides in Washington township had his young orchards destroyed by the deer. They damaged crops, and especially young fruit trees. This may account, in some instances, for the absence of old orchards. Subsequently the rabbits destroyed many young orchards. At present almost every part of the county can boast of good orchards. Mr. Jno. L. Jones, of Kingsville township has the largest orchard of the county. It consists of about 175 acres. So far his fruit yield has been moderate. The wild goose plum does well. Pears do well on this land. Mr. Pfautz, of Jackson township, has one of the handsomest and best selection of fruits of the county. His farm has every variety of soil adapted to agronomy. His excellent vineyard yields well, and he manufactures some wine. Fine peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, and wild goose plums yield admirably. To say nothing of his fine pastures and rich black alluvial farming land, Mr. Pfautz has, indeed, a good fortune in his carefully cultivated fruit garden. In Grover township, Dr. B. F. Dunkley and James K. Tyler, cultivate good vineyards; the former manufactures some wine. Almost every family cultivate a small orchard and vineyard. In Jefferson township, Isaac and John Sanborne have paid considerable attention to fruit culture. Col. B. F. Williamson, Chas. P. Phillips, J. M. Wall, Mr. Muir, and others have profitable orchards.

In Warrensburg township there are several splendid vineyards, yielding

unfailing and generous crops of the finest grapes, the size, color and flavor of this delicious fruit being equal to the product of the famous vine growing regions of the continent. W. H. Hatton, S. P. Sparks, N. Land and others have small orchards and vineyards for home use.

Mr. George Reiter, who is one among the most thrifty and enterprising horticultors of the county, came from saxony, Germany, and has resided in Warrensburg for more than a score of years. He gives the following in regard to grape culture:

Concord is a staple grape. Subject to a little rot. Catawba does well. Observe no rot in them. The Gaty is a white grape, and makes a fine wine. It is a little tender for winter, and may be laid down. Triumph is my favorite grape. It wants protection in the winter. Herbemouth is a fine vine, but also needs protection. Elvira is a white grape, and makes a fine wine; a fast grower; have observed seven bunches on one shoot. Isabella is worthless. Clinton requires too much work, and is not profitable. Taylor Bullet makes a fine vine but never sells well. Virginia Seedling is very productive, and makes a good wine for medical purposes. The juice is an astringent, and excellent for chronic diarrhoea. It is a hardy vine and stands the winter well. Massasoit is a very fine grape, but don't set fruit well."

This gentleman has about four acres in vineyard, besides cultivating a beautiful little orchard. He considers the dew formation on the grapes coming in contact with the sun, the cause of the rot. He has observed that the grapes on the opposite side from the sun never rotted much. During last year he manufactured upwards of 3,500 gallons of wine for himself and others.

We gather the following particulars from Wm. Zoll, one of the most particular horticulturists in Johnson county:

"Before 1861, there was no nursery in the county. Prior to that date, budded or grafted fruit trees were brought from eastern nurseries. Tree peddlers or agents get a vast amount of money from the people. Some good varieties were thus introduced. As it became known that this soil and climate were well adapted to fruit growing, the people were the more anxious to test the practicableness by planting small orchards. But the lack for home nurseries was, for a long time, the great drawback."

"In 1861 Jacobs & Kelly, at Holden, had a very good nursery, in which could be found a great variety of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, appricots, nectarines, quinces, blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes. But, unfortunately for the proprietors, the cloud of war grew and thickened faster than the trees in the nursery. The grafting knife had to be hid, the pruning shears put away, and for a time horticulture was not exactly the theme discussed—it was bullet culture.

Jacobs died about that time. The surviving partner managed to cultivate and dispose of a large number of fruit trees, so that perhaps as many as 100,000 trees from that nursery are now bearing in the county.

"The next nursery in the county was the Warrensburg nursery, opened in 1867 by Messrs. Wm. Zoll and Edward Kelly. About 105,000 apple grafts were put out the first season, embracing over 100 different varieties, and 21 varieties of pear trees, and a good variety of peach, cherry and other small fruits. From this nursery, during the fourteen years of its existence, several hundred thousand trees have been sold and distributed over this county. The varieties of apples are embraced in the following partial list:

White belleflower, rambo, lady-finger, summer queen, McDowell's fall, sweet romanite, Pennsylvania, seek-no-farther, yellow vandivere, wine sap, red robinson, Newton pippin, Harrison's cider, early sweet, Hall's crab, yellow belleflower, green fall, sweet bough, summer pearmain, wine apple, graham, fall red, golden russet, limber twig, Missouri orange, golden pippin, Missouri pippin, New York pippin, cannon pearmain, none such, Roxbury russet, huntsman's favorite, Janeton, Ben Davis, northern spy, dominie, Newton Spitzenberg, pound pippin, priestly, early harvest, black gilliflower, cathead, large romanite, fallawater, horse apple, red Margaret, Jefferson, Illinois red, maiden blush, Burkingham, nonpareil, long green, *sine qua non*, red June, Westfield, Rome beauty, Rhode Island greening, Tomkins county king, Wagoner, Roman stem, Danvers winter sweet, Dutch mignonne, Fameuse, Talman's sweet, red Siberian crab, willow twig, Pryor's red, Baldwin, McAfee's none-such, Peck's pleasant, Smith's cider, white winter pearmain, fall pippin, Porter, summer belleflower, early strawberry, sweet June, red Astracan, Carolina red June, Benori, Paradise, small Romanite, golden gate, golden sweeting, court house, Kesurick codling, Jersey sweet, Fulton Dwyer, Grimes' golden pippin, Easop's Spitzenberger, white pippin, Flora belleflower, Perry russet, and Jonathan, which have been sold by Zoll and Kelly. The above list of fruit does well in this county. The trees embrace a regular succession of fruit ripening from July to November, and keeping the whole year. The list of pears budded and propagated by Zoll and Kelly is as follows: St. Germain, swan's orange, Vicar of Wakefield, Hawell, Flemish beauty, Onondago, Ananis De Ete, Lawrence, Easter Buerie, White Doyenne, Louis Bon Dejirsey, Tyson, Rostiozer, Glout moreen, winter nellis, buffoon, Des Normes, Doyenne Deete, Duchess de Angouleme, Seckel, Osband's summer, bell lucrative, and Bartlett.

"The following is the list of peaches: Heath cling, stump the world, yellow rare ripe, knock free, George IV., Hale's early, Morris white, Troth's early, druid hill, Crawford's early, white October, large early York, Alexander, Beatrice, Louisa, and Amsden.

"Of the smaller fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and grapes, very many different varieties have been grown and have given very general satisfaction. The grapes grown most extensively are the Concord, Norman and Virginia, but many other varieties have proven to grow and bear profitably.

"There are now in this county several other nurseries. Holden nursery, J. F. Liddle, proprietor, is next in age to the Warrensburg nursery, and has kept up a good reputation. The proprietor, a good horticulturist, has furnished the county with good trees of the best varieties. Fruits, large and small, of all kinds, are kept on hand, including evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubbery, making one of the best nurseries in the county.

"Kelly Bros., about one mile east of Warrensburg, planted a good nursery in 1875, and handled a considerable amount of stock. One of the brothers died in 1880; the survivor, Edward Kelly, continues the business and is regarded as one of the best horticulturists and landscape gardeners in the county.

"W. H. Hatton, residing two miles south of Warrensburg, on the Clinton road, has been in the nursery business for several years.

"Mr. Mohler, who resides about ten miles south in Post Oak township, handles nursery stock. Although the county is well supplied with good nurseries that have sold considerable stock in the county, by far the larger quantity, or number of fruit trees, have been sold by agents or tree peddlers.

"From these facts we may conclude that horticulture in Johnson county has been greatly increased and improved. The climate and soil being so favorable to the growth of the best of fruits and such never failing and abundant quantities, that all lovers of fruit (and who is not), who have any land on which to plant a tree or vine, are sure to do so, knowing these facts. A total failure of apples has not been known in the county. Last year, 1880, tens of thousands of bushels were ready for market. There are several orchards of considerable size in the county; one near Kingsville, belonging to A. G. French, contains about two hundred acres. It is believed by many well informed fruit men that this county is precisely in the geographical position best suited for fruit and grape culture, and that the soil contains in boundless quantities every ingredient necessary for the perfect and vigorous growth of fruits and berries. Facts and figures prove conclusively that the faith of such fruit men is well founded.

"Although no horticultural society has ever been formed, yet it is doubtful whether there is another county in the state containing as many intelligent, well informed horticulturists as Johnson county. A good horticultural society should be organized. The county needs it; needs a society where practical men can meet, exchange opinions and advance ideas best

calculated to aid as well as promote and protect the fruit-growers against swindlers who sell worthless trees. Many of the best fruit-growers avail themselves of the next best chance of improvement by subscribing for good horticultural papers and reading the best books on fruit-growing.

"Horticulture in its varied departments, can and does find a congenial home in this delightful climate, where nothing appears lacking but the effort of man easily put forth to surround himself and his home with such delightful luxuries as to cause him with grateful emotions to exclaim, 'Oh Lord, thou hast indeed cast our lot in a pleasant place!'"

Live stock of all kinds does well in Johnson county. The raising of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, is an important and profitable business, made so by a combination of circumstances rarely met with—plenty of good water, rich and succulent grass, that comes early and does not dry up and spoil until very late in the winter, sometimes furnishing sustenance enough to keep stock alive all winter. Some of the early settlers never thought of feeding the stock they did not work, any time of the year. The feeding season is short, often lasting from two to three months. Abundance of mast for hogs, rolling, grassy knolls for sheep, and a healthy atmosphere for all. Dairying has proved very successful, and is rapidly increasing in importance, and, at no distant day, this will be one of the best stock counties of the state. As sheep are easily raised, wool has become, of late years, an important and lucrative product. Several wool-buyers are stationed on the line of the railroad, and an excellent woolen mill in Warrensburg, owned by E. L. De Garmo, does a thrifty business, and manufactures some excellent goods.

Prior to the war, James Simpson, a noted pioneer bachelor, and a liberal and public-spirited man, as that class usually are, was among the first of the county to import blooded cattle and horses into the county. Others over the county followed. The fine wild and tame grasses, so nutricious, are suitable for grazing. Here corn has always been cheap. Thousands of bushels of that imperial cereal can be usually grown at a cost of ten to fifteen cents per bushel. Generally, cattle graze on the prairies about ten months in the year. With little culture and energy the growth of blue-grass of the grazing pastures might easily be made perennial. The abundance and cheapness of the grasses; the profusion of pure, living water; the admirable winter shelter afforded by the wooded ravines and valleys, constantly contribute to the general good health of all classes of domestic animals.

The county exports thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep annually. Many fine horses and mules have been reared for eastern markets. Many fine stock breeders are becoming rich, besides conferring a blessing, by introducing a high grade of animals into the county. The average breed-

ing of all classes of stock is equal to that of most of the eastern states, and superior to some of them. H. H. Russell deserves considerable praise for the deep interest he has taken in breeding pure blooded Poland-China pigs. Fine stock breeding has been carried on here for nearly half a century by Kentuckians, who grew up in the business from childhood, and at present every line of animals is permeated more or less with the best blood of the country. Cattle and swine feeding has been very profitable for several years past. Alexander Greer engaged early in this business, and would drive his herds of cattle to St. Louis, long before any railroad facilities. High grade steers are raised here on the nutritious wild and domestic grasses, and feed on cheaply-grown corn, anywhere between the ages of one and three years, their selling weight running from 1,100 to 1,700 pounds, and are followed by pigs that fatten on the litter and dropping of the yard, and are sold at 200 and 300 pounds gross, in all seasons of the year.

Sheep raising is one of the most pleasant and profitable pursuits in the county. The county has only one drawback—the great number of dogs have made it unsafe for sheep to run at large. The dog-raising in the county is far in excess of the number of sheep raised. When the hundreds of dogs are killed off, then, and not till then, may sheep run at large. It may be safely said that there is but one sure recipe for curing a dog of sheep-killing. It is the following: "Catch the dog and quietly test his mutton-eating propensities, and, if found to be a sheep-destroyer, arrange a suitable block, and with a sharp ax cut his tail off close behind his ears, and we guarantee that dog will not bother sheep any more."

In many parts of Grover, Simpson and Hazel Hill townships are large areas of land suitable to sheep ranches. Much of this good sheep land can be purchased at a trifling cost, and with a little improvement it would be ready for use.

In Jefferson township the farmers are learning to farm and raise stock with but little trouble. The reason appears to be on account of their successful grange and farmers' conventions, where they interchange ideas on the subject. J. M. Wall, E. C. Arnold, David T. Stiles, Chas. P. Phillips, Isaac and John Sanburn are enterprising farmers, and pay some attention to Durham cattle, Cottswold sheep and fruit growing. Such men deserve a brief mention for their public-spirited enterprise in developing and improving the condition of the county. In Simpson township R. H. Wood and Robert Greer are among the prominent farmers and stock raisers. Before the war Charles P. Collins was noted far and near for his fine horses. In Kingsville township Hon. R. T. Fryer is the most noted and successful breeder of short horn cattle.

In the rapid growth of the county its agricultural resources kept pace

with the times, and at times the desire for farmers' clubs and agricultural meetings appeared to be in demand.

Granges.—In May 1873, the state grange was organized at Knob Noster, and so deep was the farmer interested in this movement, that almost every county of the state was represented. Col. A. M. Coffey, an educated gentleman, residing at Knob Noster, was elected the first state secretary, and re-elected at each biennial election. He is a man well qualified to serve with profit and honor in a higher office. His salary is about $600 per annum.

At one time almost every school district contained a grange. The name was not common until the organization of the secret society. Grange means a barn or a farm in the common acceptation, but here it is restricted to a secret society of only farmers. The following is the list of the evergreen granges of the county, with their officers:

High Point Grange, No. 159; Jas. M. Wall, master, and John M. Hall, secretary. Bear Creek Grange, No. 160; Wm. Sutton, master and Henry J. Adams, secretary. Elm Spring Grange, No. 1020, Butler Newman, master, and J. H. Burk, secretary, Jackson Grange, No. 822; John F. Porter, master, and A. S. Campbell, secretary. Eureka Grange, A. J. Bush master, and Calvin A. Mark, secretary. Knob Noster, Grange, No. 18; P. B. Shaffer, master, and Henry B. Coffey, secretary.

The grange movement has done something for the farmers. This institution, although full of defects, has played an important part in the general welfare of the state, and the good it has wrought on the public mind has been manifest. In 1875, during the grasshopper plague, when hundreds of families were too poor to procure bread, the hand of the granger suppled their wants, and upwards of $1,000 was distributed through Col. A. M. Coffey, secretary of the state grange, for the grasshopper sufferers.

The *Missouri Farmer*, edited by J. R. Cordell, flourished in this county and was published at Knob Noster, in 1873; within two years it was moved to Boonville, and thence to St. Louis and consolidated with the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture.*

Prior to the war a county fair was organized and was well kept up, and did much good in exhibiting and comparing stock, articles and whatever the people chose to bring on the grounds. In 1867 the agricultural fair interest was resuscitated and did start off with considerable interest, until the people concluded that some of their officers had embezzled the funds. The old fair ground occupied several acres, a few hundred yards south of the normal school campus. The organization went down while Dr. G. R. Hunt was president. Since then no permanent agricultural organization or fair has been entertained or exhibited in the county. It is a want greatly felt.

The true happiness of the past appears to be found among those who are content. Who is more content than the farmer? To be the possessor of forty or fifty acres of land, and a neat little cottage home, is approximating to happiness. We must all work in the work. "An idle brain is the devil's work-shop," was well said, and is pertinent to all ages and classes of people. True happiness is often represented as a coy maiden, like Atlanta, fleet of foot; in order to possess her we must persue her. In a certain sense, there are many ways that lead us to the bowers of happiness. Sweet and untiring happiness dwells in the palaces of the rich sometimes, in the rural homes of men in the common walks of life more frequently; yea, even in the rude log hut of the pioneer. The mind should not be overtaxed. Here, in Johnson county, with its rich and inexhaustible alluvial deposits in soil; its never failing wells and springs of cool, refreshing waters, interspersed now and then with streams furnishing an abundant supply of water for stock; and each year adding to man's comfort in the developing resources of this garden spot of Missouri; the farmer can enjoy infinitely great benefits and lasting happiness.

"How blest the farmer's simple life!
How pure the joy it yields!
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
Free, 'mid the scented fields."

E. W. Everett.

CHAPTER X.—RAILROADS.

Introduction—Missouri Pacific Railroad—Difficulty About Location—Orders of the County Court—Leading Men Engaged in it—Holden Branch—Order of County Court—Project for the Warrensburg and Marshall Railroad—Cost to the County—Bonds on this Railroad—Decision of the Courts—Highways—Early Roads—Orders of the Courts—Names of Principal Roads—General System of Working Roads—Ferry on Blackwater.

In this age of great, unprecedented progress and advancement in all that pertains to the elevation and enlightenment of mankind, nothing in all the domains of science and art has been more effective in bringing about these results than the invention of railroads. The imagination of man, stimulated by the most gorgeous scenes of beauty and grandeur, could never have conceived the marvelous and unparalleled changes that have been wrought in this country, and in all the world, within the last half century, by the introduction of railroads. Men, living in the present generation, can distinctly remember when the iron-horse breathed out his nostrils the first, dark, waiving, columns of smoke that hailed his appearance in the world, and made steam locomotion possible. Nothing in all the realms of truth or fiction has ever before surpassed the rapid strides the world has made, in every department of literature, in every field of art,

and in all the ramifications of science, since the year 1830, when steam locomotion, for the first time in the history of the world, was made a veritable fact. It need not be claimed that this degree of advancement is due alone to the great advantages brought on by railroads, but it may be shown that they have contributed to these results more than any other factor; nay, perhaps, more than all the other factors that make up the civilization, refinement, and prosperity of the present day. All the world have become neighbors. The wealthy merchant in New York can spend his summer vacations with his relatives or friends on the distant shores of the Pacific, surrounded by all the beauties and delicacies of a tropical clime. The northern citizen may spend the day with his southern neighbor, and return to his home in the same length of time. All civilized nations are brought into close connection with one another in the various relations of business and pleasure.

Time is almost annihilated, and space made as naught by the grand and mighty railroad and her attendant luminary, or satellite, the telegraph.

By these rapid means of inter-communication and exchange of products, all the learning, discoveries and inventions of the world are brought together, as one vast motive power to lift up the world and make it what it is. It is thus by the united effort of mankind, brought on by our grand systems of railroads and telegraphs, that such an impetus has been given to every department of human activity, destined, perhaps, to continue to elevate and ennoble the human race for coming ages, until they shall have risen to a height so grand, so lofty, and so transcendant in all its aspects, as would cast in the dark shades of barbarism, the boasted civilization of to-day.

The Pacific railroad was the first important railroad projected in the county. The question of its location began to agitate the people as early as 1850. There was a fierce struggle, involving much animosity and bitterness, carried on in the state legislature, as to whether the road should be located on its present route, called the inland route, or along the river counties.

The man who contributed more than any other to bring this road through the county, was Col. B. W. Grover. And as the history of the early struggles in regard to this location is given in a speech made by Col. Grover, we give it in full with the attendant circumstances.

Among the many tokens of high regard paid Col. B. W. Grover, was the presentation of a fine silver pitcher in the court house, February, 1866, by a committee, selected by the citizens, and consisting of W. H. Anderson, W. S. Hume, W. C. Mitchell, and John L. Rogers. The chairman, W. H. Anderson, presented the "beautiful and elegant gift," and made the following short, but pithy speech:

Mr. Grover:—In the name, and in the behalf of the friends of internal improvement of this county, we present you this pitcher, as we know of no better way to express our feelings towards you, in this presentation, than to read the sentiment that we have engraved thereon, as follows: "Presented to Hon. B. W. Grover, by his fellow citizens, of Johnson county, as a testimony of their affection for him as a man, and particularly as an evidence of their appreciation of the services zealously and judiciously rendered by him in the state senate and elsewhere, in maintaining and advancing the interests of our county, and inducing a healthy internal improvement system for the state at large, A. D. 1856." This, sir, in part, expresses the sentiment of those whom we represent in this matter, and although our county and this senatorial district, as well as the state at large, are at the present time deprived of your valuable services, in the state senate, we are glad to know that it is not the will of the people of your county, and we believe may add of this senatorial district, that it should be so. Allow us to add, sir, and we do it without the design to refer to politics or to flatter you, that we believe that could your name have been brought before the people of this senatorial district, in a proper manner, for the last August election, that you, sir, was the choice of the people of this district, for the state senate.

Receive this token, of our regard, sir, and place it in your family, and when you have passed away, and the iron horse snorts through our town, bearing off the produce of our rich soil, and bringing in return therefor, all the comforts and luxuries of life; when our country and our posterity are prosperous and happy, then your children with pride, may point to that pitcher, as an evidence that their father acted an important part in bringing about these results.

From the same pitcher, wine was poured at the laying of the corner stone of the normal school building, at Warrensburg, 1871.

From this we may see that it was largely by the vigorous efforts of two of Johnson county's men, Col. B. W. Grover in the state senate, and Major N. B. Holden in the lower house, that this railroad received its present location. Among the gentlemen of Warrensburg, whose labors in this enterprise must not pass by unnoticed, are Col. James McCown, Henry Coleman, Charles O. Silliman and W. H. Anderson. The latter of these gentlemen was mainly instrumental in getting Col. Grover elected as a director in the new railroad; besides, he did many other things in behalf of his county to bring the road here, going to St. Louis several times in the interest of "the inland route." It may be important and interesting to the reader to see the different orders of the county court on this subject, especially as they contain the conditions of the grant and many other important circumstances.

Johnson county court, June—adjourned term, A. D., 1851, 2d day, (17).

Ordered, That a poll be opened at the next August election, at the different precincts in the county of Johnson, to ascertain the wishes of the voters of said county in regard to the county subscribing fifty thousand dollars stock in the Pacific Railroad bonds, for said amount, to be issued by the county, bearing six per cent interest from date, to be received by the company at par, and to be redeemable, one-third in ten years, one-third in fifteen years, and one third in twenty years, and the sum subscribed to be expended within the limits of said county, on the line of said road, to aid in its construction.

WILLIAM TRAPP,
President of Johnson County Court.

This is the order as filed in the clerk's office, but as we are informed by some of the leading men of those times, the citizens of the county were influenced to believe that a subscription of one hundred thousand would be more effective in bringing the road to this county, and hence they subscribed that amount instead of the sum ordered by the court. This one hundred thousand dollars completed the one million to be subscribed by those counties of the state through which the road was to run.

This road has a branch running out two miles north of Warrensburg to the great sandstone quarries, and does all their immense shipping with remarkable facility, the track being so built that the cars may be run under the rock as held up by the machinery they have at work there. This subject will again be treated under the head of "Rock Quarries."

The only other road in the county is the St. Louis and Sante Fe road, running from Holden, where it makes connection with the Missouri Pacific, southwest through part of Madison, Kingsville, and Rose Hill townships, and passing through Harrisonville, Cass county, and on to Paola, Kansas. This road was built in 1870, and the following is the order of the court relative thereto:

Johnson county court, May term, 5th day—May 14th, A. D., 1869.

Now at this day comes J. C. Richards and presents to the court here a petition with thirty signers, tax-payers of Madison township, asking the county court to order an election to be held in the municipal township of Madison, to obtain the voice of the people in regard to said township subscribing sixty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that an election be held in said township on the 8th day of June, 1869, to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters of said township upon said proposition, and that the ballot used at said election have the words for the subscription, "yes," or for the subscription, "no," either written or printed upon them.

G. Will Houts,
President County Court.

There was a project as early as 1870 to build a railroad from Warrensburg to Marshall, Saline county, and the county voted one hundred thousand dollars to be expended on the road.

Before the entire subscription required for building the road was raised, the money voted by the county was used in working on the road. This road was graded from Warrensburg northeast to the distance of 13 miles, when it was found that the rest of the money necessary for the completion of the road could not be raised, and hence the project had to be abandoned. The county lost her hundred thousand dollars, but many persons have refused to pay interest on these bonds. The question was brought before the courts and decided against the bondholders in the state courts, but the supreme court reversed the decision, and it is thought that all the bonds will have to be paid. There were also forty thousand dollars private subscription raised in the county, which was all lost. There is no doubt

but that in a few years other railroads will be built in the county, and Warrensburg may become a railroad center.

Highways.—Long before the county was settled with many inhabitants, there was a passway through here going west, but there was little need of the county court making any public roads, as the entire country was open. But when the people began to improve their farms, it became necessary to establish, by law, certain roads needed for public transportation, since otherwise they would be changed from time to time, as the land was taken up by the settlers.

As early as 1836 we had three roads laid out in the county running from Warrensburg. One running north from Main street, in Old Town, and crossing the Blackwater at Grindstone ford, went thence to Lexington.

At the May term of court, 1837, a road was laid out from the farm of James Green, near the line of Lafayette, and passing by Warrensburg extended to Clinton, the county seat of Henry.

In February, 1837, we have the order of the county court to lay out a road from Warrensburg, running by way of J. A. Gallaher's mill, and on to the county line between Johnson and Saline, and thence to Jonesborough.

These were the principal roads in the county at that time, and were called the Lexington road, the Independence road, the Georgetown road, and so on, according to the leading city on their route.

In the early days the roads, of course, did not need so much work as at present, but the neighbors had to get together and work the roads whenever necessary.

The road system in this county is about like that of all other counties, and is very simple. The county contains 90 road districts of irregular size, and distributed among the townships as follows: Jackson 6, Columbus 5, Hazel Hill 6, Simpson 5, Grover 6, Kingsville 4, Madison 7, Centerview 6, Warrensburg 7, Washington 9, Rose Hill 8, Chilhowee 9, Post Oak 6, Jefferson 5, and one district, taking in portions of Warrensburg, Centerview and Chilhowee townships. These road districts are laid out by the court of the county to suit the convenience of the people, without reference to any general principle. Road overseers are elected once a year by the people of the district in which they reside. A road overseer gets no fixed salary for his term of office, but he is paid $1.50 per day for each day he has hands at work on the road. All able-bodied citizens of the county, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years are expected to pay a poll tax of, generally, about $3.00, and this sum they generally pay by working the roads at the rate of $1.00 per day. It has been the custom of farmers for many years to pay their poll tax in this

way, though when the overseer neglects his duty, the sum often goes unpaid.

Road overseers are often guilty of much negligence and sometimes of partiality. In some communities the roads are neglected till it is extremely dangerous to travel over them.

On the Georgetown and Lexington road, near the present site of Dunksburg, formerly there was a ferry across Blackwater, and the following will show the schedule of rates:

Ordered by the county court, May 25, 1868, That Noah Bides have ferry license granted to him, to run a ferry across Blackwater, on the Georgetown and Lexington road, to be dated to cover the time from April 10, 1867, to April 10, 1869, he to give bond with approved security, at the following rates: state tax, two dollars; county tax, two dollars. The price of ferryage to be as follows: for man and horse, twenty-five cents, (25 cents); for two horses and wagon, fifty cents, (50 cents); four horses and wagon, seventy-five cents, (75 cents); for horse and buggy, thirty-five cents, (35 cents); for one footman, ten cents, (10 cents); and for loose stock, per head, five cents, (5 cents) each.

The subject of bridges will be more particularly mentioned in the history of the township.

CHAPTER XI.—EDUCATIONAL.

Introductory—Early Education—First Systems—Log Houses—Branches Taught—Teachers' Salaries—Z. T. Davis Elected School Commissioner in 1860—School Suspended During War—Teachers' Institutes—First Teachers' Report of County Schools in 1867—Text Books—Old Teachers—Colored Children—Superintendents and Commissioners—Etc., Etc.

The people of the county should feel proud of their progress in education and its advantages since the time when the schools were taught in log cabins until the present day of handsome school buildings and school appliances. The history of education here is only a miniature production of what has actually occurred everywhere among civilized nations. The educational advances of this county have kept pace with the times. There is nothing more remarkable in our time than the improved methods of teaching. These new modes of mental culture have placed within the reach of the teacher new material to aid him in securing better results. Prominent among the changes which this new theory of education has wrought is the recognition of philosophical facts in the training of children, the importance of due attention to the hygiene of school-room life and study, and the place of new studies of practical bearing in life, in the course of study in the common schools. Farther, that the child should be trained in the line of his own mental activities, cultivating the good, and

restraining the evil propensities. The time was, not far back, when only a limited knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic were the only studies of the common schools. In those days to write a fair hand, spell orally all the words in the speller, and solve mathematic puzzles was the highest aim of the youth in the country school. We are now moving in a better educational sphere. The change came gradully. It was a long struggle of ignorance against education, in which the latter is to be crowned the victor. But few teachers now cling to the old-fangled theories, many of which originated in the New England states. Prejudices often die with the generations in which they were born. This has been a struggle for a practical result. However, this struggle comes to us laden with the accumulated facts of ages, although heavy with years, yet beneficent in influence. This was a struggle in which opinions covered with honors have been marched off the stage of human action and supplanted by facts and principles, which it has cost years of toil to discover, and more years to establish. To the close student and observer this theory is only new in its application in the schools. It is the normal or natural method. The ancients taught by objects when none but the few wealthy could afford books. At first the teacher taught his class orally. In course of time books were printed, and brought within the reach of all, so that now we can converse with the good of past ages, although they are now in the grave. Now it is required that every teacher be so well trained in his profession that he is independent of text books. To meet this demand normal schools have been established, and the Teachers' Institute is also the outgrowth of this demand for better qualified teachers. Now true education is found to be the drawing out and developing of that which the child already possesses, instead of the old cramming process of our father's day. The teacher has complete living in view as the end to be attained in this life and eternity in the unseen world. In a county there is probably no question which so directly interests the people as that of teachers—of teachers of known and tried ability. In the early settlement of the county almost anyone could teach. That time, with the years in which it existed, has rolled away. The claims of to-day can no longer be met by appliances of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the onward movements of society, or it will fall in the rear of civilization and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of to-day is to obtain useful knowledge—to secure the practical before the ornamental part of education, and in obtaining this in the shortest possible time. An intellectual life of the highest culture is what is called for in a free country like ours. An intelligent man is better qualified for any of the duties of

life than an uneducated person. In truth, a free nation's safety is wrapped in the intelligence of its people. Only an educated people can long sustain a free republic; therefore it is the duty of the state to educate, that her free institutions may stand through all ages as sacred and endeared institutions of the people. As education made strides westward, the wild man, the savage ruffian, with their common weapons, the scalping-knife of the Indian, and the bowie-knife and pistol of the ruffians gave way to the peaceful influence of culture and refinement.

Education sweetens and hedges in the family circle; it drives frivolity and gossip from a community, and binds a nation of 50,000,000 of people together for advancement that she may shine in the near future, the brightest star in the constellation of governments. The field of improvement is yet boundless, and the work of education must still go on and make perhaps greater changes than those from the time when,

> "The sacred seer with scientific truth,
> In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth,
> With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass
> From life to life, a transmigrating mass,"

to that of to-day, when men's thoughts are directed to the investigation of what they see around them.

The early education in Johnson county was very limited indeed. At first a few small private schools were started in the settlements by subscription, which finally as the demand for education, grew into the present public free schools. Some of these early schools were opened with the advent of the settlements. The teacher lived upon a meager salary and was content with any sort of building. An old log cabin would answer the purpose of school room, and very often this was a dirt or puncheon floor, and without windows, except the chink holes. In such rude structures many of the parents and grand parents of the present generation took their first lessons of school life.

At the regular election in August 1860, Z. T. Davis, democrat, and J. M. Shepherd, unionist, were the competing candidates for county school commissioner. Davis received 1172 votes and was elected, and was the only legal commissioner until 1866.

During the five years of civil strife the public schools, like every other public enterprise, were suspended, and only now and then a female taught the little ones in some private school. The war was a stunning blow to the educational interests in the county of Johnson, and although repeated efforts are made, yet the schools are not now in as flourishing condition as when the commissioner was empowered to closely look after the interests of the schools.

From 1866 to 1874, the efficient work of the county superintendents did much to arouse a deep interest in the cause of education. It was just

what the times demanded. Hundreds yearly came to the county from states with different school codes, who felt embarrassed without a leading spirit in education. Schools in the county have not done so well in proportion, as when under a superintendency. It is now recognized that a system of public schools needs some responsible head to direct its course. This is found in the highest school office in the county, the superintendent of public schools. The very nature of his task and the duties of his office, imply that he is a man of large experience in the school room. It is an office indispensable to the working of the public school system. To insure efficiency in the office, men of sterling worth tried in school methods and able to direct, should be elected, and the choice ought to be unanimous, and made with a view to the highest good of the patrons of the schools, and future welfare of the children. Questions of a political or a religious nature should be banished. The candidate should be a scholar, and a christian of the highest type, and no voter who loves the school interest and children of the county should support him for his political principles.

We have but few professional teachers. Many teach, as a stepping-stone to some other avocation. Good teachers' institutes are needed in the county, but it has appeared that the county wants more good, live, whole-souled workers in the cause of education, to conduct the institute work. Teachers are needed, and there is ever a place for those who are competent to teach with honor and usefulness. Away with pretenders, with those who are not alive to the grand opportunities of the school room, and do not love their profession.

The first teachers' institute was organized here Thursday, February 28, 1867. Each session consisted of five days' institute work.

The third session was held, in Warrensburg, on the 20th of October, 1868; A. L. Pierce, president. The following is a list of the teachers in attendance: M. H. Smith, James H. Reed, W. G. McMahan, J. W. McGivens, W. C. Granger, V. C. Randolph, M. M. Dass, T. C. Connor, M. Bigley, J. Gilfillan, A. W. McCoy, G. W. Swan, H. C. Russell, H. C. Younglove, J. E. Pollock, J. F. Conner, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. M. J. Byers, Mrs. Annie Welsh, Misses M. J. Ridley, Annie G. Grover, Sue Ogle, Ellen Sutter, Augusta Gilmore, America Brown, Mary Thompson, Jennie Wilson, Ella Kellogg, M. E. Andrews, Harriet Collins, Lizzie E Wilson and Sue Brown.

Prof. A. L. Pierce died in the city of Warrensburg, March 23, 1869. He was a native of Hinsdal, Massachusetts. In his death the school lost one of the best school men of the county. The school board report for that year contained the following tribute: "As an accomplished scholar and Christian gentleman, he will long be remembered."

The teachers' institute for the 5th congressional district was held in Warrensburg, October 2d–7th, 1867. To show the interest the people felt in education, at that time, we give a paragraph of their invitation as published the week previous:

> Our citizens extend to those friends a hearty welcome. The teachers of fifteen counties will assemble to do them honor, to strike hands in fellowship, form new ties of friendship with each other, and the people of Warrensburg. Let there be a large attendance.

Wm. P. Baker, county superintendent of common school, in 1867, took steps to enlist teachers in the institute work.

The following report shows the condition of the public schools in February, 1867, as reported to the county court by the superintendent of Johnson county:

Townships organized 15; sub-districts organized 42; sub-districts unorganized 6; townships unreported 11; public school buildings 32; rented 6; number of scholars in school 1,350; teachers engaged 36; amount paid for tuition per month $1,302.50; average monthly wages of teachers $49.

About 600 pupils in private schools, not reported above. The superintendent, W. P. Baker, reported fourteen days of service in visiting the schools, and said that he had found a growing interest among the people on the subject of education, teachers generally disposed to be faithful and scholars studious and orderly, but the school houses are, as a general thing, very much dilapidated, poorly ventilated and too small for the number of scholars attending. Soon after this new school buildings went up all over the county, till now the number is 130.

Prior to the war, the eclectic series of school books were generally adopted, viz.: McGuffey's readers, McGuffey's spellers, Ray's arithmetic, Pinneo's grammars, and Quackinbos' history, and Smith's geography and atlas. The last named two books did not belong to the "eclectic series." But few schools had a uniformity of series.

The school buildings of the county are neat frame structures, outside the towns. There are four town boards of education in the county, viz.: Kingsville, Holden, Knob Noster, and Warrensburg. Each of these towns have good substantial brick school houses, except Kingsville. Warrensburg contains three ward schools, besides the state normal school.

The Warrensburg female seminary was opened here by Rev. Wm. G. Bell, in the fall of 1865, but failed.

But few of the pioneer teachers of the county are now living. We only have a partial list: W. L. Hornbuckle, J. M. Shepherd, J. N. Furguson, J. M. Ward, Jesse Trapp, A. J. Trapp, Jas. Borthick, Mrs. A. Welch, Mrs. D. McCormack, J. P. Harman, Z. T. Davis, J. B, Morrow, W. W. Sparks, Rob't. D. Morrow, Wm. M. Kincaid.

The education of the colored children has not been neglected. Ten schools are kept open on an average of seven months in the year. The colored children are making some progress where the parents keep them in school. Most of their school buildings are poor. The law requires where there are fifteen colored children of school age, that a suitable building be erected at the public expense. The colored schools now generally have teachers of their own color, and are generally men and women of educational ability.

After the organization of the school in 1866, a deeper interest was felt on the subject of education.

List of county superintendents since 1866:

1866—Wm. P. Baker. 1868—T. Quick, resigned after election. 1868—M. Henry Smith, appointed. 1870 - G. H. Sack. 1872—W. T. De Witt. At this time school interest had weakened.

List of county school commissioners:

1875—J. W. McGiven. 1877.—A. Vanausdol. 1879—J. W. McGiven. 1881—W. L. Berry.

The condensed report of the schools of the county for 1880 is as follows: number school houses, 128; white schools, 128; colored schools, 7; cost per day for tuition of each pupil, 7cents; value of school property, $105,936; rate per $100 tax levy, 46 cents, amount on hands at the beginning of the school year (April 1), $25,448.93; received from the public funds, $18,759.45; received from taxation, $33,069.20. Three institutes of one day each held. Presidents of the institute for the year, A. J. Sparks; secretary, J. F. Starr; average number of teachers attending each session of institute, 20.

There are at present about 300 persons who teach, many of whom follow some other calling. But few are deeply interested in their work. Higher education is taught in the Normal and Holden college. The Warrensburg normal was established by an act of the general assembly, in April, 1871. The normal closed the year 1871, with 87 students, and 1881 with 390. Geo. P. Beard was the first principal; James Johannot next, and at present Geo. L. Osborn. This school has been gradually growing in popular favor, and will become a fixed institution.

The duties of the clerk of each district are to keep a correct record of the meetings, to contract with teachers, file teachers' certificates, compel teachers to make a complete report of their term of school, giving the time, wages, number of scholars, ages, attendance, and such other statistics as the board may require. The commissioner is elected in the spring, at the same time as the directors of the odd years. The certificates are issued by the county commissioner of schools. They are of two classes. The second class embraces, orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic

English grammar, modern geography, U. S. history and civil government, and is good for only one year. A certificate of the first class includes all the above and the elements of the natural sciences and physiology, and may be issued for a term of two years.

The county school commisioner does but little under the present law but examine teachers and make an annual report of the schools to the state superintendent. He holds his office two years and receives $1.50 for each applicant for a certificate, and, in this county, about $40 for making and sending statistical report to state superintendent.

Prospects of education in the future, in Johnson county, were never better. This county already ranks high in the intelligence of her citizens. The state normal school of Warrensburg enhances the value of property of the county, and affords ample opportunity to educate every needed teacher in the county. The public schools of Warrensburg and Holden are good. Then follows Montserrat, Centerview, Knob Noster and Kingsville schools, all of which have a bright prospect for future prosperity. Good school houses are dotted over the county. The lack of school libraries and apparatus retards the schools some, but, nevertheless, the people are making rapid progress in the schools. The average length of the county schools is about seven months. The best schools of the county have adopted the plan of only one term, and that to begin early in the fall. Teachers are getting better, and, at no distant day, this county will rank with the foremost in educational facilities.

Passing from these general considerations to the purely historical phase of this chapter, it may be remarked, that the progress in educational matters and interest has been commensurate with the material growth of the county in other respects. The attention of the reader is now invited to a summary of this growth.

It must not be supposed that while the pioneers, who settled these prairies and valleys, were busy redeeming the wilderness and surrounding themselves with domestic comforts, they forgot to plant the seeds of those institutions among which they were reared, in the older states. As soon as a sufficient number of children could be gathered together, the school house made its appearance, rude, at first, like the primitive houses of the settlers, but adapted to the circumstances of the people in those times. Pioneer school houses were usually log structures, warmed in winter by fire places similar to those in pioneer dwelling houses. Slanting shelves were used for desks, and in front of these were benches made of slabs.

The early methods of teaching were then quite different from the present. The early settlers, as had been their fathers before them, were reared with full faith in the maxim, "spare the rod and spoil the child." The first teachers were usually anxious that the pupil should not *spoil* on

their hands, and many old men retain a vivid remembrance of what school discipline was in their boyhood.

It must be admitted, however, that, notwithstanding the miserable text books then in use, and the many awkward ways of teaching, the schools of that day furnish some excellent scholars. The self-reliance of that day and the determination to get along in the world, had much to do in making independent thinkers. "Luck is pluck," and by unrelenting toil, these pioneer pupils became worthy citizens.

CHAPTER XII.—WARRENSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.

Its Past and Present—The Normal School in America—History of the Inception of the Idea in Missouri—Originators of the Movement—The Act of Incorporation—Struggle for the Location—Warrensburg Triumphant—Early Difficulties Attending Its Growth—The Organization—Opening of the School—Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Building—Description—Removal of School—Administration of James Johannot—Causes of Removal—Public Sentiment—Administration of George L. Osborne—The Fight Against *Matter*—Present Condition—Regents—Graduates—Discipline—Course of Study—The Outlook Theoretically and Practically.

The history of the growth of an educational institution within the borders of any community is the history of the progress of its civilization. Its status is the status of the peace and dignity of the citizens of that community. As it rises, law and order are uplifted. The fullness of its life marks the depletion of work-house and jail. From the number and kind of schools in a land we may write its record of crime. Ignorance is an ill angel, the brooding shadow of whose wing threatens a government *by* the people. It writes the Red Letter of our social degradation, and makes the soul, whence should flow the good and beautiful and true, as dry as summer dust. "Education is the temple of liberty and the shrine of law and order." In the nation and in the individual the highest intellectuality precedes the highest morality. Given, then, a large school and who can measure its influence? The scholar is a teacher of men, if not professionally, then by his influence. The seeds of learning and culture are scattered wide and sown deep. New systems arise, and so the power broadens to the beyond. But it is upon the immediate community that the effect is most marked. The clash of minds within its walls echoes in the hearts of those around it. Its shadows fall athwart the blinding sunshine of wasted existences beaten out against the bars of misfortune, and tempers the hearts of men. Speech is elevated, thought is induced, ideals are created—an Athens springs up under its walls, and so Johnson county does tribute to her Normal school, located at Warrensburg.

We enjoy to-day, the labors of countless minds in the fields of thought, and the discoveries of all previous ages. The product of a thousand

years' experience in the modes of intellectual progression is ours. Literature and science and art have broadened until one life can contain but the fundamental, eternal principles of each.

The history of education passes before us in panoramic view, some of the noblest lives the world has ever known. Through them education became a science. Gradually, from the close of the middle ages down to the present, as the horizon of the world grew wider and wider, and the stream of human life swept on, their toil of pen and heart and tongue brought from chaos the order of harmony and form. They are the great beacon lights to which the student turns, while he bows, unasked, to the truths they have demonstrated.

It took centuries of reform ere the youthful mind was admitted to the mysteries of science. So also was it ages before the world saw that the teacher must be taught.

The Normal school may be regarded as the cap-stone of the highest educational system among the nations. It had its origin in Germany, where also the Kindergarten was born, and where the greatest strides have been taken in that long study of self and nature which make the sum of human life.

This wealth of knowledge comes now through the manifold agencies of the hour, into the palace of the rich, into the hovel of the poor.

To-day, no life is born under an evil star.

Let us glance, for a moment, at the history of Normal schools upon this side of the Atlantic. They had their origin in a pressing necessity. They were demanded by the urgent wants of our system of public education. A government by the people cannot be wise in its administration save the people be wise. Public schools for the masses was the only safety for a republican government. If individual freedom be made a national birth-right, then also is the right to a free and full cultivation, of mental powers under the bond of citizenship, a right inherent in the very principles which shape the mighty fabric under which we live. Good teachers became imperative. To teach *how* to teach was the necessity. And hence the introduction of the Normal school. And it is a strange coincidence, but worthy of note, that the natal Normal was planted upon the historic fields of Lexington. Upon the same hallowed soil where the first spark of our national independence was struck, arose the crowning work of a free educational system. Each had its origin in a common people and a common sentiment. For freedom walks erect and knowledge never stoops. They are the stars that shape the horoscope of destiny for nations and individuals. The light of liberty only glows with the fires of intellectuality. So that forty years ago when the Normal school was introduced into American soil, the epoch was to be

remembered because it marked the elevation of the people and forged another link in the chain that binds us to the eternal principles upon which we base our laws.

In all our states, normal schools have had to struggle for existence. Slander, born of sectional animosity, has been heaped upon them. Jealously, begotten of pure greed, has ever stung their early efforts. But, as we have said, created to meet a necessity, they have everywhere risen. Massachusetts was the first state to nurse these schools into effectual work, as she was the first to gather the record so long held of general intelligence and enterprise. The debt she owes to normal schools is thus expressed by one of her own citizens: "I believe normal schools to be a new instrumentality in the advancement of the race. I believe that without them free schools themselves would be shorn of their strength and their healing power. Neither the art of printing, nor the trial by jury, nor a free press, nor free suffrage, can long exist, to any beneficial or salutary purpose, without schools for the training of teachers." And he but uttered the conviction of every student of their workings. On Wednesday, July 3, 1839, at Lexington, Mass., the first school was opened, upon a joint proposition of the state and a "merchant prince," Timothy Dwight, Esq., to donate $10,000 each toward the erection of suitable buildings. By the year 1854, the state had endowed and was supporting four. New York next followed, establishing her first school in 1844. She added the training school, and has now eight normals. Maine and Vermont then followed. And keeping pace with high culture normal schools gradually moved westward. Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, established them. And in 1869, buildings were in process of construction in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. What then is the history of Missouri in this great movement previous to this time?

It began about 1845, under the administration of Governor Edwards. In writing upon the affairs of the state, he says: "It is a fact, which it is needless to attempt to disguise, that, with our rich soil and genial climate, and all our industry, care and economy, we are not a prosperous and thriving people. The great mass of us are not growing in wealth, nor accumulating many of the comforts, nor even the necessaries of life." This remarkable state of fact was attributed by him to the ignorance of the people as applied to their various avocations. How then was the evil to be remedied?

The paramount idea with Governor Edwards was in the upbuilding of the common school. At that time in the history of the state common schools were few and poorly organized. Taxes were but scanty for their support. They were given into the charge of "public hackneys in the

schooling trade." Collectively there was no system—individually they were without form.

This advice tending to the elevation of the district school was little heeded. Still the attention of the state's law makers was called to the issue.

It was at once seen that no enterprise, no effort, could succeed without direction. The question of financial embarrassment was only a side issue. The great want was, the live, earnest, efficient teacher. There must be knowledge, there must be tact. And it was plain that the necessity was in the education of the teacher.

So important was the matter that at the beginning of the session of the legislature in 1847, the governor was asked to communicate his views upon the subject to the members.

The scheme proposed was too utilitarian to be practical. In substance it was as follows: "The pupil teachers were to have a variety of improved machinery, with which to make experiments upon a farm (to belong to the school,) to be supported at public expense, lectured to and drilled daily in the school room, and then were pledged to teach in the common schools of the respective townships in which they lived for two or three years."

The educational committee offered a better plan upon the recommendation of James S. Rollins, which was to create a professorship of the theory and practice of teaching in the state university to be maintained by appropriation by the state. At the same time the advantages of education were thus set forth: "If we adopt a system of universal education, by means of common schools, we will have better citizens, better laws, and more purity in the administration of public affairs, our liberties would rest on a secure foundation, and commerce, manufactures, agriculture, arts, mechanics and the resources of the country would be improved, and placed in a more prosperous situation."

These were premonitions of life. It seemed that the words of Channing that, "one of the surest signs of the regeneration of society will be in the elevation of teaching to the highest rank in the community," were becoming felt. But, "the growth of great ideas is slow." And two decades succeeding, did not witness the foundation of the first school for teachers, and for teachers exclusively.

Notwithstanding this, new vigor was infused into the common school, and great minds began to probe deeply into the means by which the vast evils could be remedied, and the state ennobled.

From 1861 to 1865, the system of education in Missouri received a severe shock from the "stamp of red battle," in her midst. The storm of war howled furiously across her gentle prairies. Her geographical

WARRENSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

position made her the "border-land" during the struggle. The hot breath of the fight beat full in her face, and amid the burning and pillage and universal desolation, there was little thought of the schools.

But when the hush of peace spread over the land, there was wondrous reaction. Immigration poured into the state. The song of labor was heard in every valley, and soon the prairies waved with the green and golden grain. Prosperity beamed and commerce ran high. Amid this grand reawakening, normal schools had their birth.

In 1869, T. A. Parker, state superintendent of schools, urged in his annual report to the legislature, the creation of normal schools as separate, independent institutions for the training of teachers, as before stated, they were in all the surrounding states. In 1870, when a bill was pending in the general assembly, he says:

It is good statesmanship to refuse no policy, no institution, no law, which strengthen the security of communities and the public faith. On this ground, also, the need of a normal school may be based. It ministers to the stability of the state by increasing and improving the means of enlightenment. The best evidences of the means are those which have survived the period of their experiment, and having been tried by the tests which determine the public utility of every plan, become *historic truths*, and as such, are safe counselors, for they are better than a theory developed from present experiment and observation.

Able observers of the American system of public education dwell upon incomplete results, frequently attained, compared with the magnificence of the plan and the vast expense it involves. There is, somewhere, a deficiency—a barrier to the application of the funds to their best advantage. The inference is, that there may be a great machinery of schools, and yet numbers of youth imperfectly educated. The cause of the imperfection is generally attributed to the want of qualifications in teachers. There cannot be a good school without a good teacher. There must then be provision against the employment of ill-qualified teachers, and for supplying those well qualified. * *.

The distinctive feature of the schools sought to be established by the bill now pending in your honorable body, is their graded character. It is proposed to have but little attention given to preparatory instruction in the branches of study taught in the public schools, but thorough training in the methods of the knowledge previously attained; in a word, schools for teachers, not for scholars. It seems to be best for the condition of schools in this state, that the course of study and training should be short as well as thorough, and directly applicable to the work as now found in the school-room.

To the bill as drawn up, there seemed to be but two objections, viz: that the number of schools proposed was too great, and that the financial condition of the state was not such as would allow the expenditure of the appropriation asked for their maintenance. Amendments to meet the emergency were adopted and the bill passed.

The following extracts, taken from the acts of the assembly of March 19, 1870, will show the original plan of the organization of normal schools in this state:

For the purpose of establishing normal schools, the state is hereby divided into two districts, viz: The counties north of the Missouri river shall constitute

the first district; and the counties south of the Missouri river, except St. Louis county, shall constitute the second normal school district. * *. In each of the districts aforesaid, one normal school shall be established, in the county which may offer the greatest inducement by way of buildings and grounds.

The act here grants to cities and counties in which schools are located, the power to subscribe such sums as two-thirds of the qualified voters may direct, and for the payment of said sums, by the issuance of bonds running twenty years, and bearing interest not exceeding ten per cent.

A board of regents, consisting of seven persons, is hereby instituted, to consist of the state board of education, and four additional persons, two from each normal school district, to be appointed by the governor. One regent shall be appointed for two years, one for four, from each district—all appointments thereafter for four years. Said board of regents shall have general control and management of the normal school—have authority to appoint and dismiss all officers and teachers—direct the course of instruction, designate text-books, etc.

The act further provides an appropriation of five thousand dollars annually, "to be expended for teachers' salaries," and further nominates the minor powers and duties of the regents.

Soon after the passage of the bill as above, we find these words in the *Western Educational Review:*

The die is cast, Missouri is to have two normal schools. * * Teachers of Missouri, after long and patient waiting, this great work has been accomplished. Not without toil; not without sacrifice; not without weariness of heart. Let us rejoice in the victory, and when the schools are opened, show our appreciation of their blessings, by filling them to their utmost capacity."

The teachers themselves seemed to need them and the outlook was indeed auspicious. There now arose a rivalry among the thriving counties north and south of the river to obtain the schools. While the state at large was to be benefitted by their action, the counties in which they were located, must reap from the students transient increase of wealth also.

In the Warrensburg *Standard*, of June 9, 1870, we find the first editorial mention of the matter in Johnson county. The article sets forth very earnestly the propriety of the county bidding for the school of the second district. An extremely liberal donation is advocated. It is shown conclusively that the financial condition of the county is most excellent. More railroads through it, are being agitated with good promise of success.

The city of Warrensburg, it is stated, is almost free from debt, while other towns along the Missouri Pacific R. R. are much encumbered. Bounteous harvests are being reaped each year. It is the height of wisdom to make a strong effort to secure the location. Labor and liberality only are needed. Unity of purpose will do the work.

The people are aroused.

The enterprising citizens of Warrensburg at once begin to agitate the question, and the best history of the location of the school in the southern

district is to be gathered from the minutes of the board of regents. The following facts which we shall detail briefly are from this source. The names of the prime movers will appear as we proceed. Upon their untiring labors no other eulogy need be pronounced than is contained in the ultimate success achieved.

Pursuant to the act of the assembly the first board of regents was as follows: State board, T. A. Parker; supt. public schools, H. B. Johnson, F. Rodman; first district, J. Baldwin and E. B. Neely; second district, J. R. Milner and G. R. Smith.

At a meeting of the above board, held in Jefferson City on December 1, 1870, propositions regarding location were submitted from Johnson and Pettis counties through their respective agents. Geo. R. Smith, in behalf of Sedalia and Pettis county, made an offer of "eighty-five thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand dollars in lands to be valued by the board of regents, and sixty-five thousand dollars in money." Messrs. W. H. Blodgett and M. U. Foster, in behalf of Warrensburg and Johnson county, offered buildings and grounds to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on condition of location at Warrensburg. Their proposition was made in the form of a resolution, "on the condition that Warrensburg and Johnson county, on or before the 22d of December make good the offer." This the board resolved was not in "shape" to be entertained. And on a resolution of G. R. Smith, the offer of Pettis county was accepted and the location made at Sedalia. At a meeting on the following day this was reconsidered and the "bids for location opened up to free and fair competition" until the next meeting, which was decided to be holden December 27th, following:

The board continued in session for several days. Mr. Johnson offered, on Friday, December 4, 1870, the following rules, to be observed by those wishing to make bids for the location of such schools, which were adopted by the board:

First:—All counties or municipal corporations desiring to make offers for the location of normal schools are required to present such offers on or before the 26th inst.

Second:—All such offers shall be in cash, or buildings and grounds, or both.

Third:—All subscriptions of the counties, or municipal corporations shall be presented by a duly authorized agent.

Fourth:—All private subscriptions shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the responsibility of the parties.

Fifth:—The board will not consider any bid or offer for the location of the normal schools unless the county court of such county, whose bid or offer may be approved or accepted, shall enter into a contract with the board to the effect, that the buildings to be erected according to the plans and specifications to be submitted by the board, shall be finished and ready for inspection of the board within two years from the signing and delivery of such contract.

The meeting of the 27th of December was held at Sedalia, all the mem-

bers being present. Arguments were first heard concerning "the legal effect of the former action of the board locating conditionally the normal schools at Kirksville and Sedalia," and then rescinding the resolution. With regard to the school of the second district, John F. Philips appeared as attorney representing the interests of Pettis county, offering a protest, and Wells H. Blodgett and A. W. Rogers appeared upon the opposite grounds and defended the recinding act of the board. A motion was made to overrule the protest which was tabled, and under the regular order of business propositions were entertained as follows: Franklin county and Washington offered as follows: "The citizens of said town have voted at a special election called for that purpose, for the town to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing one of said schools, and the town by its trustees have authorized said subscription, and also donated ten acres of land for suitable buildings. The lands offered are well worth *thirty-thousand* dollars." The bid of Johnson county was as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Regents of the State Normal Schools of the State of Missouri:

The undersigned on behalf of the county court of Johnson county, Missouri, and the town council of the town of Warrensburg, in Johnson county, would most respectfully submit this, our bid for the location of the state normal school for the Second district of Missouri at Warrensburg in said county and state, that is to say—The sum of two hundred and sixty thousand and thirty-five dollars in money, also, in addition, we are authorized to offer as a site for the buildings and grounds either a twenty acre tract of land within three-eighths of a mile of the business center of the town of Warrensburg, or a forty acre tract of land within three fourths of a mile of the business center of the town and immediately adjoining its corporate limits. * * * *

[Signed.] HENRY C. FIKE,
WELLS M. BLODGETT,

agents of Johnson county, and R. Baldwin, mayor, Henry C. Fike, councilman, John W. Brown, councilman, agents for the town of Warrensburg.

The above bid also provided the "new school building" at Warrensburg as one in which sessions of the school might be held until the normal buildings could be erected. The offer was apportioned as follows: $100,000 cash by the county; $50,000 by the town, and $110,035 by private subscriptions. Objection being made by the regents to the manner in which the private subscription appeared, the agent of Johnson county presented in lieu thereof a bond of fifty-one of the most prominent citizens* of Warrensburg, guaranteeing, and holding "themselves, heirs, administrators and assigns responsible for," the payment of fifty thousand

*The following is a partial list: M. U. Foster, H. W. Harmon, Henry C. Fike, Jno. W. Brown, E. K. Simmons, J. K. Farr, Nathan Laud, H. F. Clark, G. W. Port, J. L. Rogers, R. P. Jones, F. M. Cockrell, Geo. Kane, I. M. Cruce, C. E. Moorman, W. H. Blodgett, J. H. Kinsel, A. W. Ridings & Co., T. T. Crittenden, A. W. Rogers, Jehu H. Smith, S. T. White, G. N. Elliott, A. W. Moore.

dollars. The bid was thus reduced to two hundred thousand dollars. The Pettis county bid was next considered, which was $50,000 in county bonds and $25,000 in Sedalia city bonds. It is singular to note that at this time the Pettis county debt amounted to $400,000, and that the Sedalia debt would reach almost $250,000, approximately speaking. The advocates of the different bids were now heard, "Jno. H. Phillips presenting some points against the legality of the bid of Warrensburg, Johnson county, and also against the legality of action of said county in reference to voting their subscription for the normal school." The board then proceeded to vote by ballot. "Upon the vote being taken and ballots counted, Sedalia was unanimously chosen as the place for location of normal school in second district."

In view of the facts in the case this action was unprecedented, and without doubt great injustice was wrought by it. The strenuous efforts of the citizens of Johnson county, however, did not cease, and the end was not yet.

Architects were appointed, and G. R. Smith formally accepted on behalf of Sedalia and Pettis county, the terms of location. Rules were adopted to govern the admission of pupils. And the board adjourned to meet at Jefferson City, January 31, 1871.

At the session of the board beginning January 31, 1871, during the discussion of the still disputed point of location, the fact, as the records show, was admitted by one of Sedalia's citizens that there had been no registration as provided by law preceding the election held to make the Pettis county bid. Arguments *pro* and *con* were again heard, but no further action taken at this time, as the following resolution which was adopted will show: "Whereas, the general assembly of this state has ordered an investigation of the doings of this board; therefore, be it resolved, that the further consideration of the question as to the validity of the Pettis county bid be postponed until after the report of that committee."

Another meeting was held in March with no change of action. In the April following, on the 26th day, a meeting was held at Jefferson City. At this time the board of regents consisted of a state board, comprising J. Monteith, superintendent of public schools, E. F. Weigel, secretary of state, and A. J. Baker, attorney general. First district, E. B. Neeley, N. G. Ferguson; second district, E. A. Zuendt, and J. R. Milner, with the following officers: E. B. Neeley, president; Edwin Clark, secretary; H. C. Fike, treasurer. The report of the building committee submitted at this time states that as yet Sedalia had provided no buildings suitable for immediate occupancy. Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A. W. Ridings, T. T. Crittenden, F. M. Cockrell, H. C. Fike, W H. Blodgett and other citizens of the county of Johnson did, on or about the 29th day of December, 1870, to secure the location of the state normal school of the

second district, at Warrensburg, tender to the board a bond for the sum of fifty thousand dollars in lieu of the private subscriptions by citizens of said county, and,

WHEREAS, The town of Warrensburg did since the date of said bond, at an election held therein, on the 25th day of February, 1871, vote in favor of subscribing for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in addition to the first subscription of fifty thousand dollars by said town, to be tendered to the board of regents in lieu of said bond and all other private subscriptions by citizens of said county of Johnson, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the said bond of the citizens aforesaid, be and the same is hereby ordered to be delivered up and returned to the signers thereof, and the same is and shall be from this date, deemed and considered as withdrawn, and the said additional subscription of fifty thousand dollars voted by the town of Warrensburg as aforesaid, be and is hereby received and substituted in its place. Which was adopted.

This evinces remarkable spirit upon the part of the citizens of this county, and forever places Johnson in the front rank of those who have advocated in this state a full system of free public education. There was mystery in the original action of the board, and it seemed at once to settle the location. Still the act which incorporated the schools defined, in a measure, the powers of acceptance upon the part of this body. To an observer at this time, in the light of the proceedings as here detailed, there can be no doubt that Johnson county, by her efforts, rightly owned the location. The people of Johnson county seemed working against great odds. A new board had now been appointed, and from this they hoped for and obtained redress.

Of the members named as duly qualified on the preceding page, there were present at this meeting, which is an important one, the following: A. J. Baker, E. F. Weigel, J. R. Milner, Ira Divall, N. G. Ferguson, and Prof. Neeley. The following are the resolutions offered by Att'y-Gen. Baker, and adopted by the board:

WHEREAS, The normal school for the second normal district of Missouri, was located at Sedalia, on the faith of a subscription of county bonds, which the board at the time supposed to be legal; and, whereas, it has since been ascertained that no valid election was held authorizing the issuance of said bonds; and whereas, in other respects the county of Pettis and city of Sedalia have not complied with the conditions of said location; therefore

Resolved, That the order locating said normal school at Sedalia, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the offer of the county of Johnson and the city of Warrensburg, for the location of the normal school of the second district be accepted, and that the normal school of said second district be now located at Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., upon the condition that a good warranty deed to the site of twenty acres immediately south of the city of Warrensburg, and adjoining thereto, be at once made to this board, for the erection of a building on said site, of the cash value of two hundred thousand dollars, to be completed within eighteen months from this date according to the plans and specifications of this board; and to their satisfaction; provided that it be understood by and between the parties to said contract, that in the event of the failure of said county to

erect said building within the time of the value specified in this resolution, then this board shall have the power to change such location.

The county clerk had empowered R. Baldwin as agent of the county, and at this time a contract, in keeping with the foregoing resolution, was signed by him and by the president of the board of regents. The deed of M. U. Foster to the twenty acre tract of land was examined, accepted, and ordered recorded.

After the transaction of this business, Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the normal school for the second normal district be hereby declared established at Warrensburg, Mo., within the meaning of the law, and the president of this board is hereby directed to forward to the state auditor a voucher for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars on the state treasurer in favor of the treasurer, of the board for the second district, and that said school be opened and put in operation on the 10th day of May next.

Henry C. Fike was elected treasurer of the second district, and pursuant to the tenor of the resolution, an election of teachers was had. Geo. P. Beard, A. M., was elected principal; E. A. Angell was elected first assistant, and Mrs. Louisa Boggs, second assistant.

The public school building previously referred to was leased, and actual school-room work commenced at the appointed time. There were forty pupils in attendance at the opening.

On Tuesday, May 16, the grounds for the location of the building within the grant of twenty acres were staked. Thos. Walsh, of St. Louis, being the architect, and James Fitzgibbons, the contractor. The vim with which these operations commenced, promised an early completion.

When the triumph at last came for Warrensburg, the following editorial comments appeared in the *Standard:*

The state normal school is at last irrevocably located at Warrensburg. The struggle has been long and bitter and determined. From the 8th of December, 1870 to the 26th of April, 1871, a period of over four months, it has engaged and occupied the best and most untiring energies of the keenest intellects of two counties. So completely have the advocates of the Warrensburg location been absorbed in this grand scheme for advancing the prosperity of the town and county, that they have cheerfully sacrificed their own personal interests at home. They have quietly and silently submitted to villification and abuse, which was both ungenerous and uncalled for. They have permitted their business affairs to become sadly disarranged for want of attention. They have listened unmoved to the frenzied exultations of personal and political enemies. But they have never swerved from their great purpose. They have gone steadily on, turning neither to the right nor to the left, trusting that in the end, results would command the approval of a generous public. A triumphant success has crowned their efforts and with this they are satisfied.

These words were timely and but did justice to those whose labors had brought about the location. The location in the first district at Kirksville, Missouri, remained unchanged.

And now it seemed that a new era in education had come. And while the localities in which the schools were planted, were rejoicing, the great state at large witnessed the consummation of its law, and placed another gem in its coronet of fame.

The work on the new building progressed rapidly, and on August 16, 1871, the corner-stone was laid.

In the meantime, a session of about six weeks had been held and eighty-seven students had been enrolled in that short time. Student teachers were early attracted to it, and all things augured well for the prosperity of the school.

At a meeting of the board of regents held in Kirksville, on June 22, 1871, George P. Beard was re-elected principal for the ensuing year, with the same corps of assistants, with one exception—Miss Lucy J. Maltby was elected instead of Mrs. Boggs declined.

The occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new building, was a brilliant event in the history of Warrensburg and Johnson county. All over the state the eyes of educators were turned to the seat of the new enterprise. At no time since, nor before, was there such a crowd of people gathered within the city. And in the vast concourse were many from remote parts of the state, interested in education, and drawn thither by this "departure," for the planting of normal schools in Missouri, marks an educational revival. The following account of the day, taken from the *St. Louis Republican*, fully illustrates the features of the celebration.

According to announcement several months previously, the corner-stone celebration of the Normal University of Missouri, located at Warrensburg, Johnson county, took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst. * * * Soon after the location of the school had been determined upon, those having the work in charge, resolved that its importance demanded some special event of sufficient interest to bring its managers and patrons together, and allow them to consult upon and discuss the movement in which they had become engaged. The corner-stone was the thing of all others symbolical of the work, so far as it had progressed, the objects of the enterprise and the support required for its permanency and prosperity in the future. The corner-stone it was then, and it was resolved to lay it with public ceremonies. It was a happy thought of the school men, and they lent their energies to make the affair a grand success. They raised committees which were characterized by life and spirit, and were quickly organized and earnestly at work. The fraternity of free masons were invited to lay the corner-stone with their simple but impressive ceremonies, and they accepted the part in the proceedings so cordially tendered them. The foundations were excavated, and the building soon grew above the ground. Everything was in complete readiness when the 16th of August came, and with it came by far the largest concourse of people ever assembled in Warrensburg.

This thriving city contains between 4,000 and 5,000 people of its own right, and it is safe to say its population was more than doubled on that day, and its carriages and wagons and horses were increased fourfold. The whole country round poured its sinews, its manhood, and its beauty into the young city among the hills, surrounded on all sides by rolling prairies, not wild, but waving their banners of corn and vine as tokens of high culture. This is the distinguishing

feature of the bright landscape of which Warrensburg forms the crown, quietly seated on its green hills. The prairies sweep around in an unbroken border, and as far as the eye can reach, the country is dotted with the marks of life, comfort and content. The railroad traffic hums through it at stated intervals, and reminds the people that there is a world outside of their happy borders, or it is probable they would never care to explore the regions beyond. What a delightful place for the retiring occupationsof a school. * * *

The procession began to move at 11 A. M., and was three miles in length under march. There were four bands of music doing duty in various divisions of the procession. * * * * *

The line of march took the procession by a large number of beautiful residences, which are a peculiar and pleasing feature of the city. The grand officers were escorted by a detachment of knights templar and royal arch masons. * * * * Arrived at the spot, the great crowd gathered around and occupied every possible elevation from which a view could be obtained, however distant. It was a very orderly and deeply interested concourse of people. The grand master introduced the ceremonies with a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, and the corner-stone was laid with the usual masonic ceremonies.

Following this there were many addresses. The fever of politics and the flush of patriotism are wont to chain the eager ear and lead the willing heart. But it is a grander spectacle than this, and one that burns deeper into the memory, to see thousands hang breathless upon the magic words that paint the glowing pictures of intellectual liberty. Gathered here were many who had beat down the thistle and planted the flower of this coming civilization. With what unmeasurable pride might they not justly listen to these glad tidings of a better day. We quote largely from the addresses, because they best set forth the original aim and scope of the institution. Wm. T. Harris, the champion educator of Missouri, was present and said:

To-day I am proud to be a citizen of Missouri. For while I remember that there have been established, long since, normal schools in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and in other sister states, I do not think their corner-stones were laid with the popular manifestations we have seen to-day. A new era is hereby inaugurated, and we pioneers, far out here on the borders of civilization, to-day lift up our flag with the inscription: 'Capital and education are one in their interests.' The history of the establishment of this normal school shows beyond a doubt that this is the conviction of the people of this and the adjoining counties. No such convictions have taken hold of the masses in any eastern state. Here to-day I see the 'solid men' of the community—the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man, their wives and children—the whole community, in short—forming a far more universal mass meeting than political interests ever drew together.

The significance of this, my fellow-citizens, lies in the fact that we have here realized fully the democratic idea of the government of the people, by and through the people, and for the people; so that each being that wears the human form shall have his right to an education, shall have an opportunity afforded him to develop all there is in him of talent and energy, and climb as high as his usefulness to the community extends.

Fifteen hundred and fifty years ago the emperor of Rome saw flaming in the western sky a cross with the inscription, '*In hoc signo vinces.*' In this sign you

shall conquer. To-day you elevate the standard of popular education and establish here the institution which is its germinal principle and its symbol.

In this sign you shall conquer—in this sign *we* shall conquer.

Thos. E. Garrett, in the course of a masterly Masonic address, said this with regard to the distinctive work of the school:

We have formally laid the corner-stone of an educational edifice, and the edifice itself is the corner-stone of a vast educational system. This view, and it is the true one, a hundred fold magnifies the importance of the work here begun. A school is founded for the training and culture of teachers, whose high office it is to mold the characters of the young men and young women of the state, upon whom the state's weighty responsibilities are soon to fall.

It is one thing to know, another to teach. A scholar may be graduated by any of the celebrated and endowed institutions of learning with the highest honors, and yet not know the alphabet of teaching. Teaching is a science in itself, and is so recognized and treated by our public school system. Graduates of universities generally enter what are termed the "learned professions," or drift into affluence, ease and obscurity; but comparatively few of them ever become school-teachers.

Whence, then, are the teachers to come to meet the pressing throngs of humanity on the threshold of active life? They must be made. Teaching must be taught. The province of the normal school is to teach to teach. From the nature of its work, its course and method must be peculiarly its own.

High schools, seminaries and colleges educate men and women for the general business of life. The Normal school qualifies them for the profession of an instructor. It is the indispensable ground work of the whole superstructure of the public school system, as it is extending itself over our broad land, and is of the first necessity to its efficacy and continued prosperity.

Again, Col. N. J. Colman thus sounded the clarion note that gave birth to the great movement that resulted in the legislative act of incorporation:

The value of good teachers is beginning to be fully appreciated. Good schools cannot be had without good teachers. Teaching is a profession, as much so as law, divinity or medicine. To make lawyers, doctors and divines, we have schools especially devoted to those professions—so to have teachers, good teachers, we must have schools devoted to the education and preparation of teachers for their high and important profession. For this purpose this beautiful edifice on this beautiful and commanding sight is to be erected.

Heretofore we have been largely dependent on other states for good teachers; hereafter we shall be able to turn out as good teachers as any other state—our own sons and daughters—and give them an honorable profession in which they can be productive of great good. Our state is unsurpassed in the great sisterhood of states in her agricultural and mineral wealths—the basis of all real prosperity—and soon must be in her manufacturing and commercial resources. Let us see that her educational interests keep pace with all her other great interests; that she becomes as conspicuous in educational facilities, and in the intelligence, enterprise and morality of her people as she is conspicuous in her material wealth. Let her be as noted in the galaxy of states. To effect this object we must look to our common schools; they are the props which support the whole educational edifice; if these are weak and inefficient the whole superstructure will be a failure.

There were other excellent addresses, but space allows mention of only one other.

The ceremonies of the day were closed by the following fitting remarks from Geo. P. Beard, the newly elected president. Mr. Beard addressed himself to the people, and pointed out their duties toward the school. After adecade of unusual prosperity has passed, his words may yet be read with interest and profit:

It is fitting that the people of Warrensburg and Johnson county celebrate the corner-stone laying of their pecuniary and social prosperity, so eminently symbolized in the ceremonies of to-day. Your children and their children, to the remotest generations, will reap the fruits of this institution, in all that goes to make home pleasant, life desirable and labor profitable. Not to this community alone, but to this broad commonwealth comes the blessing of a new era of educational progress, and in the dawn of a new era of intelligence—a broader empire of mind over matter—a more lucrative application of capital and labor, in the industrial interests of the state, a higher social culture, a nobler type and standard of manhood, a broader, better citizenship—these, as the legitimate results of right education for all the people, are prophesied in this corner-stone to-day. It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that representatives of all classes of people, from the remotest borders to the center of the state, participate, as you do to-day, in this celebration.

One only thought, and that the uppermost in my mind, is all that I desire to impress.

Let the foundation of this institution be laid in the hearts of the people. Let an affectionate zeal for the weal of this school characterize every citizen of this broad commonwealth. It is in the strictest sense the people's college. Nourish it as such. Be proud that you have each invested something of your strength, something of your nerve, something of your substance, something of your benedictions and prayers in this institution. No one, no few men can make it to prosper—it must be what you, the people, make it.

Will you patronize, will you encourage, will you stand by it? If so, be assured that those who have been called to watch and administer its affairs will work all the more earnestly and effectually for the consciousness that their efforts are supplemented and their hands upheld by those for whom they work. The sure foundation of future prosperity, the present assurance of a future complete success of this institution, is found in the God-speed and good-will of the people, by whom, and for whom, this superstructure shall be reared.

Foster this infant institution into a vigorous youth, up to a glorious maturity. Be content with nothing short of a first class school. Build broad, firm and high of the best material you can command. Let there be here a vitalizing center of educational growth that shall send its life-pulse into every school and home in the state.

It will be profitable to pause at this point, and glance for a moment at education in Missouri. The year of 1871 is one of the most remarkable in its history. The starved body is rejuvenated. *Life* pulses through every fibre of its being.

We find that during this year the university receives a new impetus. The agricultural college and school of mines are made a part of it. Symmetry begins to mark its development.

Normal schools are established, the vitalizing power of the system is set in operation, that which shall build up the decaying tissues is beginning to rush through all the various arteries, and under the magic of "method" the common schools begin to put on a new form. From these centres, circles of harmony widen. A new purpose imbues the hearts of the people. Conventionality in the school is thrown aside. The electric fire of progress flashes throughout the thoughts of men, and the scientific toiler with the soul stands enthroned.

The tidings of this armoring of the brain go abroad. Geographically "the imperial state of the union," Missouri begins her march to the front. Lawlessness slinks to the borders. Strong currents of immigration sweep across her prairies. Soon, barns are bursting with the garnered grain, and cattle roam upon a thousand hills. The network of railroads thickens. Vast commercial enterprises are projected. The press becomes an intellectual motor. Mines yield up untold wealth. In a word, the voice of Missouri becomes eloquent and powerful, and thrills through every sister state.

For it is written in the eternal principles of experience, that the glittering aegis of education must shield every commonwealth ere law abides and love endures.

And now we shall pass hastily over that portion of the history of the Warrensburg normal, relative to the expenditure of the money appropriated, and the erection of the building. Censure is the province of no writer, and only the office of facts; while stigma can only brand itself as the iron sears.

At a meeting of the board of regents, at Warrensburg, on December 19, 1871, a committee of the town council appeared before them, and "explained to the board why they would not stand by their former subscription," and, "stated in effect that the citizens were dissatisfied with the manner in which the funds had been squandered, and had no confidence in the architect or contractors," and further averred that "if it were placed in their hands, the building would undoubtedly be completed in time."

The board refusing to interfere in this dispute between the council on the one hand, and the agents of the town and contractors on the other, and adjourning, the work upon the building ceased.

Later, the board extended the time for completion, upon condition that $50,000 be placed in the hands of the treasurer of the board. This failed to be accepted.

At a meeting, held June 19, 1872, Messrs. Fike, Moorman, Jetmore, and Gen. Cockrell, a committee, representing the citizens, proposed to raise $45,000 (an amount sufficient to enclose the building and finish the

first story), through ninety bonds, of $500 each, on condition that the board give assurance of permanent location.

This, with the modifications of heating apparatus for the entire building, furniture for the completed story, the board accepted, which, if accepted on the part of the town, before the 1st of August, 1872, forever located the school.

The bonds were created, placed in the hands of the treasurer of the board, accepted by the board, and the school located upon the old site in Warrensburg, without recourse of the regents to change.

For the scholastic year of 1872 and 1873, James Johonnot, of New York, was elected principal, and was authorized "to select and nominate his own assistants, subject to the approval of the board." The assistants chosen were L. H. Cheney, Emma Dickerman, and Marion Johonnot.

James Johonnot was, in many respects, a remarkable man. His geniality, his culture, and his great executive ability won him many friends, and made his work of upbuilding a success. He came with the best methods of the east, and re-organized the entire working of the school. He lectured through the state extensively, and drew attention to the school, and its members soon increased. He held, as the fundamental principle, upon which he based his course of study, that the highest culture is reached through the sciences.

His labors were continued almost a year in the public school building, where the school was originally opened, and, when the close of the first year came, there seemed to be no shadow of distrust of his work.

During the year of 1872 and 1873 the new normal structure had been inclosed, and the first story made ready for occupancy. A committee of the board of regents passed upon it, and accepted the same, releasing the contractor.

In June, of this year, the school was moved to the new building.

A description of the building may not here be out of place. It is Lombard-Venetian in style, and in general contour is a copy of educational institutions of Europe in vogue at the time of its erection. With little broken surface it stands upon an oblong 130 feet by 80, five stories in height, including the basement and mansard roof. The footing courses of the foundation are of Osage City blue lime-stone and slate flag-stone material, which is impervious to water, and hard as iron. The remainder of the foundation consists of an excellent quality of sandstone, found in the vicinity of Warrensburg. The basement story reaches to the surface, and is surrounded by a moat with terraces of blue-grass, presenting a rich and handsome appearance. The front facade of the structure is also of Warrensburg sandstone, highly polished, and light gray in color. The trimmings and caps are of Junction City stone, buff-colored, very hard

and durable. The three sides are of the finest quality of St. Louis pressed brick. The mansard roof, with Dormer windows and galvanized iron ornaments, completes the edifice. The general effect of it is imposing, and standing, as it does, upon a slight eminence, the eye is struck with the purity of the architecture. The massiveness of the Lombard is lightened by the graceful Gothic arch of the Venetian. The inside finish of the completed portion is in natural woods, in oil, presenting a high degree of richness. The remainder will be made in imitation of this. Throughout, the building is heated by steam. The campus is large, and well laid out. That portion forming the front approach is especially beautiful, with its sinuous gravel walks and soft, green sward; its rich shade of tender, young forest trees, and shapely evergreens; its flower-beds and ornamental vases.

From the catalogue of the scholastic year of 1872 and 1873 we find that in the normal department alone (there being at this time a preparatory department connected with the institution, consisting of pupils belonging to the higher grades of the public schools of the city) there were enrolled one hundred and sixteen students, a remarkable showing, considering the cramped condition in the old building. The same document thus sets forth the objects of the school—the scope of its particular work:

"The great object of all normal instruction is to give to teachers a training that will make them intelligent and successful in their professional work. It includes a knowledge of the branches taught, of the methods of teaching, and of the principles that underlie methods. In the organization and administration of the Warrensburg school these objects will be kept constantly in view, and every other consideration will be subordinated to their accomplishment. Pupils not prepared in the branches of science will first receive thorough and systematic instruction for the purpose of giving them a basis of culture, which will enlarge their mental capacity, and will be of use in their future work. Instruction in each of the branches of science will be accompanied by the presentation and discussion of methods of teaching, so that students graduating from any study will know the facts concerning it, the order in which they are arranged, the manner of presenting the subject, and the reason why one method of presentation is better than another."

In the course of study, as here tabulated, natural history and the natural sciences receive the largest attention. Special attention is also given to drawing, as most essential in the teacher's work, while psychology, having to do with the processes of thought, is made a part of both the elementary and advanced work, as indispensible to the true trainer.

During the year H. H. Straight was added to the faculty, as instructor

in natural history and German. The following constitute the entire faculty:

James Johonnot, principal and instructor in professional teaching; S. H. Cheney, vice-principal and instructor in mathematics and natural science; H. H. Straight, instructor in natural history and German; Lucy D. Maltby, instructor in algebra and grammar; Emma D. Straight, instructor in drawing and botany; Frances H. Cheney, principal of training school, and instructor in primary methods; Marion Johonnot, instructor in language and history; Mary F. Houghton, principal of preparatory department; Laura P. Cambell, instructor in arithmetic and penmanship; Mary Neet, instructor in geography and reading; G. M. Cole, instructor in vocal music; Mrs. G. M. Cole, instructor in instrumental music.

* S. H. Cheney was elected to the principalship of the Southeast Missouri Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, and accepted the position. † J. J. Campbell, of Warrensburg, was elected professor of language and literature. So that the faculty for 1873 and 1874 was as follows:

James Johonnot, principal, and instructor in professional teaching; H. H. Straight, instructor in mental philosophy and natural history; J. J. Campbell, instructor in geometry and language; Lucy J. Maltby, instructor in algebra and grammar; Emma D. Straight, instructor in drawing and botany; Marion Johonnot, instructor in language and history; Mary F. Houghton, instructor in arithmetic and algebra; Mary V. Neet, instructor in geography and reading; Louis Harr, instructor in German; G. M. Cole, instructor in vocal music; Mrs. G. M. Cole, instructor in instrumental music.

The catalogue for 1873–74 shows an enrollment of 398 students. From Principal Johonnot's report upon the work of the school for this year, we take the following paragraph, which in the light of future events, is important:

"The science of true living, or of good conduct in life, forms an essential item in the professional course. The most important aim in all educational work is the formation of good character. To accomplish this work, teachers should have a knowledge of the basis of human rights and duties, and the nature of all social relations. Upon this knowledge

* Prof. L. H. Cheney was a man of wonderful vitality and energy. Long a teacher, he won high renown in his profession. He was universally beloved and respected for his untiring devotion to the cause of education, and his marked abilities. He filled the office of principal successfully for two years in the Southeast Missouri Normal, when, on a summer excursion for recreation, and the study of fossils, he fell a martyr to science by being crushed by a falling embankment at Cumberland Gap.

† Prof. J. J. Campbell had for years been principal of the public schools in Warrensburg, and had molded and shaped the city system of instruction to a state of high excellence.

are founded all considerations in regard to the general treatment of pupils and the government of school."

The entire faculty, as given above, was re-elected for the scholastic year of 1874 and '75. The total enrollment was 408 students. The same general plan of instruction was pursued. The same objects were kept constantly in view. At the close of the year, the Board of Regents (consisting at that time of John Monteith, State Supt., Wm. McLean, G. W. Longan, A. W. Ridings, Wm. P. Greenlee, Henry C. Fike and Dr. Samuel Martin), elected the following faculty for the ensuing year of 1875 and '76:

G. L. Osborne, principal, and instructor in professional teaching; R. C. Norton, instructor in mental philosophy and natural history; J. J. Campbell, instructor in ethics and language; W. F. Bahlmann, instructor in mathematics and german; Miss Ida M. Carhart, instructor in drawing and botany; Upton Perrine, instructor in commercial department; Mrs. M. W. Fisher, instructor in arithmetic and history; Miss Hattie Floyd, instructor in geography and reading.

It is now our purpose to carefully delineate the reasons for this change, to mete out full justice as the impartial record of time.

It is true that *slander* flutters forth upon an unheeded breath, but the poisonous exhalation never dies. Words that are spoken lightly often burn deep, and the scar is never erased.

What James Johonnot believed as to his destiny, or as to the powers that be, is above all, his own right to know. The writer of this, who knew him well, does not presume to fathom his soul. But throughout the district the impression had grown that the Warrensburg normal school inculcated infidelity. Where it started, who propagated it, few could tell. But the story flew upon the whispered words, was magnified, until the baleful circle lessened to its very doors. The administration in its power to do good and effective work, and to upbuild the young school, was, in truth, powerless. Upon these grounds, if upon no other, the action of the board was to the best interests of the institution.

Justice demands that it be written here that the only principles *impressed* upon the students under Johonnot's rules were—entire freedom of thought, the inborn right of man, love of labor, and the highest ethical morality. *Neither infidelity nor christianity was taught.* The peculiar nature of the broad-spread system of public education, and our constitutional law, had induced the belief in many prominent educators that this was the only plan in keeping with the liberties of a republic. To this school James Johonnot belonged, and time early proved that the maintenance of his honest conviction caused the sacrifice of his position before the people. No stain rested upon his character.

The following papers, of which we make a transcript, are pertinent to the situation.

When the action of the board became known, an indignation meeting of the citizens of Warrensburg was held and Col. T. T. Crittenden, Dr. T. J. Wright, and A. A. Moore, presented in its behalf this resolution to the board:

Be it resolved, That, whereas, we believe the action of the board, this afternoon, if not reconsidered, will result disastrously to our school; therefore, in view of the emergency, we send to you the united appeal of the parents and taxpayers of this community to reconsider you action, and retain the present faculty, under whose present management the school has attained its present high position.

To this the following reply was immediately sent:

The board of regents of the second normal school district hereby acknowledge the receipt of the petition just passed your body, and have given the same a careful and most respectful consideration.

The board desires to show all possible deference to the wishes and feelings of the citizens of Warrensburg, and will hold itself always in readiness to do so. The board has notified Mr. Greenwood* of its action in electing him, and asked his acceptance of the presidency of the normal school, and it now feels that, though it may have the abstract right to recall its election and subsequent notification, yet it could not do so with any proper regard for consistency, dignity, or due self-respect. Nor does this board believe that the citizens of Warrensburg would ask of it a degrading sacrifice. Should Prof. Greenwood not accept in due time, or, if from other cause, the board of regents should see fit to review its action, it will gladly listen to what views or expression of feeling the citizens of Warrensburg may think proper to make.

(Signed), G. W. LONGAN, *President.*

†Geo. L. Osborn came to assume the responsible position of president when the public feeling in the immediate vicinity of the school augured ill for his personal success. He came—a christian gentleman—an experienced educator—an earnest, untiring laborer in his chosen field, and won success where few could have succeeded. At a time when a false step would have resulted disastrously to himself and to the interests of the

* Mr. Greenwood subsequently declined.

†G. L. Osborne was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1835. He was reared upon a farm. After having taught school for a time, he entered college at Waynesburg, at the age of twenty, with little to enable him to complete his education, save his indomitable will and perseverance. Dependent upon his own resources, there were many interruptions in his school life. On this account his degree of A. M. was not taken until after the war. At school he was always a hard student, developing a preference for mathematics. In 1861, Mr. Osborne married Miss Sarah V. Swisher, of Marion county, West Virginia. After teaching for a number of years in the higher graded schools of Pennsylvania, he was, in 1865, elected professor of mathematics in the South-Western Normal College of that state. In 1868, he took charge of the public schools of Macon, Mo., and in 1871 assumed the same position in Louisiana, Mo. In 1875 he was elected to the position now held. A careful and conscientious student, a rigid disciplinarian, personally kind and mild-tempered in manner, ceaseless in his active duties, he will always merit success.

school, he bore out the course that duty and conviction laid down, and the close of the first years' administration marked a triumphant success. In overcoming the many obstacles that lay in the onward pathway of the school, in organizing and enforcing changes in the objects, the discipline and government, the course of study, the general public contour of the school; he was assisted by an excellent and experienced corps of teachers. *Prof. R. C. Norton had won a most enviable reputation in Missouri as a leader among teachers. Long years of practice had made him a living power in the school-room, and a manager of ability. †Prof. Campbell was one of the ripest scholars in the west, absorbed with his work, efficient and tireless. ‡Prof. Bahlmann was perfectly conversant with the languages taught, an excellent historian, earnest in manner and genial in the class-room. Harmony pervaded the movements of the faculty, and under the new administration in this first year (closing in June, 1876), there were enrolled four hundred and fourteen students. From the annual catalogue, we extract this as to the object of the school:

"This institution is designed to prepare teachers for the public schools of the state. The course of study embraces both academic and professional training.

The purposes are:

I. To devote special attention to the branches of study prescribed by

*R. C. Norton was born in Hiram, Ohio, June 16, 1840. He early became a student-teacher. Entering the army before completing his education, he became a member of Gen. Garfield's regiment, and was present at the siege of Vicksburg, where he won an enviable record by his gallant action. Prof Norton is a graduate of Eureka College, Illinois. Receiving an honorable discharge on account of protracted sickness, he continued teaching, spending part of his time at civil engineering. In 1864 he married Miss M. L. Mason, and in 1865 removed to Trenton, Mo. Here he assumed charge of the public schools, holding the position until 1875, when he was elected to the vice-principalship of the normal school. He is now principal of the S. E. Mo. Normal.

†J. J. Campbell was born in Huntington county, Pa., October 5, 1840. At the age of eighteen he entered Jefferson college. Graduating in three years, he studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, graduating here also, but never entering the ministry. In 1867, he was a teacher in Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county, Pa. In August, 1870, he married R. Annie French, of Philadelphia, and in September of the same year, removed to Warrensburg, becoming principal of the public schools. In 1875, he became a member of the normal faculty of said district school, where he still remains.

‡W. F. Bahlmann, of German parentage, was born in New York City, August 24, 1836. After eleven years training by tutors and in private schools, he spent two years in the university of the city of New York. At nineteen he became a teacher in Virginia, but soon returned to New York, and sailing for Europe, spent eighteen months in German universities. Returning to America in 1860, he went to Louisiana and became a tutor. In 1861, he went to Virginia, and volunteered in the confederate service. In 1868 he removed to Missouri, locating in Lexington, as teacher of the high school. He also taught German and became principal of public schools. In 1875 he was elected to S. Mo. N. school, where he still labors.

law for the public schools of Missouri. II. To extend the course to such other branches as are best calculated to lay the foundation for a broad and liberal culture. III. To combine with the foregoing, such practical instruction in school organization and management, principles and methods in teaching and order of studies, as will enable the student to secure the best possible results when he assumes the duties of teacher; and IV. By a more careful study of standard authors, on the philosophy of education, supplemented by judicious lectures, to impart correct and comprehensive views of the true end of education."

At a meeting of the state superintendent, R. D. Shannon, the principals of the three state normals, respectively, J. Baldwin, G. L. Osborne, L. H. Cheney, held December 28, 1875, the following measures to secure uniformity of work in Missouri, were recommended to the several boards of regents for adoption:

"I. That fourteen years be the minimum age at which students shall be admitted to the normal schools. II. That the standard for admission be as follows: A fair knowledge of reading, spelling, the use of language, descriptive geography, and arithmetic as far as percentage. III. That a model school, or school for practice, be established as soon as practicable, in connection with each normal school, in which normal students shall be required to teach before graduation. IV. That an examination for candidates for graduation, be held near the end of each scholastic year, by the state superintendent and the three presidents of the normal schools, upon the results of which, graduation shall depend. V. That the diplomas of graduation from the elementary course and the full course, be different in form and general appearance, the former bearing in bold type, the words 'elementary course.' VI. That the course of study in the normal schools be uniform."

The board of regents of the second district was the first to accept these rules. They are now in force in all.

For 1876 and '77 the same faculty was retained entire, and no change has been made since, save in some of the lower grades. Four hundred and eighty-one students were in attendance. This is the largest annual enrollment since the existence of the school.

At this time the state appropriated annually for the maintenance of her normal schools, $22,500; $7,500 to each. They were all in a prosperous condition, so prosperous, indeed, as to excite the envy of other institutions of learning.

The greatest struggle of their lives was yet to be gone through with. Normal schools, as institutions for the preparation of *efficient*, *complete* teachers, were to be tried by the crucial test of most adverse criticism. The old question, as to whether the schools should teach *matter* as well as

method, was again to be discussed, and in a manner to threaten their very existence as then organized. Their course of study was to be *established!*

Happily, a triumph is to be recorded.

An eminent educator in Missouri led the attack. It was claimed that the office of normals, under the intent of the law, was simply to supply teachers for the district schools of the state, and that to do this in a worthy manner, only necessitated the "Elementary Course," with the principles of a correct presentation of the subjects therein contained. The "Advanced Course," it was held, belonged only to the university and academies.

Educators throughout the state took sides upon the vital question, affecting as it did the great system. R. D. Shannon state superintendent, was the champion of the schools, and most ably defended them upon their present basis, and pointed out clearly the *selfish bias* which led the opposition. The arguments for a complete education of the teacher as proposed under the existent plan, were *palpable*, and though the fight* was carried into the legislature, where an appropriation for their maintenance was pending, the schools came through the fire unharmed. There was also a belief growing in this body, at this time, that they were an unnecessary expense to the state—that no direct benefit accrued from the expenditure—but the better judgment of the *thinking* portion prevailed and this fallacy was exploded.

From a journal published at this time, we take the following arguments in favor of the schools teaching *matter* sufficient to make the teacher sent forth, a true scholar:

"He who studies with a view to the presentation of a subject in the school room, will not study it as he does who wishes to learn simply. The student teacher will observe all the beauties and deformities of the subject, that he may preserve the one and guard against the other. He will outline it. He will *perfectly* master it. He will study its adaptation to mind culture. He will fasten upon that mode of presentation best calculated to *lead out* the faculties. In a word, he will study it to *teach* it. To the teacher, matter is just as necessary as the marble to the sculptor. The teacher who goes into the district school, should go full-armed for his work. He should be an *efficient* teacher and not of that class who

> Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock,
> Machines themselves, and governed by a clock.

He should be not merely a teacher of the alphabet, he should be un educator. "As the twig is bent, the tree inclines." More work should be

*In this connection, it is right to record the valliant services of Hon. F. C. Farr, from Johnson county, who bravely and eloquently met every advance of the enemy, and to whom lasting credit is due.

put upon the moulding of the child into the student, than upon the students entire life. The teacher then in the district school has *the important work* to do in education. How needful a broad culture! What a danger of narrowness!

Again, the position of the Missouri normals was thus ably defended, in a paper read before the National Teacher's Association, in 1880, by Prof. G. L. Osborne.

"It is claimed that academic training properly belongs to the literary institution, and that the normal school in assuming to instruct in language, mathematics or natural science, is for that reason venturing beyond its proper sphere. True, our academies, seminaries and colleges address themselves largely to this work, but it does not necessarily follow that they do it by exclusive right. The fact alone does not make it their special prerogative. If any principle of education is well established in this country, it is that the professional school, whatever its kind, may legitimately teach those branches which underlie and immediately effect the successful practice of that profession. This is true of the military school, the naval academy, the law school and the medical college; and why not the normal school, also? The military school, in all that pertains to the management of troops, both in the garrison and in the field, imparts actual instruction in those branches of science which are essential to the successful practice of the profession of arms. The naval academy is conducted on the same principle. The law school prescribes a course in letters, as essential to the intelligent practice of law. The medical college, although possibly less exacting, makes similar claims; and there is no good reason why the normal school should constitute an exception to this rule. Its claims are surely as pointed as in any of the cases above cited.

"It is urged, further, that 'academic instruction in a normal school is needless repetition.'

"This is a question of expediency in which each case should be decided on its merits; and until our literary institutions thoroughly occupy the field, furnishing the kind and degree of training needed, it cannot be used as an argument against the right of the normal school to give "instruction in subject-matter." Indeed, it seems to me, that under any circumstances, the normal school would clearly have the right to give such instruction as would harmonize the academic with the didactic training, thus giving unity to the professional culture.

"Again, it is claimed that this work would be better done in the literary institution.

"This point is not established. It is natural for those preparing for any given work, both to desire and seek the best training attainable for the purpose. If this claim were well founded, the demand for academic train-

ing in the normal school would gradually diminish, and, finally, cease, the supposed evil correcting itself by force of circumstances. But, on the contrary, the demand seems quite as urgent now as in the beginning. My experience has been that those who have received the greater part of their academic training in other schools, usually rank among the most unsatisfactory of our graduates. The exceptions are rare. The training is apt to be unsymmetrical. In one case the student has been rushed forward in Latin, and the higher mathematics, while English and the natural sciences have been slighted. In another, the attention has been directed to advanced study, and the elements neglected; and, worse than all, the knowledge is apt to be of the mechanical, text-book order, which discourages original thought, accepts everything on authority, and almost disqualifies the student for effective work as a teacher. Until these evils are corrected, the normal school will be compelled to give academic training in self-defence. * * * The object of normal schools is the same everywhere—to promote civilization by furnishing a class of trained teachers, skilled in every phase of school work. The details of management and execution only, are, in different countries, adjusted to the political circumstances and educational needs. In all, we find three distinctly-marked lines of training: Academic, didactic, and practice teaching. These are equally professional, for all are taught with especial reference to the teachers work. In fact this is the focal point upon which every exercise is directed. The professional education of the teacher, then, comprehends a symmetrical training in all these departments. Anything short of it impairs the unity of culture, and in that degree injures his usefulness as a teacher."

There was no reduction of the annual appropriation at the meeting of the assembly in 1879. And the feeling of opposition has diminished much more rapidly in the two years succeeding this climax than it had grown during the two previous years. The almost universal success which has attended the actual work of the graduates of the normals throughout the state has demonstrated incontrovertibly the soundness of their position, and it is safe to say that the question as above revealed will never again receive more than passing notice.

The enrollment for the scholastic year of 1877 and 1878 reached the number of four hundred and fifty-two.

George L. Osborne, president, intellectual and moral philosophy and school economy; Richard C. Norton, mathematics and natural history; John J. Campbell, English language and literature; William F. Bahlmann, ancient and modern languages; Miss Ida M. Carhart, drawing and botany; Miss Kate Lowen, geography and United States history; John T. Paden, assistant in mathematics; John N. Summers, penmanship.

With the exception that William Sanburn was also an assistant in mathematics during 1878 and 1879, the above was the faculty for the years 1877 and 1878, and 1878 and 1879. The attendance during the latter year numbered 349. This rapid decrease was owing to influences entirely without the school. It will be remembered that this was the beginning of "hard times" in Missouri, consequent upon many disasters.

At this stage of the history of these schools in Missouri, we cannot better estimate their accepted worth than by the following statement made to the legislature by State Supt. R. D. Shannon:

"The normal schools have done more for the improvement of public education in Missouri, by furnishing better teachers to the common schools, and more of them, within the last six years, than has been accomplished by all other agencies combined, for twenty years."

Since the inception of the system the Warrensburg school has suffered for want of room. An effort was made, in the report above alluded to, to call the attention of legislators to the fact, but of this no notice was taken.

The scholastic year of 1879 and 1880, has a showing of 372 students, while that of 1880 and 1881 increases, this number to 390.

At the last *biennial session of the legislature the sum of $10,000 was appropriated toward completing the building, which, it will be remembered, was left unfinished in 1871, after a squandering of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars of the peoples money. The second and third stories will be immediately put in readiness for occupancy, and it is believed that with these extra accommodations a new era of prosperity will dawn.

The total number of graduates during the past decade in the elementary course is 312, and in the advanced course is 78. It will be interesting to note the gradual increase as marked in the succeeding table:

Scholastic year.	Principal in Charge.	No. Graduating in Elementary Course.	No. Graduating in Advance Course.	Total Number.
1871 and 1872	George P. Beard....	7	0	7
1872 and 1873	James Johonnot.....	13	0	13
1873 and 1874	James Johonnot.....	43	0	43
1874 and 1875	James Johonnot.....	49	8	57
1875 and 1876	George L. Osborne...	28	7	35
1876 and 1877	George L. Osborne...	16	10	26
1877 and 1878	George L. Osborne...	30	10	40
1878 and 1879	George L. Osborne...	40	12	52
1879 and 1880	George L. Osborne...	46	13	59
1880 and 1881	George L. Osborne...	40	18	58

*Great credit is due here to Hon. John W. Harmon, who advocated this measure before that body with skill and earnestness. The fight was made against decided odds, brought about by a combination of party issues and the baneful spirit of retrenchment.

In connection with this table it must be remembered that there are fully 1200 teachers now engaged in actual work in the state who have received training and instruction in the school.

We name now the present board of regents :

Hon. Ashley W. Ewing, Jefferson City; Henry C. Fike, Warrensburg; Judge William McLean, Warrensburg; Hon. Wm. P. Greenlee, Henrietta; John E. Ryland, Esq., Lexington; Hon. A. W. Rogers, Warrensburg; Hon. R. D. Shannon, state superintendent public schools, *ex officio.*

Among these gentlemen, * Henry C. Fike, Esq., has had the largest official connection with the school, having been the treasurer of the board for the second district when it included the state officers and but two regents from each district. He is now secretary of the present board.

Always active, earnest and laborious, he has most efficiently discharged the trust imposed in him by the state, and has largely promoted the welfare and the onward progress of the school.

Wm. McClean for years has been president of the board and has faithfully met every requirement of his office.

Messrs. Rogers and Ryland are newly appointed members; but have entered upon their duties with carefulness and responsibility.

Of Hon. R. D. Shannons' work mention is made elsewhere.

Regarding the last year's work of the school it can be said that it was marked with unusual prosperity. It is true, that the able corps of instructors, lost a laborious teacher in Prof. R. C. Norton, who, early in the year, accepted the presidency of the Cape Girardeau normal. But extra work upon the part of the remainder, together with that of those elected to fill his position, overcame the attendant difficulties. The students were noted for their excellent demeanor, honesty of purpose, and depth of study. The commencement was brilliant and witnessed by a large concourse of visitors from abroad.

The legislature having increased the appropriation to $10,000 annually for the ensuing two years, additional professional help will be engaged to the material advancement of the students and the needed release of the old force.

In the matter of discipline, the school possesses the most admirable regulations. Arbitration can nowhere be seen. The student is thrown upon his own responsibilities, with reason as his guide, and only such rules of conduct as would guide the thoughtful one in any upright walk of life are required. The highest code of ethics only is sought to be impressed. The ultimate relation of the pupil to humanity prompts this, for it is held

* Thanks are here tendered to Mr. Fike for the free use of the records of the institution which he has most carefully preserved throughout his term of office.

that his work as a teacher lies in the founding of all that is pure in character and peaceful in government.

The course of study as has been shown before is broad and thorough, and through all its various branches is enunciated the principle, that "man must conquer knowledge for himself by a rigid struggle with himself." In the beginning of the work, one idea is stamped forcibly upon the mind, that labor is the key that unlocks all mystery. In this way harmony pervades, and no exacting purpose actuates scholar or teacher. The fact is never lost sight of that the student-teacher is but a storehouse of thought through which others are to seek the way to life.

The matter of graduation is unmistakably pointed out to be only the stepping of a single, unattended contestant into the arena of action. It is taught that the battle of life is fought in soul-land, and that the weapons are truth and beauty. When the student is sent forth as a teacher one truth is imbued into his very nature—that the material with which he deals is more precious than the remnant of creation, more powerful than the mysterious elements.

As a factor in the educational system, what is to be the future of the normal school? We cannot but think that these predictions of another year will be fulfilled:

1. "As to culture, the normal school will be the peer of the college.

2. As to methods, the normal school will be a model. The highest results reached by the best thinkers, will be embodied in its practice.

3. As to teaching, the normal will be a professional school, and will rank with theology, law and medicine."

The normal school *must* come to be held the keystone of the arch that bends above our liberties, for in its ideal perfection lies the matchless symmetry of all other institutions. And as the scope of human knowledge becomes broader, and as the laws of mental action are discovered from the chaos of what is now the unknown, so must the work mount nearer and nearer to the bosom of the sun of infinite revelation.

Striving to look through the future of the individual school, whose history we have recited, we are brought back to the thoughts with which we started. The ray of light that pierces the heart of a rosebud, may shake the ether depths of a far distant universe; and from a pebble that ruffles the features of the placid lake, rush the wavelets that kiss the circling shore. The multiform destinies of idle words are fathomless, and the influence of directed effort is infinite. Let us believe that the song of labor which the soul sings within its walls will be heard again in the symphonies of hearts divine, yet uncreated.

CHAPTER XIII.—TYPOGRAPHY IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

General Observations—Names of Editors—The Warrensburg Standard—Biographical Sketch of Roderick Baldwin, Editor—The Journal-Democrat—A Sketch of its Editors—The Holden Enterprise—The Knob Noster Gem—The Knob Noster Review.

The meagre materials attainable, render the compilation of a concise history of journalism in Johnson county, impracticable. In all that pertains to newspaper enterprises, what is known, does not differ essentially from that of other localities. It amounts to the same old story—tedious toil, incessant vexation, enormous expenditures, poorly recompensed. Here, as elsewhere, a day spent in a printing office would dispel the imaginary charm that many persons fancy surrounds printing presses.

It has been but little more than a quarter of a century since the first press was introduced, and the first newspaper was published at the county capital. A history of journalistic enterprises, with biographical sketches of journalists for that brief period, without even a personal mention of meritorious typos, would of itself be a large book. Astounding as this statement may appear to the reader, he will doubtless give it credence after examining the following numeration of those who have heretofore been editors, and those who are now editing.

Names of editors and present abode are as follows:

N. B. Holden, dead; James Middleton, dead; Wiley Sankey, dead; Hillory Dobbyns, Kansas; S. K. Hall, Colorado; N. B. Klaine, Kansas; J. M. Julian, California; David Nation, Texas; Norman Conklin, San Diego; J. M. Vaughan, Kansas; Finis C. Farr, Jefferson City; C. C. Morrow, Washington City; Ben. Lemmon, Warrensburg, Mo.; W. P. Baker unknown; H. J. Ruthraff, Sedalia; H. Martin Williams, Cosmopolite; J. N. Richards, Warrensburg; Mrs. Wiley Sankey, Warrensburg; C. A. Middleton, Warrensburg; Samuel Zimmerman, Iowa.

Names of those editing July, 1881: Roderick Baldwin, editor of the *Standard*; W. H. Davis, editor of *Journal-Democrat*; J. B. Naylor, editor of *Journal-Democrat*; R. A. Cruce, editor of *Journal-Democrat*; John W. Mittong editor of Holden *Enterprise*; Will D. Carr, editor of Knob Noster *Gem*; B. R. Tompkins, editor of Knob Noster *Review*.

Outside of metropolitan cities typography has never been a lucrative occupation. Hitherto none of the above named editors have amassed fortunes in the newspaper business. Happily, however, historians seldom measure men by a money standard—never use a metallic rule to find the altitude of a level-headed editor. A wooden dunce may do for a figure head for a ship, and may not sink her, but there is no place for such inanimate wooden headed men about a newspaper office, as a brainless fool would inevitably swamp any such concern. It requires brains and

plenty of them to successfully conduct a popular journal. All those knights of the quill, whose names have been enumerated, possessed a respectable share of intellect, all of them prepared acceptable literary feasts for their patrons, all of them were eager for editorial glory. It is to be regretted that the compiler of this volume cannot allot to each of them their share of glory. As before stated, it is found to be impracticable. Without designing invidious distinctions, without proposing partiality to any particular party, without exhibiting personal favoritism to any man; the historian here furnishes the names of all the journals now (July 1881) published in Johnson county, with a brief biographical sketch of the editors of each of them.

THE WARRENSBURG STANDARD.—Republican in politics. Established June 17, A. D. 1865. At present Col. R. Baldwin, editor—Baldwin & Richards publishers.

The enterprising publishers of Warrensburg *Standard* have been progressive, and have utilized all the improvements in the art of printing. They now occupy a grand stone structure on Pine street, which is supplied with all the modern mechanism and ingenious appliances pretaining to a first class printing establishment. Their weekly paper which has hitherto been delivered to patrons with remarkable regularity, is the folio sheet of more than orninary size, oftentimes supplemented, presents from top to bottom a captivating appearance to newspaper readers. It has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper published in the county, perhaps larger than any other in the sixth congressional district.

A biographical sketch of COLONEL RODERICK BALDWIN, editor of the Warrensburg *Standard:*

The able, sagacious editors of partisan journals, that wield a wonderful political influence, are usually both loved and hated. It may here be asserted without fear of contradiction, that no cotemporary has more devoted friends, more ardent admirers, and none a larger number of embittered enemies—vituperative maligners, than Col. R. Baldwin. If there be insufficient praise in this sketch to satisfy the first class, they may, when reading, supply omissions with extempore laudation, and if there is not enough derogatory abuse to suit the other, they may likewise add defamation, or be oblivious.

Col. Baldwin was born in Delaware county, New York, A. D. 1833. He received a liberal education, and graduated at Hamilton college, which has the reputation of being one of the best institutions for imparting thorough scholarship in the Empire State. One piece of parchment was not enough to satisfy his ambition. He spent years in the law department of his Alma Mater, and was awarded for literary merit and legal proficiency, a first-class diploma. Learned in the law as he was, he

fearlessly appeared before the judges of the supreme court in regular session at Buffalo, and was without equivocation, admitted to the bar. His creditable career in his chosen profession—in which rank is determined by profound research into the musty volumes of law libraries, and genius displayed in explaining and expounding their complex contents, was unexpectedly interrupted. The fife and drum sounded the alarm when our nation was in peril. The bugler's horn, which echoed from hill to hill, gave notice to the patriotic that our glorious union was threatened with dismemberment. The young attorney, whose heart swelled with patriotism, flung aside law books, asked for a continuance of cases in court, and enlisted as an artillery soldier in the army. He was mustered into service 1861, as second Lieutenant of volunteers, but his grade of qualifications soon secured for him promotion to higher rank. On reaching the army corps to which his command had been assigned, in Virginia, he was detailed for a time to discharge the responsible duties of Judge Advocate. Few, indeed, were more competent for the responsible position, and none could have given greater satisfaction to superiors as well as subordinates.

Col. Baldwin was with his regiment in all the engagements in the wilderness, and around Petersburg, Va. He fought with heroic bravery, at Antietam and Gettysburg. He was severely wounded, and to this day carries, uncomfortable though it be to the flesh, an ounce or two of confederate lead.

He was decidedly a success as a military man, and might have had a commission in the regular service as a reward for distinguished gallantry, but in times of profound peace, for him a jeweled sword, golden shoulder straps, pompous parades, had no charms. Accordingly, he laid aside the uniform of the soldier, and insignia of rank, preferring the modest garb of an ordinary citizen. Instead of again appearing at the bar, where he might have gained wealth and distinction, he preferred engaging in other pursuits. After surveying the inviting wild meadows of the far west, he was so pleased with Johnson county, that he selected it as a permanent home, and adopted editing as an occupation.

As an editor his style is vigorous, luminous, and elegant. Whatever subject presents itself, be it politics, temperance, jurisprudence, *belles lettres*, or other current topic, he readily writes a newspapar article almost equal to the best ever penned by Horace Greeley, Amos Kendall, Charles Dana, or Dr. Holland. Without indorsing all he writes, for he is fallible, sometimes right, at other times wrong, undoubtedly he is entitled to credit for plausibility and zeal, and is never tedious, prosaic, nor dull. He delights in hurling editorial thunder-bolts at delinquent statesmen, and their dynasties hereabouts that he dislikes. The writer refrains from further allusion to

this animosity, or the cause of it, as intermeddling in local strife is not allowed a place in this compilation.

Without the aid of history, the friends of education will remember the brilliant *Standard* editorials, that did so much toward securing the location of the normal college at Warrensburg, an acquisition the value of which is priceless. Col. Baldwin was not content with writing exhaustive articles upon the subject, but spent much time and money, in visiting the state capital, whilst the legislative assembly was in session, and used his powerful influence with representatives, to control their votes, and thereby secure the coveted prize. Not only so, he likewise, at his own expense, traveled, by rail, hither and thither, presenting to the normal regents every conceivable argument calculated to convince them that the Quarry City was exactly the right place for the institution. Although the philanthropic editor neither expected nor received a nickel for the articles published, nor re-imbursement of sums actually expended, graceless scamps have had the impudence to insinuate that normal slush paid for the erection of the beautiful suburban residence in Baldwin's grove, where the colonel and his family now dispense a generous hospitality to a host of friends. The truth of history demands the declaration that borrowed money bought that land and paid for that house; moreover, it is sad to add that it took ten years of editorial toil to lift the mortgage placed upon it to secure the loan, if, indeed, it is yet satisfied and cancelled on the recorder's books.

The state expended the munificent sum—two hundred thousand dollars—donated by the county of Johnson and the city of Warrensburg, in the erection of that substantial college edifice in the school parks within the city limits. Be it known, the printer's ink at the *Standard* office will continue to flow with unabated current, until this grand old commonwealth performs her part towards the completion of the building and beautifying the grounds. The state has been importuned to add to the east end of the structure a towering belfry, with hands on the outer walls, to indicate school hours; with a massive bell on the inner side, to proclaim them to the rural districts. The state has also been petitioned to afford ornamental relief to the west end, by a lofty observatory equipped with a telescope for the use of astronomical students. It is believed Col. B. will never rest composedly until these ends shall have been completed. The normal students of this age may sing peans in his praise, but schoolmasters of a future generation alone will do him justice.

The battle scarred veterans who fought so valiantly for the establishment of a southern confederacy, and who after the close of the deplorable internecine war were denied the right of suffrage in Missouri will, without the aid of history, remember the memorable editorials in the *Standard*, proposing, advocating and insisting on the re-enfranchisement of the so-called

confederates. They were able, liberal and magnanimous. The persons for whose benefit the editorials were written, belonged to an adverse party, consequently it was an unsolicited as well as unlooked for exhibition of generosity. Although it was a gratuitous favor, it ought to be suitably recompensed. A money recompense is not meant, for the offer of gold or its equivalent in this instance would be regarded as an insult. Gratitude alone liquidates such debts, and surely the chivalrous confederates will never repudiate them. After the close of the late internecine war which done much to demoralize young men, King Alchohol, with his red faced retinue had complete control of the state of Missouri. The editor of the *Standard* was inveigled into the kings service, frequented the green latticed hall of royalty where Burgundy brandy, Medeira wine and Bourbon whisky, flavored with the lemon, the nutmeg, and the spices of the tropics were dispensed in courtly style. It was then deemed a grave offence for the press to interfere with a well established custom, indeed the knights of the quill were expected to stand in line at the bar keepers counter, and imbibe their share of intoxicating beverages. Maligners made good use of their opportunity for ruining a reputation then in jeopardy and so assailable. Happily the editor became disgusted with bacchanalian revelries, withdrew his allegiance to an odious monarch who enslaves genius and boldly took a position in the front ranks of the army that fights for temperance and prohibition. Whilst temperance folks read rejoicingly the glowing articles weekly published in defence of their cause, incensed inebriates indulge in coarse invectives. Alas! try as an editor may and does to please every body the preversity of a large portion of mankind render it an impossibility.

One of the favorite themes of the editor of the *Standard*, is a change in the map of Missouri. The formation of a new state, to be called "Western Missouri," is a proposal that first appeared in his paper. It is a popular project, and if Col. Baldwin, the originator of the scheme, lives to see the new state established, and Warrensburg its capital, he will doubtless enjoy the richly deserved honor of being the first occupant of the governor's mansion. The inaugural address that he will deliver at the installation, will adorn the pages of some future history. Reader, this sketch is written by a political opponent of Col. B., and therefore may not do him justice.

The JOURNAL-DEMOCRAT, established 1865.—This paper is the recognized oracle and organ of the Johnson county democracy. In all that constitutes a journal of the first class, it is not excelled. In appearance it is neat; the assignment of its articles is good, and its typography is excellent. It is liberally patronized by the rank and file of the unterrified, and merits their patronage. The publishers understand the newspaper business to

perfection, and be it said to their credit, they have not, in years, failed at the end of each and every week, to pay their employees their wages, as well as liquidate other current expenses. Could this be truthfully said of any other printing establishment in the rural district of Missouri?

J. B. NAYLOR, formally of the *Brunswicker*, the present (July, 1881,) political editor of the *Journal-Democrat*, was born in Illinois; was politically nurtured by Stephen a Douglass, and imbibed much of that distinguished statesman's vim. Acquiring boundless resources from this illustrious preceptor, he has with the aid of his own massive brain, indomitable energy, and powerful pen, forced himself to the front ranks of journalism, and is said to be without a peer in his chosen avocation, in this his adopted state. He understands party drill; excels a field officer as an organizer, and never tolerates insubordination. Prognosticating is not the province of historians, but if the hitherto irreproachable Capt. Naylor succeeds in harmonizing the discord, and pacifying the disaffection of democrats of Johnson county, as sure as fate he will be promoted to a major-generalship.

Capt. Naylor is an aggressive partisan editor, and has for twenty years last past, waged a relentless war against republicanism, in the vallies of the turbulent river, and now comes hither to measure lances with the knights of the quill in and around the quarry city. He comes, it is said, not to tell of past achievements, but to make future history for himself for his party, and for his country.

A biographical sketch of ALLEN CRUCE, local editor of the *Journal-Democrat*. The lineage, appearance, place of birth and of education of men who are blessed with extraordinary genius, affords blessings and profitable entertainment to readers of history.

Lafayette Cruce, the father of the young editor, is a sensible, upright, urbane, practical Johnson county farmer, highly esteemed by a multitude of friends, and marvelous as it may seem in this envious age, in truth, has not an enemy on earth.

The mother of young Cruce is an estimable, educated, refined lady, the admiration of a cultivated community in which she has hitherto been a conspicuous personage. In the seclusion of a sequestered home she enjoys in reading the literary productions of her charming niece, Agnes Cruce, and gifted son Allen, far more real delight than other women do in their own personal prowess in the fields of literature or fighting for fame.

Allen Cruce is a Mississippian by both birth and education. When a mere youth, yet in his teens, whilst other boys of the same age were riding hobby-horses and velocipede, he was actively blazing the highway to literary distinction; was profitably employed in editing a newspaper. It is no exaggeration to declare that he acquired more reputation and celebrity as

a journalist in the decade last past than most others will obtain in half a century. His style is terse and he possesses the happy faculty of adaptation and varies it as occasion may require, be it gay or grave, a wedding march or funeral elegy, and writes appropriately and well upon almost any subject. He has at command an inexhaustive supply of wit, and as a comic delineator, he is a perfect artist. He can pen ludicrous things that others can hardly picture with paints or carve with a sculptor's chisel. He can collect more local news and tells it better than most men. He sometimes puts more in a single paragraph than others can find room for in a column.

Should the publishers of this history decide to illustrate it, no pages in it will be more engaging than those upon which the engraved likenesses of editors appear. The believers in Lavater's method of determining character by phisiogomy, and the believers in Combe, Spiritualism and Fowler's system for doing the same by Phrenology, desire and demand the engravings. If the demand for illustrations is acceded to, be assured there will be no handsomer picture in the book than that on Cruce's leaf, that of the gifted Mrs. Sankey alone excepted.

Mr. Cruce has edited newspapers in Missouri and Texas, and wherever employed, has uniformly created a demand for the journals on which he was engaged. He is now, July 1881, 25 years of age. Although he has attained manhood, he has not yet reached his prime, for there is a noticeable increase in the volume and ability of his editorials. He is now serving on the editorial staff of the *Journal-Democrat*, and patrons of that paper who are fond of fun, who appreciate genuine wit and who enjoy humor, no longer send to Detroit for the *Free Press* or to Iowa for the *Hawk Eye* or to London for *Punch*.

Mr. Cruce recently formed a matrimonial alliance with a lovely Johnson county lady, (Miss Calvin), and the happy twain will, in all human probability, beneficently nurture bright democratic editors for the next generation and thereby become historic benefactors.

The HOLDEN ENTERPRISE edited and published by John W. Mittong. It might be supposed that there was room enough for two cities of the fourth class in Johnson, the largest county in one of the largest states on the American continent. Nevertheless as a matter of fact there is not, and as a sequence the attrition of the rival cities, Warrensburg and Holden, creates heat enough to run the *Enterprise*, which is in all respects emphatically a Holden paper. The citizens of Madison township deem it the largest and the best newspaper published in the county. It is well maintained, for whatever it lacks in subscribers is made up by the liberality of its advertising patrons.

J. W. MITTONG, editor of the Holden *Enterprise*, exhibits unsurpassed

energy and talent in supplying his patrons with current news. He philosophically performs the difficult duties of both editor and publisher and pushes his pen and lifts the lever of his press without a murmur. There are those who unkindly say that were he unfaithful to the interests of Holden the citizens would punish him as a malefactor, but such threats do not terrify Mittong, who knows full well the liberality of his patrons in awarding the laudation his services in their behalf so richly merit. The mental labor and clerical work of the governor of the state are less and are more easily performed than those imposed upon the editor of the *Enterprise* and satisfactorily executed by him.

His style in writing editorials, indicates no labored effort at rhetorical flourish, but is nevertheless clear and pleasing, and his views on political topics are defined so explicitly that they cannot be misinterpreted or misunderstood. He is a Holden man with Holden ideas, and tolerates nothing in derogation of Holden men or Holden enterprises.

Mr. Mittong is about 35 years of age. Although proficient in his chosen vocation he has not as an editor yet reached his climaterick.

The KNOB NOSTER GEM, edited and published by Will D. Carr. The *Gem*, a pretty and appropriate name for the paper published at the Knobs. Although it is a small sheet, the talented editor finds enough room each week for a cluster of his dazzling productions. Whilst other journals may boast about their forty columns of reading matter, this little paper unostentatiously makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity, and the superb literary feasts it furnishes its patrons are composed of dainties. Mr. Carr is the pet of the literary people of the proudest town in the county. Fashionable folks in cities are fond of a dish of gossip and to secure popularity the editor must be a good caterer. The belles and beaux at the Knobs make love in subdued tones, for fear the announcement of their wedding day will appear in the *Gem* before the pound cake is baked. They likewise talk about contemplated cotillion-parties and picnic excursions in whispers, to avoid a like publicity and concomitant crush and crowd. The day on which the *Gem* is published the people in and around the city of the Knobs rejoice and Will Carr is happy. The paper does not circulate outside of Washington township, and there is not enough known about the editor, by the writer, to enable him to furnish a more extended sketch.

The KNOB NOSTER REVIEW, B. R. Tompkins, editor; Tompkins & Littlefield, publishers. This is a new publication. Size of sheet, respectable; typography well executed. Every nook and corner of the paper is full of readable original and selected articles, and flaming advertisements. The intelligence and liberality of the citizens of Washington township are proverbial, and insures, to a paper published in their midst, patronage.

B. R. Tompkins, Esq., the editor of the *Review*, was educated at Kemper College, Booneville; studied law with Jetmore & Elliot, a notable legal firm, now at Topeka Kansas. He was admitted to the bar of Warrensburg, and has hitherto been esteemed as one of the brighest young attorneys practicing in the court of the judicial circuit. He is a magistrate, notary, real estate agent, and mayor of the city of Knob Noster. Now that there is a lull in litigation and legal transfers, he finds time to edit a newspaper, which, it is inferred, that he does more for recreation than for profit.

Mr. Tompkins has not as yet written enough for the press to enable the historian to correctly assign his classification in the editorial fraternity. He possesses fair abilities and great firmness. Although reputed as a Democrat, he declares, "The *Review* shall be independent in politics." If he can manage to divest himself of partisan bias, he will have accomplished what has hitherto been regarded as impossible. The readers of the *Review*, however, will soon find out—if, perchance, they have not already done so—that when Tompkins takes sides on any question, political, civil or religious, he adheres to it with wonderful tenacity. It is to be hoped that he will always take the right side upon every subject that he undertakes to elucidate; for, should he go wrong, he is at the outset beyond the reach of redemption. It would be easier to move the rock of Gibralter from the mouth of the Mediterranean sea than it would be to move Tompkins from a position once taken, be it right or wrong.

CHAPTER XIV.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The Presbyterian Church—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church—The United Presbyterian Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church South—The Baptist Church—The German Baptist Church—The Church of Christ—Sunday Schools.

Religion is the chief concern
Of mortals here below;
May we its great importance learn,
Its sovereign virtue know.

—*John Fawcett, D. D.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church of the United States of America, took its rise in 1620, in New Amsterdam, now New York. In 1626, the first church edifice of this denomination was erected, and the congregation worshipping there were dependent on and connected with the church of Holland.

About the year 1690 Francis Mahemie came from the north of Ireland and John Hampton from Scotland, as missionaries from a society in Lon-

don, and organized churches in the eastern part of Maryland, on the Scottish model. In 1698 the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia was organized, by a number of English, French and Welsh Protestants. Early in the succeeding century churches were organized in various parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina and New York. Thus the foundations of the Presbyterian church in this country were laid.

In the year 1729 the "Adopting Act" was passed, by which the Westminster confession of faith and catechisms were received as the standards of doctrine and order in the American branch of the Presbyterian church.

Presbyterians have always been noted for their earnestness in advancing the cause of education, especially in providing an educated ministry. In 1776 the United States became a separate nation. In the conflict which followed, the Presbyterian church threw its whole influence in favor of liberty. Dr. Witherspoon, then president of the college of New Jersey, represented his state in the continental congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

There was a rapid increase and the church greatly prospered in spite of two very serious schisms. The one generally known by the name of the Cumberland schism, and the other by the name of the New School. With regard to the former its origin was a follows:

At a meeting of the presbytery of Transylvania, held in the fall of 1801, in the Cumberland region of Kentucky, several persons of advanced age, offered themselves to the presbytery, for the service of the church, and were licensed to preach the gospel at the next meeting of the presbytery.

The synod thereupon inflicted censure upon those who refused to carry out the usages of the Presbyterian church.

The Cumberland brethren refused to give up their irregular Presbyterian organization, and as they became conscious of their own strength and were largely sustained by popular sympathy in their region, they became less and less disposed to seek a restoration to the communion of the Presbyterian church.

They met all overtures made by the assembly, looking to a harmonious settlement, with new difficulties, some of them actually asserting that the standards of the Presbyterian church taught the doctrine of fatality. This was the rise of the schism that continues to the present day.

The New School schism had its origin in an attempt to conciliate persons inclined to the congregational form of government, and to allow of an organization which might harmonize both opinions.

A plan of union was devised which, although it never became fully a law, was nevertheless permitted to operate for more than thirty years.

The Presbyterian church, to whose history this short sketch is devoted,

adopt, as their doctrinal basis, the Word of God, as systematized in the West Minster Confession of Faith and the catechisms.

The number of communicants in the Presbyterian church of the United States of America in 1880, was 578,671; ministers, 5044; churches, 5489; Sunday-school attendants, 632,000. Contributions during the year 1880 through the regular channels, $8,361,000.

They have theological seminaries at Princeton, New York, Auburn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Danville, Kentucky, Allegheny, San Francisco, Carlinville, Ill., Newark, N. J., and Dubuque.

In the state of Missouri there are five Presbyteries; 11,000 communicants; 130 ministers; 216 churches and 15,658 Sabbath-school members.

In Johnson county there are five Presbyterian churches and 450 communicants.

The first church organized in Johnson county under the auspices of this denomination was at Warrensburg, May 30, 1852, by Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, with fifteen members.

The first person received into the church after its organization was John J. Welshans, who was received into fellowship upon examination, March 18, 1855.

Among the active members in the church before the war were, Dr. William Calhoun, who still resides in Warrensburg; William Zoll, also still living in Warrensburg; J. J. Welshans, residing in Warrensburg, having been for several years a justice of the county court, and Dr. A. W. Reese, who has since become a minister in the German Baptist Brethren church; Col. B. W. Grover, although not a member of the church, was a liberal and active supporter of this denomination in furnishing means for building the first house of worship and contributing largely to the regular support of the gospel.

Among the ministers of this denomination who have served the church in this county, are the names of Rev. Bradshaw, who came from Tennessee, and preached once a month to the people here for a considerable time before the church was organized.

The present pastor, Rev. Charles Fuller, accepted a call to this church and entered upon his important duties December, 1877.

When Rev. Fuller assumed charge, the church was greatly embarrassed with a heavy debt on their new and elegant house of worship. Many of the best supporting members had united with churches more convenient to their homes. Congregations attending divine service were small, and there was in fact, very little to encourage the heart of a faithful preacher. But now the financial affairs of the church are improved, and only $500 of church debt remains unpaid, and the healthy condition of the spiritual interests of the body have become a subject of just pride to

the whole community. May the self sacrificing and ardent christian labors of him who presides over this branch of Zion continue to be blessed with the most approved results.

Before the war most of those belonging to the Presbyterian Church, in Johnson county, lived in and about Warrensburg, but since the war other organizations have been effected.

About thirteen years ago a little band of Presbyterians organized into a church at Knob Noster, afterwards erecting a nice little house of worship. Christian zeal and fervency are commendable everywhere, but we doubt if Johnson county can furnish another purer example and more single-hearted devotedness than was manifested by that little band of a dozen Presbyterians at Knob Noster. The ministers of the Warrensburg church often preached at Knob Noster, and aided that struggling Spartan band.

The Centerview Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. W. H. Hillis, with about ten members. They have erected a church. A church was organized at Kingsville, but soon went down. The Presbyterian church at Holden was a new school from its organization till the union of the two branches, in 1868. It has a large and active membership with a magnificent house of worship in process of building. A more particular mention is made of this church in connection with the history of Holden.

During the early history of the Warrensburg church a few of the members came to attend service from quite a distance. Mrs. Cornwall, wife of L. S. Cornwall, resided at Columbus, and came regularly to church on the Sabbath. Alfred Duffield, another member, lived some distance west of Warrensburg, and Judge J. J. Welshans lived east.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1830 or 1831 several families settled in what was then known as the Blackwater country, now the Columbus neighborhood. Among the heads of these families were Nicholas Houx, Pleasant Rice, Robert Craig and James Harris, members of this denomination. Their nearest place of public worship was either Green Valley, or the "Old brick church," near Lexington. Some of these men often mounted their horses on Sabbath morning, and rode to church, returning home in the evening. In summer they would leave their homes, taking their families in their wagons, and attend the several camp-meetings held at a distance.

Full of energy, and devoted to religion, they soon located a camp-ground, on the site where Columbus now stands. Erecting the customary log camps, so arranged as to form a hollow square, in which stood the rude pulpit, surrounded by seats, all covered above with a brush arbor,

under which the usual four days and nights were devoted to the solemn and devout worship of Almighty God.

Those who were in attendance from other settlements, and from other counties were all abundantly provided for by the resident campers. The custom of a free entertainment of all the people and their horses was universal. There was bread and bacon-hams; there was fine beef, and, sometimes, venison, together with the labor of preparing the meals, and in every way providing for the comfortable entertainment of these worshipers, were all given by these good men and women with all the hearty willingness of true worshipers. These occasions, in many respects, were not unlike the "Feast of Tabernacles," among the Israelites. The decorum observed by all in attendance can scarcely be realized by the people of the present day. Disorderly conduct by day or by night, on the part of any, was generally considered highly reprehensible. These assemblies were grave and thoughtful, and the services solemn and deeply impressive. The ministry who served on these occasions were men of gravity and intelligence, and greatly in earnest. Their spirit and methods were strikingly after the style of John the Baptist in the wilderness, nor were the results that followed greatly dissimilar. These men often came from a distance of fity or one hundred miles to preach to the people, many of whom they never saw before, and to whom they expected never to preach again. Many of the hearers were not accustomed to hear the gospel often. The effect was to strongly impress the ministry with the thought that they were doing a work for eternity.

Under such impressions their sermons had a point and a pathos not usually witnessed, and the result was large numbers of conversions during these solemnities. These returning to their several homes in the various settlements whence they had come, served as allies to the coming "circuit preacher," and as a nucleus in their several communities for the organization of new churches.

As early, perhaps, as the year 1832 the Columbus community succeeded in inducing the Rev. R. D. Morrow to settle among them to serve as their pastor. Mr. Morrow was the first missionary his denomination sent to the territory of Missouri. He had spent several years visiting and preaching to the inhabited portions of the territory, beginning this work in 1819. He usually traversed the country lying between Cape Girardeau and Pike county, along the Mississippi river, and up the Missouri, as far as the settlements extended. He, though not exceeding 22 years of age, when he began this work, proved himself to be a very suitable exponent of his denomination in so responsible a position. His scholarly attainments commended him to the most intelligent, his exceedingly simple and clear method of presentation made him easily comprehended by all, and his fine

physical development fitted him for performing a wonderful amount of service, and enduring the severest hardships. His great devotion to the cause put all his powers to the severest test. These endowments together, made him among the foremost pioneer missionaries Missouri could ever boast. The church at Columbus and the people of the county were peculiarly fortunate in having such a man settle among them. Here he lived and labored for nearly 40 years; his influence went far to establish the tone of intelligence and the morality of the county as well as its religious convictions. The church at Columbus had in him their first and only pastor, until the infirmities of age retired him from their active service.

In the early history of this country there were three distinct methods by which the people were supplied with the gospel.

1. There was the ubiquitous "circuit preacher," who formed a series of appointments, by going from one settlement to another, often extending through several counties. These he filled, usually in a month, by preaching almost every day in the week. These week-day appointments were attended, generally, by almost every one in the neighborhood. They were not too busy, even in harvest times, to attend preaching. In this way the people heard the gospel, when, otherwise, it would have been impossible. This method gave an opportunity for much visitation by the preacher, and for general acquaintance with the people. This system was Presbyterianism adjusting itself to circumstances. These circuit services were generally the fields of the younger ministry, but not exclusively so. The amount of good thus accomplished was very great. Conversions and accessions were numerous. The foundations for many permanent congregations were thus laid, of which the circuit preacher often became the permanent pastor. The remuneration for such services was very trifling. The preacher's expenses were very light, however. He usually had his clothes and a little money given him.

2. Another method of supplying the people with preaching was this: The older men generally settled in some congregation on a farm. They would serve, with monthly preaching, several contiguous congregations while they, by their own industry, would make the major part of their own living, by cultivating a crop during the spring and early summer months, and during the winter they usually taught a school, in which they became prime factors in directing and developing the social and intellectual cast of the country. Their regime allowed them altogether too limited opportunities for reading, and for the needed visitations of a pastor; but, everything considered they did a valuable work.

Of some of these men, and of their operartions we may speak more definitely. In the southern portion of the county, near where Shiloh

church now stands, settled Rev. Samuel King, also his son, Rev. R. D. King. The former was a man of fine ability, as a preacher, and of eminent standing in his denomination, he being one of the three men who organized thls church into a separate denomination. Though advanced in life, when he settled here, he did a valuable part in preaching the gospel and organizing the work in this county. Prominent in his efforts was the work of organizing Sabbath schools, and other systems of Bible instruction in his community. His later services were given to traveling tours, extensively through the denomination, under the direction of the general assembly, accompanied by his son, soon after which he closed his eventful life, at his home, where his grandson, Rev. S. F. King now resides. A tall marble shaft at Shiloh church, a contribution by the members of the general assembly convened at Warrensburg, to his memory, marks the spot where rest his remains.

The son named above was a man of remarkable endowments, of great resources, both as a preacher and a presbyter, ever showing great strength in the forms of business and church law in the judicature of his church.

The Shiloh church, in its earlier history, owes much to his labors. He laid the foundation for the subsequent organization of the Pisgah congregation near Chilhowee.

Much of his time, however, was given to the field in Henry county, at Clinton and other points. He, about twenty years since, moved to the state of Texas, where he still labors with vigor, though about eighty years old.

Next came the labors and characteristics of the Rev. John B. Morrow, brother of the Morrow formerly mentioned. He first settled near Columbus, perhaps in '36, serving several churches, among which were Rock Church and Mt. Moriah, both of which were eminently prosperous under his ministrations. In about the year '43 he removed to Walnut Creek, in the eastern portion of the county, where he built up the Bethel congregation (now Knob Noster), which became so strong as to command almost that entire section. He also organized the Pleasant Grove congregation, south of the Knobs, and the Mary's chapel, now at Montserrat. After staying here for many years he removed to Chilhowee, where he ended his days. Here he organized the Pisgah church, which under his ministrations grew very strong and flourishing.

He was an active presbyter, and contributed largely to the establishing of the church in the county. As a preacher he ranked quite above the average, and in some of his characteristics excelled all others. He was emphatically the people's man. Among the young he had almost unbounded influence. He was free and sociable and entertaing to all. Being an unusually sympathetic man, he was always very tender and

touching in his address. His appeals came with great motive power. He overwhelmed them by his love, and wooed men to christ, and the church to active work. He had great power in song, and often after preaching a warm sermon, he would go through the congreation singing and shaking hands with all, and dropping words of encouragement or of admonition to his hearers, as he deemed necessary. He was emphatically a revivalist. The account of Barnabas well applies to him. "He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith, and much people was added to the Lord." His remains rest at Pisgah church.

At Shiloh, has long resided the Rev. B. F. Thomas, a solid and good man, of universal good influence, who is now the only survivor of the older class of preachers in the county. This church he served with ability and success, for a number of years, and to his labors that people are much indebted for their present prosperity.

Much of his time has been devoted to Henry and Cass counties, where under his labors several good churches have taken existence.

We cannot do justice to this department without a reference to the Rev. John R. Whitsett, through whose agency, mainly, the Centerville church took existence and position, and who was a very important factor for many years in the work through the county.

He, having entered the ministry late in life, was destitute of many of those attainments of education, which fit the minister for his work. But, notwithstanding, he became in many important respects a superior man, and minister. He was well versed in the scriptures, of which he made a liberal, and an intelligent use in all his labors. He was safe, in that he did not venture beyond his depth. He possessed, to an unusual degree, the elements of an orator, even he seemed never to rise to the proportions of his full strength, until he stood before an audience. When he became impassioned, he used, tastefully, the boldest imagery, and became absolutely sublime. His natural gifts, and gracious endowments, at times would enable him to overleap his lack of advantages, and to lift his audience into new and strange realms of thought and interest. As a pastor, he was superior to almost any man of his day, in the country. He kept himself familiar with all the status and conduct of his charges. He was much among his people, and sympathized deeply with them in all their circumstances, and had the nerve to say to any one what he thought should be said, either in public or private.

He began his labors at Centreview neighborhood in, perhaps, the year '43. There, and at other points, he continued to labor, until, by a stroke from lightning, which struck his house, he was largely disabled from activeness during most of his remaining years. During about three years after the close of the war, in the great destitution of ministers, he

recovered strength to render the most valuable services of his life. In prayer he possessed a power rarely witnessed. He seemed to bring his auditors right face to face with the Deity. Several others might be mentioned if space would allow.

A third method of supplying the gospel to all, in the early days, was the already mentioned camp-meeting. From the last of July to the first of October, the country was greatly at leisure. Their small crops were matured and secured, and their stock were all growing fast on the range, and but little was being done in the industrial pursuits.

The pastor of each church arranged to hold one of these meetings in his charge. The regular services of the several congregations were merged into the camp meetings, and the membership induced, as far as possible, their irreligious neighbors to accompany them to these meetings. Even the circuit rider, when these seasons arrived, suspended his regular appointments to attend these special services, inducing as many as possible of the people of his friends to attend some of these meetings. These occasions were scenes of concentrated influence, and generally of intense interest, and also of large results. There was large preparations made for these occasions on the part of the working membership. Earnest prayers could be frequently heard, during the spring and early summer, offered in their prayer meetings and their family worship, for the Divine Being to attend these coming meetings in the salvation of the people. Much was done also by inviting and urging their neighbors to accompany them to the meetings, and to attend to the matter of their soul's salvation. The people generally came up earnestly praying for, and expecting large results.

The greatest efforts of the ministry of that day were put forth on these occasions. Grave responsibilities were known to rest upon them. The people then, more than now, obtained their information on all great questions from their public speakers rather than from books and papers. The ministry knowing that the people had come to hear and learn, felt the great responsibilities of the occasion. As a rule, their sermons partook more of a doctrinal type than is the present custom, and were very elaborately prepared, so as to embody the two elements of strength and simplicity.

The themes on which they mainly dwelt, were the basal truths of christianity, as the character of the Deity, the nature of His righteous government, and the nature and extent of man's obligations. His condition of ruin and utter helplessness as a sinner. God's ample and gracious provision for his recovery, the terms of salvation, and man's personal responsibility in its acceptance or rejection. The necessity of a radical

change in his moral nature, and how effected together with the evidences of such a change having been wrought.

Prominent among some men showing decided ability on such themes was the Rev. R. D. Morrow, D. D., whose fine analytical powers, and short logical method of reasoning made his positions so evident, that his conclusions were unresistable. His strength and clearness as a theologian had been much inhanced by this, and the training of the rising ministry from an early date had been mainly committed to him. This led him to become very critical, systematic, and thorough in his investigations, and added greatly to his simplicity and perspicuity in his presentations. He became, using the language of Paul: "A wise master builder, laying the foundations." In the beginning of his discourses he manifested the dispassionate self-possession of the philosopher, though not wanting in evidence of deep interest, which gradually warmed with the advance of his argument, until he had created a tower of truth to a collossal hight, he, imperceptibly to themselves, bore the interest of his auditors along with him in his ascent, to the close of his investigation, after which, at times, his appeals were of the most stunning character, all the more forcible because based upon the rational presentation of the theme he was closing. His greatest influence was over men of decided intellect, not one of whom could follow him through these heavy investigations without being profoundly impressed.

The stirring pathos which, at times accompanied his appeals in connection with these clear demonstrations of truth, were simply irresistable and overwhelming. Men have been known to fall from their seats under the weight of their convictions of truth, or to fall to the ground oft their feet as they would walk away from the congregation. But oftener they would sit after the sermon had ended, in profound meditation, indisposed to any action whatever until the impressions made had matured into a spirit of submission to the claims of the gospel. Hours, and even days after these heavy efforts, there would be a general turning to the Lord, on the part of the unconverted, and generally those the most intelligent. Nor was the county then destitute, by any means, of men capable of appreciating these strong reasonings. The large proportion of the pioneers were men of force of character and of strong intellects, for imbecility and stupidity generally prefer remaining at home.

The church was favored with other styles of ministers with their characteristic manners of address, who, together, were found to be happily adapted to the wants of the entire people.

For example, there was the Rev. J. B. Morrow, who, taking such a theme as the "prodigal son," would cause the sinner to see his own prototype in the wanderings and want, the return and gracious reception of

this once lost one, but now saved; or a Whitsett presenting the admiration and astonishment of the new born soul expressed by the surprise of the queen of Sheba as she gazed on the temple of Solomon, and exclaims, "the half has not been told;" or a severe Sloan, as he dissected the human heart and detected its hidden iniquity concealed in all its secret windings with whom men would often become deeply offended, alleging that he, was personal and was exposing them; or a Wm. Horne on some startling theme, as "the great day of his wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?"

As the people of the entire country so generally attended these meetings, during which time they were so thoroughly cut off from every other subject of thought and interest, a very large proportion of all the people accepted the Christian religion, and the major part of the intelligent and influential became church members. Not unfrequently there would be as many as fifty, and at times one hundred conversions during one such meeting. This all contributed to strengthen the religious and moral sentiment of the community to that degree, that this country has never since had the same moral tone as then.

The necessity for such meetings was judged to pass away, as churches, houses, and other facilities for worship were multiplied. Also, the propriety of continuing these style of meetings was thought questionable, as the country became more densely settled, and so many began to attend through motives of curiosity and for pleasure, while others came for speculation, selling their confectioneries, and not a few their liquors.

The Chalybeate Spring camp-ground, situated seven miles south-west of Warrensburg, held out longer than any other. It was located contiguous to four different congregations, the majority of whose members were accustomed to camp there. This became the rendezvous, not only for the churches of Johnson county, but owing to the very intimate relations existing between this and the other churches of the county, almost the entire country attended these meetings each summer. These continued to prove very successful as long as they were continued, there being over one hundred professions at the last one held, which was in the year '58.

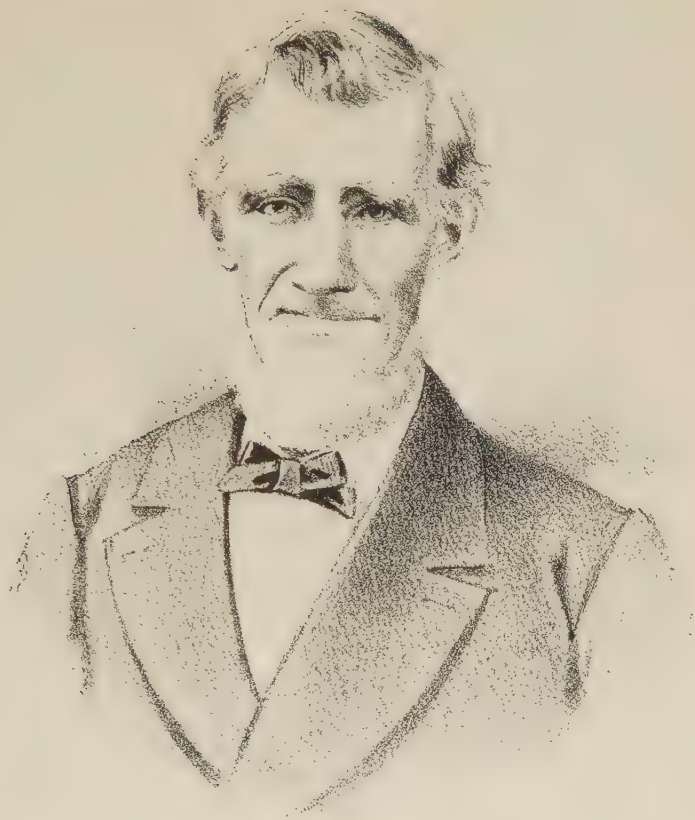
It was thought best to abandon this place of resort, for this purpose, because the immense crowd which attended was constantly on the increase, and was growing quite unwieldy, and because the liquor sellers and drinking persons were constantly on the increase in their attendance and in their annoyance. The meeting just preceding the last gave the campers much trouble. At the last one held, the Rev. J. B. Morrow, pastor of the church there, being sick, requested another man to take the supervision and management of the meeting, who fell upon the following expedient, to forestall the disturbances of the liquor trade: Going to some

young men, not members, but friends of the church, and of good order, he requested them to take the entire department into hand, which they readily consented to do. About twenty of these men formed a patrol in the several roads, found, perhaps, every jug and keg on sale, which would soon be spirited away so mysteriously that no one could account for it. Meantime, no one seemed to be giving themselves any concern on this question. This last meeting was very orderly, and impressive, and successful. This one ended camp-meeting scenes in Johnson county, so far as Cumberland Presbyterians are concerned.

Between the years 1840 and 1860, a large number of young men, of ability and promise, entered the ministry, but few of whom remained within the county, to serve its churches. Some left to occupy newer fields, and some older ones. Prominent among the causes leading them to other fields, was the consideration of the very meagre support given to the ministry.

In 1861 the war was upon the people, which resulted in the removal of every minister of this denomination from the county except two. Indeed, it resulted in stopping the operations of all the churches in all their work, with very little exception. An army chaplain at Warrensburg, as a minister under the protection of the soldiery, for a time did all the preaching in the county, except the Rev. J. H. Houx, then living near Centreview kept up, with little interruptions, regular services at Columbus and Oak Grove, with occasional appointments in different parts of the county, though at times at great hazard. The anxiety of the people to hear the gospel, induced them to come from every direction, for a distance of ten miles, and his congregations were composed of fragments of all denominations, and of persons of all political convictions, except the most extreme and bitter. The services manifested "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." They seemed to do good in preventing evil, and by keeping the people in rememberance of their obligations to do good. During the year '64 and '65 two meetings were conducted, one at Columbus, the other at Oak Grove, each of which resulted in something near forty conversions.

After the close of the war, Rev. Mr. Whitsett had so far recovered his health as to become very active and useful once more. Also, Rev. J. B. Morrow, on returning to the county, was able for a time to render most valuable services. These, together with Rev. J. H. Houx, were for a time the principal working force in the county. Some ministers affording valuable assistance from other counties. Then came in Rev. M. Barnett, also Rev. W. B. Farr, who had just entered the ministry in '61. Many of the congregations had lost their organization; their records were lost, their officers either dead or gone, and their members scattered.



PLEASANT RICE

FIRST SETTLER IN JOHNSON COUNTY

The meagre ministerial force went to work, and found the most hearty co-operation on the part of the membership and of christians generally.

All seemed to realize that everything was lost, without Divine interposition. God's blessing, to a wonderful measure, attended the efforts made in every place. The ministry labored with such unity of purpose, and in such harmony of feelings, that the effect was to bring together in heart and effort those who formerly had been alienated by the excitements and the atrocities of the war.

As a true picture of the times, and of the good results arising from the religious services held, we give the following, in which the Rev. J. B. Morrow and Rev. J. R. Whitsett were the efficient leaders. These men in their convictions had stood on opposite sides of the great issues of the day, but their piety was too deep to allow their friendship and co-operation to be interrupted. In one community where they jointly conducted a meeting, four lady members resided, one of whom had suffered the affliction of having had her aged father taken out, and after shameful abuse, shot down and lett in the woods. In turn, the other three ladies had each had their husbands shot down in the field when plowing, and this in a most dastardly manner. That one who had lost her father, kept hearing of the progress of the good meeting, but felt that she could not be associated with the other party, until finally hearing that her own son had become deeply interested in the meeting, she resolved to attend. Here she found these other ladies deeply interested for the salvation of her boy. These ladies wept and prayed together, and soon rejoiced together in the conversion of their children.

Parties would often come when one man was to conduct the services, and leave when the other was to preach, or would utterly refuse to attend any service, until the reports from the meetings would awaken in them such interest that they could not well stay away. Such often expressed great aversion to being spoken to by the opposite party. But being impressed as they often did, they lost their choice as to who should address them. Indeed, the very ones they had before loved to hate, were the ones whose presence and friendship they chiefly engaged after their conversion.

Many men came to these meetings heavily armed, ready to resent the slightest insult that might be offered them, or to take vengeance on their enemies for wrongs which they or their friends might have formerly suffered. The hostile appearance of these men is still fresh in the memory of many. But under the impressions made by the sermon, or by some event in the services, these men, not unfrequently, dropped their revolvers at the root of some tree, or gave them to the care of some friend, while they gave their attention wholly to the question of their own salvation.

Foes like these have often been seen within the space of one hour to embrace each other, and rejoice together, becoming fast friends from that hour.

This ended all sense of necessity for the revolver. They henceforth felt to unite in the sentiment uttered by the angels at the birth of our Savior, "On earth, peace, good will to men."

The gospel, more than any other agency—possibly than all others—served as the producer and conservator of the peace of this distracted and riven portion of the country.

In this county alone there were many hundreds of conversions, which added to the churches, soon made them stronger than ever before, and in the various departments of Christian duty they soon manifested an activity, quite in advance of any part of their former history. "The wilderness and solitary places were made glad and the desert rejoiced and blossomed as the rose."

Each church was soon served by a minister, to whom a living salary was given, and he devoted his time to the gospel. Contributions were made to establish and sustain missions, and for the assistance of young men fitting themselves for the ministry; also, an unusually large number of young men—most of them converts of these meetings—offered their services to the gospel ministry. These, after due course of training, have become the active ministry of to-day, in charge of the churches, served by those noble men who have passed away. Now, instead of traveling as missionary, or serving as monthly supply, several of them are settled in charge of one church alone, giving them the full strength of their labors.

Toward this desirable position the progress of the church has seemed slow, but it has now attained a position for dignity and for usefulness far in advance of any former achievement.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church has always been anti-slavery in sentiment, and previous to the war no organization by this denomination existed in the state outside St. Louis. About the year 1856 churches under the auspices of the United Presbyterian denomination were established in the state of Kansas, and the people emigrating through this county on their way west were pleased with this section of country, and as soon as the war closed settled and established a congregation here.

Rev. Joseph D. Steele came to Warrensburg in the year 1865 or '66, and, being pleased with the locality, wrote articles to eastern papers setting forth the advantages of the country in climate, soil and productions. Parties who knew him and belonged to the same church brought their families and settled in and near Warrensburg. Rev. John D. Steele took

an active part in the organization of the Warrensburg church, and although in feeble health preached occasionally while he resided here. He removed to Warsaw, in St. Clair county, about seven years ago.

Rev. Samuel Biggar came to Warrensburg about the same time with Rev. Steele, and organized the church. He was the principal teacher in the common schools of the city, and during school days devoted himself assiduously to school duties, but on the sabbath preached to the congregation of Presbyterians in whose welfare he took such a lively interest. He remained with the people at Warrensburg for about three years, then returned to Illinois, where he has since died.

Rev. Samuel Jamison succeeded Rev. Biggar, and became the first settled pastor , and under his labors the church and congregation greatly prospered. Rev. Jamison remained with the church about three years, when he returned to Pennsylvania, his native state, and is now a settled pastor in York county, of that state. After he left, the congregation became somewhat scattered. Before the pastorate of Mr. Jamison, Rev. Josiah Thompson had emigrated to the vicinity of Centerview, and drew off the western portion of the original congregation. Also the Rev. Mr. Bryson had settled in Post Oak township, and drew off the southern portion of the congregation, leaving the church in Warrensburg financially weak. At this time members of the United Presbyterian church had settled in nearly all portions of the county excepting in the east.

A church was organized at Kingsville about the same time, under the authority of the presbytery of western Missouri.

In the spring of 1872, Rev. John C. Steele came from Alleghany City and assumed the charge of the Warrensburg congregation. Rev. Steele remained the settled pastor of the church for three years, during which time the membership increased from about thirty to ninety.

The churches in this county belong to the Western Missouri Presbytery of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of the United States of North America.

This denomination is conservative, and at the present day holds to the same rules of church government and customs of conducting services as was the practice in Scotland immediately after the reformation. This church, in its praise, uses exclusively the Word of God, without explanation, note or comment, hence they maintain that in praise, they are entirely free from sectarianism. The psalms used in praise are a close and rigid translation from the original Hebrew. They are arranged in different meters, and set in some cases, to several different tunes. Most of these metrical versions were arranged in Scotland. The different meters were selected with great care. They hold that each denomination pro-

vides fully for its own members, and hence do not invite the members of other denominations to commune with them in sealing ordinances.

This was the first church in the United States to take active steps against slavery, and though not strictly an "abolition church," held that all members should free themselves from the participation in slavery, to be brought about not by selling the slave, but by emancipation or sending him to Liberia. The church adheres to the West Minster confession of faith in its entirety.

The children reared and educated in the religious principles of this church are among the most exemplary and obedient in the land. Parents in the United Presbyterian church have generally shown their wisdom in putting in force the words of that Divine maxim which says: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Westward the tide of civilization takes its way. The red man of the forest, the bear, the buffalo, the deer, the elk, and other wild animals, give way to the steady approach of civilization. Up the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Osage rivers, spreading northward and southward, but steadily westward flows the unceasing tide. Here and there, upon the borders of these broad prairies, the cabin of the pioneer is seen. The sound of the ax and lowing of the herds break the stillness of the forest and give warning to the hunter of the approach of that irresistable tide of civilization that soon will cover this broad land.

The smoke of the cabin served to guide the Methodist itinerant preacher to the home of its owner as he carried the gospel of Christ.

In the year 1829, was erected the first house within the territory now known as Johnson county. In the same year, Rev. Jesse Green was appointed presiding elder of the Missouri district, which embraced all the occupied territory on both sides of the Missouri river above St. Louis; and within about one year after the first house was built, he, with his assistants, organized a Methodist Episcopal church in Johnson county.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Johnson county in the year 1830, near Columbus, in what was then known as the Fine neighborhood, where, in 1834, the first church building was erected in the county. The land for that purpose was donated by Richard Bradley. There was also established there a camp-ground where camp-meetings were annually held for many years.

Messrs. Richard Bradley, R. D. Bradley, James Bradley, Tompkins Bradley, William and Isham Reese, Jonathan and B. H. Fine, Levi Simpson, Z. T. Davis, Thomas, John, Joseph, and Bolen Windsor, with their families and others, composed the first class. It was organized under the

pastoral care of the Rev. E. T. Perry, of the Lexington circuit, Missouri district. The Rev. Jesse Green was the presiding elder.

The second church organization was at what is now known as Oak Grove, but then the residence of Sarah Simpson, whose house was the home of the methodist preacher and the preaching place for the community. Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Brown, (mother of James S. Brown), with others whose names are not now remembered, composed this class. It was organized in the fall of 1834, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Wallace.

In 1839, a class was organized a few miles east of Chilhowee, at the house of Thomas Cull. Thomas Cull and family, John and Douglas Wright, with their families, Mrs. M. Reed, and others, formed the class which was organized under the pastoral care of R. Aldridge, assisted by Rev. Armitage. These men were under the superintending care of the Rev. Jesse Green, presiding elder of Missouri district.

For about one year the house of Thomas Cull was the preaching place of the neighborhood, and afterward, for fourteen years, the house of John Wright was used for that purpose.

The Revs. James Porter and Mr. Wells, followed Aldridge and Armitage in the pastoral work. Then came Samuel Colbern, Moses B. Evans and others, whose names are not now remembered. In the division of the M. E. church, which took place in 1844, this class, with almost every other one in this county decided to go with the M. E. church south. Still later, a class was formed at the house of G. W. Houts. His house was the home of the preacher, and the preaching place for the neighborhood for many years. In fact his house and the school house close by has been a regular preaching place unto this day. From that day to this there has been kept up a church organization, and upon its records may be found the names of G. W. and Elizabeth Houts, who still live upon the old homestead in quiet seclusion, full of years, honored and respected by all who know them; calmly and patiently awaiting the summons that soon will call them from the church of toil and care, to a reunion with the loved ones who have been transferred to the church triumphant.

Among those devoted men of God who sowed the seeds of Methodism in this wild, but not barren soil of Johnson county, we may mention the names of Jesse Green, the first presiding elder of the Missouri district, of which this county formed a part. W. W. Redman, also a presiding elder at a later date. N. R. Bewley, T. Johnson, B. S. Ashley, E. T. Perry, W. A. H. Spratt, J. K. Lacy, J. H. Ruble, A. Milie, Moses B. Evans, T. T. Ashley, Thomas Wallace, R. Aldridge, H. L. Dodds, H. N. Wilbur, J. M. Jamison, Samuel Colbern and T. B. Ruble.

The Missouri district embraced the territory on both sides of the Mis-

souri river from St. Louis up to Lexington. And the circuit of which this county formed a part, embraced all the territory between the Missouri and Osage rivers. It was what was called a four weeks circuit; that is, the preacher could just get round it in four weeks. There were not less than twenty-four regular appointments with very frequent extra appointments.

Thus were the seeds of Methodism sown in the virgin soil of Johnson county half a century ago. But then, as now, while these men of God were sowing the good seeds, the "enemy" was sowing tares, and "roots of bitterness" sprang up, which resulted in a division of the church in 1844. The slavery question was the wedge which split the church and gave to one division the name of "M. E. Church South." The people of this county being largely identified with the slavery cause decided to unite with the M. E. church south, which absorbed the M. E. church and left it without an organization in the county from 1845 to 1865.

That we may more fully appreciate the devotion of the earlier Methodists, we give below the report of a Methodist preacher made to the annual conference in the year 1844. It is as follows:

"Traveled 2,450 miles; preached 300 times; held class 96 times; love-feast 18 times; administered Lord's supper 16 times; prayer meetings 15 times; baptized 80 times. All this done in 318 days.

For this year's labor the appropriations were as follows: Moving expenses, $16.87½; traveling expenses, $5.00; table expenses, $75; house rent, $36,00; fuel, $25.00; horse and cow feed, $20.00; quarterage, $200. Total, $377.87½.

The above shows the amount of salary allowed for the year's work; but the following shows the amount actually received: Moving expenses, $16.87½; traveling expenses, $3.25; table expenses, $56.25; house rent, $14.00; fuel, $15.00; horse and cow feed, $20.00; quarterage, $87.00. Total, $209.87½. Balance due, $168.58. It will be seen that there is an error in the calculations, for which we are not responsible. We give the figures as we find them.

WARRENSBURG.—In the year 1865, the M. E. church was reorganized in Johnson county, at Warrensburg under the presiding eldership, by the Rev. T. H. Hagerty. The Rev. J. Wesley Johnson was the first pastor assigned to the Warrensburg charge. True, there had been occasional preaching by the Rev. C. E. Carpenter during the year 1864, but the first organization was effected in 1865, at Warrensburg, though speedily followed by others at Knob Noster, Holden and other points in the county. As before stated, Rev. C. E. Carpenter, as a sort of Methodist missionary, during the latter part of the war, traveled through this and adjoining counties, preaching where an opportunity was offered. His labors prepared the way, and the Missouri and Arkansas conference, at its annual

session held in the spring of 1865, sent Rev. J. Wesley Johnson to Warrensburg for one year. He entered into the work of organizing a church with much zeal, and soon effected an organization with about twenty-four members, some of whom had been members of the M. E. church, before the separation in 1844, but, by force of circumstances, had united with the M. E. church south, but gladly embraced this, the first opportunity, of returning to their old home, the church they loved.

So earnest were the efforts of both pastor and people, that by October of that year, they had arranged for and purchased a substantial brick church building, on Gay street, just east of the old court house, for which they paid about $4,000. This building was fitted up and used until 1871, when, owing to the increase of membership, and rapid extension of the town to the eastward, it was deemed advisable to dispose of this property and build a larger and better house in a more central part of town. Accordingly, two valuable lots on East Market street, were secured and the present church edifice erected at a cost of $5,800, which was so far completed by October, that they were able to hold regular services in the new building. The Rev. Mr. Allyn, D. D., president of McKendree college, preached the initiatory sermon, and on the 21st day of June, 1874, the church was formally dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

In 1870 a neat frame parsonage was erected on Gay street, at a cost of $1,200, which was used for the home of the preacher until 1874, when a substantial brick parsonage was erected on a lot adjoining the church, at a cost of $2,000.

Owing to a deficiency in the early records it is impossible to give exact dates and figures, but the following will not vary much from the actual facts in the case.

As before stated, J. Wesley Johnson was the first pastor, serving from April, 1865, to April, 1866.

The first class was organized in the early part of the year 1865, and was composed of twenty-four members. The first board of trustees was composed of the following persons, to-wit: James Gilliland, C. E. Moorman, G. N. Elliott, M. U. Foster, R. A. Foster, G. Will Houts, G. W. Houts, Thos. W. Williams, and William Hollingsworth. Of these nine persons only two of them remain here. Two have died and five have gone away. One of them, G. W. Houts, is still a member of the board.

The first church building was purchased October 17, 1865, at the price of $3,876.43. The second pastor was Rev. J. W. Newcomb, from April, 1866, to July, 1868. He suffered great affliction in 1868, in the loss, by death, of his wife. Owing to this and other causes, he did not serve out his third year, and the Rev. Henry Minard was procured by the presiding

elder, to supply his place. The fourth pastor was the Rev. F. S. Biggs, from April, 1869, to April, 1871.

The church having determined to erect a new building this year, and determined to tear down the old one, and use the material in the construction of the new one, it was thought best to ask the annual conference to leave this charge, to be supplied at such time as might be thought best. Consequently the charge was without a pastor from April to October, when it was supplied by the Rev. G. W. Durment, who was the fifth pastor from October, 1871, to April, 1873. It is proper to state here, that during the time the new church was building, and the congregation without a place of worship, the M. E. church, south, very kindly tendered the use of their building, for which they have the grateful acknowledgements of the congregation. The sixth pastor, was the Rev. J. N. Pierce, from April, 1873 to April, 1875. During his term the new parsonage was erected, and other substantial improvements made upon the grounds. The seventh pastor was the Rev. W. R. Marshall, from April, 1875, to April, 1876. The eighth pastor was the Rev. Henry R. Miller, from April, 1876, to April, 1878. The ninth pastor was the Rev. O. M. Stewart, from April, 1878, to April, 1881. The tenth pastor is the Rev. S. R. Reese, who ministers to the spiritual wants of the church. His labors here began in April last, and may continue at the pleasure of the annual conference.

In 1874, the annual conference was held at this place, bringing to our city more than a hundred preachers from all parts of the state south of the Missouri river. It was presided over by Bishop Andrews, and was in session about six days.

Warrensburg Circuit.—Warrensburg circuit was established in the year 1866, under the administration of Rev. T. H. Hagerty, presiding elder, Kansas City district. Rev. W. K. Glass, was first appointed as a supply, and afterwards assisted by Rev. G. H. Reed.

The circuit as organized by Revs. George H. Reed, and William K. Glass, embraced the territory now comprising the Holden Station, Hazel Hill, Mount Hope, Benton City, Grant, and the present Warrensburg circuit. In all this territory, however, they had only ten appointments. These brothers traveled this circuit until the annual conference of 1868, and succeeded in organizing societies, or classes, at several of these appointments. Theirs was a difficult work; the country was in a very unsettled condition, when they began their work. A "North" Methodist preacher was not regarded with the utmost favor, at that time, by a large portion of the citizens of this county; though they found many warm hearts and open hands to welcome them.

We are sorry to say that these men did not receive that financial support that the arduous labors performed by them, entitled them to.

At the annual conference of 1868, Rev. J. E. Gardner, and N. H. Mitchell, were appointed to the work under the name of Holden circuit. They labored successfully at several points, and succeeded in starting a church building enterprise at Holden. At the close of the conference year, the circuit was divided and reduced to three appointments, viz.: Holden, Grant and Mount Hope, and Rev. J. E. Gardner re-appointed, who labored successfully for another year; after which the circuit was again divided, a portion of the territory taking the name of Mount Hope, and a part resuming the name of Warrensburg circuit.

At the annual conference of 1870, H. Threlfull was appointed to this circuit. On entering upon the work he found three organized appointments, viz.: Houts' school house, Cornelia and Adams' school house. And during the year the classes were organized at Centreview, Mary's chapel, (known as Hadley's appointment) Minersville and Chilhowee. The following is the pastor's note of the work:

"At Minersville, there was a good work going on for several months towards the close of the year. A number of backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners converted, and led to unite with the church. A successful Sabbath school was organized."

During the year, a neat frame parsonage was erected in Warrensburg, at a cost of $700, and the year closed with seven organized societies on the circuit.

The annual conference held in St. Louis in March 1871, returned Rev. H. Threlfull to this work for another year. Entering upon the work the second year with great earnestness, he at once called a meeting of the members and friends of the church to take into consideration the feasibility of erecting a church building at Centerview. At said meeting some $400 or more were raised on subscription, and it was resolved that each one should take a copy of the subscription paper, and procure all the means they could during the next ten days, at which time they were to meet again and report. The report at that meeting was entirely satisfactory, and it was decided to build.

Notwithstanding some discouragements the house was erected, and opened for divine worship. The Presiding Elder, M. Sovin D. D. preaching the initiatory sermon, at the fourth quarterly meeting of that year. There remained, however, a debt of some $300 or $400 upon the property. A New appointment was made during the year at Burford's school house. A two weeks meeting held with good results, and a small society organized there.

The pastor suffered a sad affliction this year in the loss, by death of his

wife, June 16, 1871. The return of Rev. H. Threlfull to this work for this year was very unsatisfactory to a large portion of the membership, which caused serious embarrassment to the church, both spiritually and financially.

The annual conference held in 1872, appointed to this work Rev. J. C. Berry who entered upon the work in the latter part of March, in poor health, and otherwise discouraging circumstances, growing to some extent out of the matters above referred to. Owing to a want of harmony in the membership, the debt upon the parsonage was unprovided for, and during the year was sold for the debt to the loss of the church. A new class was organized at Walker's school house, and a general improvement of the condition of the church was made during the year. Brother Berry closed his work here in poor health which proved to be the beginning of the end, for he closed his earthly labors on the 19th of April 1877, in Des Moines Iowa. The annual conference of 1873, appointed Rev. Wm. McCready to this work, and continued for two years. The church lost considerably in numerical strength by removals during these two years. The Walker school house appointment was dropped.

In the year 1874, the name of the circuit was changed to Centerview. The church building at Centerview was completed free from debt, and dedicated on the 2d day of August, 1874, by Rev. G. De La Matyr of Kansas City.

In the spring of 1875, Rev. J. W. Grant was appointed to this work, but unfortunately has left no record of the work done and performed by him during the year. We are therefore compelled to rely upon memory for the incidents of this year.

In the spring of 1876, Rev. Isaac Entwisle was appointed to this circuit. He found four classes organized. The class at Cornelia which was the fifth class being in an unsettled condition, but not without hopeful signs of recuperation. By leave of the first quarterly conference, the pastor went east visiting friends, and received help for both himself and the church at Centerview. A fair was held during the year at Centerview, at which something over $70 were realized, and applied upon the church debt, which it seems by some mistake had been heretofore reported paid. There seems to have been at this time about $400 debt hanging over the church. At the request of the trustees, Brother George Griffith took charge of the matter to collect all unpaid subscriptions that were available, which he did, and after which there still remained about $100 unpaid, which it was agreed that Brother Griffith and the trustees would assume and free the church in deed and verity from any debt. A new appointment or class was formed at Mason's school house with promise of great

good. The circuit was in a more hopeful condition at the end of the year, and the outlook for the coming year good.

The annual conference of 1877, appointed to this work Rev. G. V. Houts, who found six classes organized, five of which were in good condition. Cornelia seemed to be in a lifeless condition, and after a time was discontinued. The quarterly conference asked and obtained leave of the annual conference to sell the half interest which the church had in the church building at Cornelia. The year was one of unusual prosperity for the work. Three of the five appointments had revival seasons, and notwithstanding the losses by death and removals, the year closed with a net increase of twenty-five members and probationers. Financially, the circuit exceeded any previous year. It paid on old debts and improvements, $255; for ministerial support, $511; for periodicals and sunday school literature, about $30; and to the various benevolent collections, $25.30. The value of church property this year was estimated at $1,400, consisting of one church building and a half interest in another. At the annual conference for 1878, the same pastor was returned to this work, and also in 1879, making three years successively upon the same work, it being the longest time that a pastor is allowed to the same work under the laws of the church.

At the commencement of the year 1878, the class at Centerview became disaffected, principally through some outside influences brought to bear upon them, by reason of which they became disorganized; many of the members calling for letters of dismissal, ostensibly for the purpose of changing their membership to other places.

During the year the classes at Mason's and Walker's were consolidated and the preaching place fixed at Walker's, though the last half of the year, was done at Masons. In February a series of meetings were held at Bush's school-house, a class of twelve members and probationers was organized; also a Sunday school was organized. Sunday schools were organized at all points on the work, and the year closed with good prospects for the future. For the year 1879 we are again left without a a record, and we can only say that nothing of special interest transpired during this year. It was a year of successful, earnest work, and the pastor closed it up and removed to another field of labor, followed by the prayers of a grateful people.

The annual conference which was held at Sedalia, March 17th to the 22d, appointed to this work Rev. Andrew Anderson, who entered upon the work in earnest. During this year, Chilhowee was added to the list of appointments, and some work was done at Centerview, when some twelve persons joined the church and five professed a change of heart. The church lost eight members by removal during the year. The year's

work closed with good feeling between pastor and people, and with bright prospects for the future. Rev. B. F. January succeeded A. Anderson in 1881, who has but just entered upon his work. He found the work to consist of the following named classes, to-wit: Hout's school-house, Bush's Adam's, Mason's and Walker's, and the class at Chilhowee; Centerview having been detached from this and added to Holden.

Knob Noster M. E. Church was organized in 1865, by Rev. C. E. Carpenter, with the following members: Samuel Workman, Sarah Workman, George W. Lutz, Christiana Lutz, Alonzo Edwards, Martha Edwards, J. S. Parrott, John T. Newbill, and Elizabeth Rucker. These were all members of the M. E. church before the separation, in 1844, and, though denied the fostering care of their choice, they never denied the faith, nor bowed the knee to the image of Baal. This formed the nucleus around which has gathered 159 members, with a church building valued at $4,600, and parsonage valued at $650. In the spring of 1866, Rev. George McKee was appointed to this charge, which he served until the spring of 1868, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. W. Powell, who served there one year. In the spring of 1869 the Rev. J. R. Sassun was assigned to this work, remaining one year. He was followed in 1870 by Rev. Sanford Ing, who continued with them for three years. During this three years the church and parsonage were erected. In the year 1873 the Rev. T. S. Benefiel was appointed to this work, and was followed in 1874 by Rev. J. H. Leas, who remained two years.

From 1876 to 1877 the Rev. William De Motte had pastoral care of the church, and was followed by Rev. C. J. W. Jones, who labored with and for them for two years. From 1879 to the present time the Rev. J. S. Porter has had charge of the work. To this charge properly belongs Union Chapel, situated a few miles north of Knob Noster. A church was built there in 1876 by Rev. S. Jones. This class was organized in 1870 by Rev. S. Ing, then pastor of the Knob Noster church. He served as their pastor until 1873, when the class was attached to the Dunksburg circuit, and placed under the care of J. S. Porter from 1873 to 1876. In March, 1876, the Rev. S. Jones was appointed to this work until 1877, when it was again attached to the Knob Noster charge, under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. J. W. Jones, pastor of the Knob Noster church.

Dunksburg church was organized in May, or June, 1873, by the Rev. J. S. Porter, who had been appointed to that circuit by the annual conference, which met in St. Louis, in March, 1873. In August, of that year, he began to lay his plans for the erection of a church building, in which he succeeded so well, that on the 12th day of November the little church was finished and dedicated to the service of God, the Rev. J. K. Tuttle

preaching the dedicatory sermon. During this time a protracted meeting had been held, which resulted in more than twenty additions to the church. The building is a neat frame, 22x38 feet, with fourteen feet ceiling. It cost about $700. The following pastors have served this charge: The Rev. J. S. Porter from March, 1873, to March, 1876—the full term of three years. The Rev. C. J. W. Jones, from 1876 to 1879—the full term of three years. The Rev. J. W. Atkins, from 1979 to 1880—one year. The Rev. S. Ing, from 1880 to the present day.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The church of God, or kingdom of Christ, is a purely spiritual kingdom.

It is made up of those truths and principles which bind the consciences of men; and which bind their consciences under such circumstances, and in such connections, as show clearly that they are responsible, immediately and directly, to God, and to God only, for the proper observance of those principles in their belief and in their practice.

All the moral principles involve accountability to civil society or government, as well as to God. All these principles, however the moral element may enter into them, because they effect the interest of society, in that sense which shows that those who violated them should account to civil society, on strictly *political principles;* whilst those that are purely and only moral, are strictly principles of ecclesiastical polity, in contra distinction from civil politics.

The doctrine authorized by the Word of God, in respect to ecclesiastical, and to civil government, is, that each of these governments or powers are ordained of God, *and supreme in their respective spheres.* It appertains to the church to expound and enforce all those principles., for the observance of which men are exclusively responsible to God. The civil government has no authority whatever in this sphere. It has no right to dictate to men what they shall believe, and what they shall do, in order to be acceptable to God. When civil government enters the true domain of the church, it transcends its authority. On the other hand, it appertains to the civil government, to expound and enforce all political principles. It has a right to exact obedience from all its subjects. The church has no right to enter upon the domain of politics. Here the civil government is supreme.

The domain of church and of state lie side by side. Honest men often fail to find the line that distinguishes them. Each deals with moral questions. And it is often a difficult matter to decide to which a given question belongs. The one domain skirts the other. Thus the subject of church government will be found one of grave import indeed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had her form of government under that view of the Word of God, and that experience and observation which are the true test of the wisdom of all measures. And under her government she enjoyed immunity from material abuses of power, and a high degree of unparalleled success for a series of years. It was a form of government adapted to the system of itinerant preaching. Its theory was simple. Its practice, however, required great sacrifices on the part of the people, and still greater on the part of the preachers. It consisted of a general conference, with full legislative powers, and a system of general itinerant superintendents or bishops, with whom was deposited both the *judicial* and the *executive* power of the government.

These are each of them vast powers. They are inherent in the very idea of government—that is, the power to make laws on the one hand, and on the other, the power to judge of these laws, and to execute them, or to see that they are executed. These vast powers are so related to each other in the structure of the government as to afford such a check upon each other, as to make the combination a strictly *conservative*, and not a *destructive* power.

The Methodist Episcopal church existed in Missouri before Missouri was a state. Missouri circuit was established in 1806, when the territory was less than three years old, and when there were only *sixteen thousand* people in it, including French and Spanish. Rev. John Travis was the preacher-in-charge of the Missouri circuit at this time, and Rev. William McKendree was the presiding elder.

Missouri district was formed in the year 1814.

The Missouri district embraced all the territory west of St. Louis, in the year 1829, and was traveled by Rev. Jesse Green. So far as we can ascertain, Rev. Jesse Green, assisted by others, organized the first society of the M. E. church in Johnson county, in the year 1830.

The next society was organized at Oak Grove by Rev. Thos. Wallace, in 1834.

After this a class was established in the neighborhood of what is now Chilhowee, in the year 1839. Other societies were formed in different parts of the county about this time, and thus, with the advancing tide of population, the Methodist church, through her alternating system of gospel preaching, spread all over the county. And from its introduction in 1830, to the present time (1881), it has not ceased to occupy the county in an organized form. There may have been some years or parts of years during the war of the states, when societies were disorganized, classes dismembered, and the itinerant plan of circuit traveling suspended, but as an organized church, it has never been in any sense broken or dissolved from its present organization to the present day.

WARRENSBURG.—Preaching by the Methodist church commenced in Warrensburg, as near as we can ascertain in the year 1838.

The first society was most probably organized by Rev. James Porter, and monthly service was held, in connection with the circuit, in the old log court house. This service was transferred to the new brick court house, now old, venerable in years, and not unknown to history. The service was held in this house, and the brick hall, still standing among the monuments of the past, till a church was erected of good and sufficient size and convenience for the congregation, in what is now known as Old Town. The Methodist church occupied the house and worshipped in it, being regularly supplied with preachers from the annual conference, with perhaps an interruption of a year or so from the vicissitudes of war, until it was burned down as a military necessity in 1864.

At the close of the war preaching was again commenced in connection with the Warrensburg circuit, and service was held in a hall on Holden street till the year 1868, when the present church edifice was built.

The present M. E. church, south, in Johnson county Missouri, is the indentical Methodist church of which we have been speaking, which was established here in 1830.

The suffix "south" attached to the name of the church, did not, in the least, affect the identity of the church, or indicate any change in doctrine, usage or polity, but simply a division of the whole church by an act of separation, into two divisions, north and south.

The suffix "north," and it was used by the bishops of the northern division of the church immediately after the adoption of the "plan of separation," and the suffix "south" as used in the name of the church, have never had any political signification; they are simply words of place, having only a geographical meaning, designed to show where the church is and not what it is. Hence, M. E. church, south, is simply an abreviation of M. E. church *in the* south.

The "plan of separation" by which the M. E. church was divided in the year 1844, was adopted by the general conference, the supreme law making power of the church.

The principles on which the representatives of the annual conferences in the south asked for a separation, were

1. That the church of Christ is purely a spiritual kingdom. It is not a civil government in any sense of the word. It cannot claim, nor of right exercise any civil authority; nor has it any right to oppose, or to contravene, the civil law of the land on any purely political question; but on the contrary, is bound to defer to the civil authority in all cases. And,

2. That the constitution of the M. E. church made a division of that vast power inseparable from government, between a delegated general

conference, designed to embody and express in the "rules and regulations" they made, the more popular mind and judgment of the church; and the superintendents or bishops, to whom appertain the function of judging, as a supreme judicial tribunal, the constitutionality of these laws, and the functions of administering them, in their capacity of presidents of the several annual conferences, and overseers of the work generally.

In 1844 the delegates from the slave holding states, and some from the free states, in the general conference, believed that the large majority of that body had utterly ignored, and, to a great extent, formally repudiated these great conservative principles in the action in the case of bishop James O. Andrew.

The church had uniformly borne an unqualified testimony against African slavery. There is not a vestige of proof that there was a dissenting opinion of any material weight, in the councils of the church at any time, on the subject of the undesirable nature of the institution.

The agitation turned chiefly upon the political character of the institution, and the right of the church to legislate on it as such. For long years the doctrine prevailed that as a political institution, the church had no right to legislate on the subject at all.

The result of the discussions on the matter was the adoption in 1816 of the 9th section of the discipline on the subject of slavery, viz:

"We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery. Therefore no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, when the laws of the state, in which he lives, will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom."

It is here made the clear and distinct avowal of law; first, that in every state in which the civil law will permit a liberated slave to enjoy freedom, the holding of a slave in such state shall operate an utter disqualification to hold office in the church; but second, in whatever state the civil law would not allow the manumitted slave to enjoy freedom, there the holding of a slave should not operate such disqualification.

Thus the whole responsibility of the institution was thrown directly upon the state. This is on the grounds that the civil authority is supreme in the domain of political legislation; and that the institution of African slavery was a political question; and therefore belonged exclusively to the jurisdiction of the state—that no ecclesiastical legislation should be allowed to contravene the civil law on the subject. Such was the status of the church on the subject of slavery in 1844, the year of the separation.

Bishop James O. Andrew had become a slave-holder by marriage, and was a citizen of a state which did not allow a manumitted slave to

enjoy freedom. So far, therefore, as the holding of slaves was concerned, he was fully protected by the compromise of 1816.

Bishop Andrew was put upon trial regardless of any of the forms of law. He was arraigned, tried and deposed, whithout being formally charged with having violated any rule or law whatever, of the church. The verdict of the court was the only bill of indictment against him. Thus, without any charge or specification, or anything in the shape of a legal trial (such as is granted by the constitution to the humblest member of the church), he was deposed, *by the will of the majority*, from the high office which he had filled with the greatest acceptability. The ground taken was that the Episcopacy is the mere creature of the general conference; the incumbents mere officers of the conference. They made them bishops, and they could displace them at will—either with or without the forms of law. A large minority of the body, representing over half a million of laymen, entirely dissented from the positions, and maintained:

1. That the constitutions of the several states, and the constitution of of the U. S., were supreme in all questions strictly political. That no church whatever, has any right to contravene their decisions on such cases.

2. In regard to the bishops; they held that they were a co-ordinate department of the government—the highest judicial as well as executive functionaries of the church; that they, as chief pastors, judging and administering the laws in combination with the general conference as a co-department of the government, made up the government proper of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

They also believed, that without this combination of powers, there could be no safe government at all. Thus the southern members of that general conference, who constituted the minority, were placed on great constitutional issues, in open antagonism to the northern majority. These issues they believed to be vital to the prosperity of the church. The great barriers of the constitution had been broken down. Every safeguard was overborne by the weight of popular clamor. The judicial power of the government was lost to the constitution. The minority was laid at the feet of the majority. Nothing was left the southern delegates but to stand upon the platform of the constitution of the church. But to stand thus was to stand alone.

These representatives desired no schism of the body. All that was left them was the privilege of asking a separation, and their share of the common property.

They respectfully asked for a plan of separation. It was granted by a large majority vote in a spirit of justice and kindness. It was accepted as

a constitutional arrangement for a peaceable separation. With the almost unanimous consent of their laity they organized the M. E. church, south, under the "Plan of Separation" in 1845, and assembled in general conference at Petersburg, Va., in 1846.

Under the plan of separation adopted in 1844, provision was made for an equitable division of the property of the church, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and commissioners were appointed for that purpose. A board of commissioners was appointed by the M. E. church, south, to settle all property questions.

When the general conference of the M. E. church met in 1848, by the use of the convenient majority power, they declared the "Plan of Separation" "unconstitutional, null and void," and refused to settle the property question.

In this condition of the logic of facts, the commissioners of the church, south, appealed to the only power on earth which could legally vindicate their constitutional rights of charter and property. They appealed to the civil courts of the country.

The circuit court (United States) for the southern district of New York decided the case in their favor.

The circuit court of Ohio, to which they applied for their portion of the Western Book Concern at Cincinnati, decided against them. They then appealed to the supreme court of the United States, Chief Justice Taney the chair. This court, after a full and careful consideration of the case, gave a final decision in favor of the M. E. church, south.

The court accompanied their decision with an elaborate argument. They fully sustained the convention which organized the M. E. church, south, under the plan of separation. On the ground that the convention did not, in any sense, depart from the constitution and laws of the M. E. church, the court decided that the M. E. church, south, was not a schism—not a secession—but the legally constituted Methodist church, in the south. Slavery was the occasion of the separation, but not the cause. The cause will be found in great principles underlying church government. The sentiment of the northern part of the church was that the general conference was the supreme authority of the church, and that the bishops were the mere agents of that body.

The events of the general conference of 1844 (the case of Bishop Andrew) afforded the first fitting opportunity (since the veto of Bishop McKendree, in 1820) to assert these opinions. Hence they gave, in judicial decisions, an interpretation to the constitution of the church, in accordance with their views of the subordinate character of the episcopal offices.

On the other hand, the southern portion of the church adhered to what they supposed were the opinions of the fathers as to the meaning of the

constitution they framed. They did not claim for bishops any divine rights of ordination or apostolical succession. But they did claim that the bishops and the general conference are co-departments of the government. They balance and check each other. Here was the issue. Here are found the great distinguishing principles of the two branches of Methodism. The bishops are responsible to law—as much so as any officers of the church. But beyond the points of accountability specified, they are left to the keeping of their own conscience, under God. Thus the government of the M. E. church, south, withdraws them entirely from the control of the general conference, beyond certain points of specified accountability. This it evidently does that they may be free from all those corrupting influences to which they would be inevitably exposed by being held and treated as mere agents of a popular body.

THE BAPTISTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

About the year 1833 there were Baptist church organizations effected in Johnson county, but several years previous to this time religious meetings, under the auspices of this denomination, were held from house to house, among the early settlers. Wherever a little settlement was found in which Baptist families resided, there occasionally a little group of Christian people gathered in one of the log cabins, and services, including preaching by a Baptist minister, were conducted on the Sabbath. Why people so uniformly cling to their own peculiar religious teachings, and why Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians and others desire to pre-occupy the field with the advocates of their respective doctrines, are questions to be answered by the theological writers of experience and learning; but that this is universally the fact no one will pretend to deny.

At a point called the County Line, on Walnut Creek, about six miles northeast of Knob Noster, in what is now Grover township, in the Oglesby and Thornton settlements, was established one of the earliest Baptist organizations in Johnson county. High Point, in Jefferson township, was another station where Baptists pre-occupied the field about the same time as that mentioned above.

Meetings at County Line were held as often as about once a month, on Saturday and the following Sabbath. The leading resident Baptists at this point were Tarlton Oglesby and Charles Thornton, and their families, at whose residences the first meetings were held, until the church on the creek was built. The meetings were conducted in a semi-social and religious manner. People here, as in all pioneer settlements, never lost sight of the social element, and, while strictly religious, attending to their devotional meetings, would also, at proper times, during the progress of the meetings, engage in the most liberal and hearty sociability. Christian people of the present time fail to appreciate the commendable Christian

sociability, which was so prominent among the settlers of those early days. Even strangers, who happened to be passing while these two days' meetings were in progress, were persistently constrained to come around the social board, which was freely spread for all. Once a stranger to the good Baptist people, by the name of Knaus, was traveling on horseback from Howard county to see his brother, who then resided about six miles west of the Oglesby settlement, dismounted, and having attended the religious services at Mr. Ogleby's house, remounted and rode away on his journey. No sooner had he gone than the liberal-hearted host, noticing that the stranger had disappeared, sent a messenger after him, who brought him back, and welcomed him to his dinner, and, then, in the same free-hearted manner, allowed him to pursue his journey.

It would be proper to remark at this place that "Predestinarian" Baptists, commonly nicknamed "Hard-shell" Baptists often showed their extreme sociability by passing around the social glass. It is a known fact that at an associational meeting, held by this denomination on Bristle Ridge, in *ante bellum* times, that the bottle was freely passed among the ministers, to enliven their spirits, till the effect of those spirits in the bottle were quite perceptible in the conduct of the ministerial delegates.

At first the County Line church stood about one mile west of the Pettis county line, but now the Baptists of the same neighborhood worship in a large church situated about two miles east of the same county line, still called the County Line Church.

In the year 1845, the Blue River association embraced Jackson, Cass, Lafayette, Johnson, and Henry counties, and in part the counties of Bates, St. Clair, Benton, Pettis. At this time Blue River association was anti-mission, having passed a resolution then to have nothing to do with benevolent societies; but, at the session in 1848, that body appointed two missionaries to labor within its bounds, and paid them eighteen dollars per month, which they received during the year. Since that time this association has been a very liberal body in missionary work. The reformation of Blue River was due more to Bro. W. P. C. Caldwell, who lived at High Point, this county, than all others. Rev. Jerry Farmer, now of Pleasant Hill, who was also a missionary with Rev. Caldwell that year, greatly aided in the reformatory work. Some of the prominent ministers of the Baptist Church, at that early time, were, more or less, anti-missionary in belief. Among the prominent Baptist preachers were John T. Rickets, Frank Goodwin, William Duval, William P. C. Caldwell, William Gray, George Minton, Elder Morris, Amos Horn, Joseph White, I. N. Newman, J. Gott, Elder Johnson, Jerry Farmer, A. P. Williams, and Elder Simpson.

The High Point Baptist Church, situated twelve miles west of south of

Knob Noster, at the headwaters of Clear creek, and not far from the summit of Tebo, was organized in the year 1833, by Elder John T. Rickets, and Elder Simpson. For a number of years they worshiped in private houses, and beneath the shade of brush arbors during the summer season. The High Point school-house was built in 1849, in which they worshiped till the year 1857, when the present church edifice was erected.

It should be observed here that but little cultivation of crops, except corn, in those days, was done, and crops were laid by from the fore part of July to the first of October. This period of leisure was improved by holding revival meetings of a few days to two weeks at a time at the different churches under brush arbors, where often a great deal of excitement took place in the way of physical emotion, among the religious and seekers after religion. The formality at present was little followed then, but native simplicity governed all with sincere hearts of devotion.

The High Point Church, numerically, was small during the pastorate of Elders Simpson and Rickets, who were rather of anti-mission proclivities, not believing in special revival efforts.

About the year 1845 Elder W. P. C. Caldwell removed to this neighborhood and began preaching with full missionary zeal, and through the instrumentality of his meetings nearly every household in the neighborhood became members of the Baptist Church. Elder Caldwell was a man of great force of character, and through his eloquence and social qualities drew a large following. He had a wide influence, and before the war was well known as a prominent Baptist preacher of Johnson county, and was considered the foremost among those advocating the Missionary Baptist belief. He reared a large family and died at High Point about six years ago, soon after the decease of his wife. He strongly advocated the southern element during the civil war. The church at High Point has cast a deep and abiding influence over this section of country, and at the present time maintains regular worship with a good congregation. From Old High Point Baptist Church there have been three new ones formed in different neighborhoods. The mother church, like a colony of bees, having become numerous, sends out new colonies.

It is quite important to state in this connection that Baptists in this section of country were Calvanistic in belief, and strictly what might be termed close communionists; holding that no mode but immersion constituted baptism, and that only when performed by a regularly ordained Baptist minister. Some were termed missionary Baptists, some united Baptists and others regular Baptists, but all are now included under the general head of Baptists. Baptists hold that each church is an independent organization, neither controlled nor controlling persons outside its

own body, its acts of discipline can only be exercised within, hence they do not invite those from without to the communion.

The earliest Baptist ministers usually toiled upon the farm during the week, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, and preaching on the Sabbath. They could not if they would, depend upon the money received for preaching, for their daily support. Many and it might be said most of them labored in the cause of their Master for the love of the work and the good they might do.

The Baptist churches of Johnson county generally belonged to the Blue River association before the war, and since the war part of them to the Central Baptist association till the year 1874, when they united with the churches in Lafayette county, forming a new association called the Lafayette and Johnson association.

Among the pioneer Baptists in this county was the venerable William Adams. Although not a minister he was one of the founders of several churches. He was one of the founders of Bethel church at the head of Honey creek, about thirteen miles northwest of Warrensburg; this church became extinct during the civil war. He lived in several different localities, in each of which if no church was found there, he at once took steps to organize one.

He was a free hearted and upright Christian worker. He died at his residence one mile north of Warrensburg, in the fall of 1868.

Samuel Evans was another pioneer Baptist, living fifteen miles south of Warrensburg, at whose house Providence Baptist church was organized. He is an earnest worker, still living, more than three score years and ten of age.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST OR "BRETHREN" CHURCH.

General Remarks.—The German Baptist church, as the legal name is, the one by which the church property is held, has been, also, called "Tonker," or "Tunker," which designation is derived from the German verb *tunken*, to dip, hence "Dunkard," a corruption of that verb, and a popular nick-name applied to the church. Among the members it is known as "the Brethren" church; the authority being found in the language of Christ to his disciples: "Ye are brethren." The first notice we have, in history, of this peculiar denomination is in 1708, when it first attracted public notice in Germany, under the following circumstances:

Eight persons, seven of whom had been brought up under Presbyterian influences, and one under the training of the Lutheran church, becoming dissatisfied with the religious teachings of that age, consorted together for the purpose of prayerfully studying the Holy Scriptures, in order to discover, by the light of the Divine Word, "the truth as it is in Jesus."

After much deliberation on the word of God, they became fully convinced that faith in Christ comprised, in its scriptural meaning, full obedience to all the requirements and commands of the New Testament. As the result of this conviction, they all repaired to the river Eden, near Schwarzman, and were there buried with Christ in baptism. They were all baptized by trine immersion, organized themselves into a church, and chose, for their first minister, one of their original number, Alexander Mack. Soon others were added to this little band of disciples, and thus the small vine, planted by the hand of God in the wilderness, grew apace. But persecution soon followed, and they were driven, through fiery trials, from their native land.

The attention of these humble, but persecuted disciples of Jesus, was attracted to the New World, and so, in 1719, they began to arrive upon the shores of America. The original settlements of the brethren, in this country, were made in the vicinity of Germantown and Philadelphia, where the first churches in the United States were organized. By the year 1729, nearly the whole church had immigrated from Germany to this country. Among the number was their first preacher, Alexander Mack. But the labors of this imminent saint of God were soon brought to a close. Six years after he landed here, God called him from the church below to "the general assembly, and church of the first-born above." In the quiet church yard at Germantown, slumbers all that is mortal of this devoted follower of "the meek and lowly Jesus."

Until recently, no statistics have been published by the brethren, so that, hitherto, it has been difficult to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the strength of the denomination in the united States.

Recent estimates, from trustworthy sources, place the number of communicants at considerable over *one hundred thousand.*

The large body of the membership is found in the eastern states. An enumeration of the ministerial force, in the year 1880, resulted as follows:

Pennsylvania, 315; Ohio, 220; Indiana, 254; Illinois, 147; Iowa, 126; Virginia, 128; West Virginia, 94; Kansas, 75; Missouri, 57; Maryland, 55; Nebraska, 24; Tennessee, 44; Michigan, 24; Oregon, 10; Minnesota, 9; North Carolina, 8; Wisconsin, 6; California, 5; New Jersey, 3; total, 1,603.

The large majority of the brethren are farmers; a few engaged in mechanical pursuits, and a few are professional men. The members, more especially in the east, are generally in good circumstances. Not a few of them are men of considerable wealth. Being a plain, frugal, industrious, and temperate people, it could scarcely be otherwise.

Their religion forbids indulgence in the follies, extravagances, and display of the world; hence property accumulates in their hand, where it melts away in the grasp of the improvident. Their simple and natural

habits, their temperance and moderation in all things, greatly tend to the preserxation of health, and thus contribute largely to long life. Thus the Christian has not only the promise of this life, but of the life that is to be.

Distinctive Denominational Features.—The Brethren's rule of faith and practice is the New Testament. They also accept the Old Testament as the Word of God. They have no written creed. They consider the simple Word of God a sufficient guide in all that pertains to the moral welfare of the human race. They believe, therefore in the Trinity, the Incarnation, Divinity, and meritorious sacrifice of Christ; that all men may be saved through the means set forth in the Word of God. They believe in a future state of reward and punishments; in the full and free salvation offered by Christ, upon compliance with the conditions set forth in the gospel; that the conditions of pardon as therein declared, are faith, repentance and baptism, and that there is no gospel promise outside of these conditions. They believe that infants, idiots, and all persons who have not arrived at the age of accountability, have not sufficient knowledge of good and evil, hence incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, are not morally accountable to God, and hence, all such when they die will be saved without obedience, simply through the merit of the general atonement of Christ. They do not believe in the baptism of infants. They hold that baptism is only required of penitent believers, and as infants can neither believe nor repent, God does not require these exercises on their part. The Brethren believe that baptism is for the remission of sins, for the word of God so declares. They believe in *trine* immersion, the entire submersion of the body at the mention of each name of the Divine Trinity. They believe this, not only from the grammatical construction of the gospel formula, as embodied in the commission itself, but from the fact as set forth in the writings of Tertulia, Augustine, Chrysostom, Polycarp, Justin Martyr, and other fathers in the church, that trine immersion was the form of baptism observed in the primitive church of Christ. They also believe that Christ instituted feet-washing as an ordinance to be perpetually observed in his church, and for this belief see John XIII: "If I, your Lord and Master," says our adorable Redeemer, "have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet."

The brethren believe there is no other command in the New Testament plainer, more direct, or more forcible than this. They observe the Lord's supper, the communion, and the washing of feet *at night*, in pursuance of the example of our blessed Lord, who instituted these ordinances of his house. They observe the salutation of the holy kiss as commanded no less than five times in the Gospel of Christ. They will not bear arms, and shed the blood of their fellow man for whom Christ died,

believing in the light of God's word, that war and violence are opposed to the spirit of Christ. Brethren will not go to law with their brethren in Christ, for this is forbidden in the Word of God. They will not take or administer an oath, for the Bible declares, "swear not at all."

Non-conformity to the world is a cardinal feature of their faith. "Be not conformed to this world," is as plain a command as is found in the scriptures of Divine Truth. "Ye are not of this world," said the Savior, "for if ye were of this world the world would love its own." The brethren use great plainness in their dress. They discard all jewelry and unnecessary decoration of the perishing body, for these are the offspring of, and, but minister to, human vanity and human pride.

We are also forbidden in God's word, to put on *costly* array. The indulgence in this sin, by professing christians, keeps hundreds of poor people away from the house of God. This, no observant person, familiar with the pride and display manifested in the attendance upon the fashionable and worldly churches of the day, can deny. Plainness, simplicity, the entire absence of all ostentation and display in the house of God, are characteristic features of the brethren church. Not only so, but the same principle is inculcated in regard to their private dwellings, and in all that pertains to their daily life. Fine houses, showy carriages, rich and costly furniture, elegant and expensive carpets, unnecessary, and therefore, useless paintings, pictures and articles merely ornamental in their design, are forbidden of God and condemned by His church. In short, the Brethren church seeks to be governed by God's revealed word. With the mere opinions of men about that word, however great or learned in their own estimation or in that of others, they may be, the Brethren church has but little to do.

They do not affiliate with worldly organizations in the interests of moral reform, believing that Christ's church upon earth is sufficient to meet all the moral wants of man. Hence they do not connect themselves with temperance societies, and organizations of similar kind, believing that the Gospel of Christ is abundantly "able to save, even unto the uttermost, all who come unto God through Him," including even the poor, lost, wretched victim of the intoxicating bowl.

On this point the Brethern church has been censured, and misrepresented by some, as being opposed to the temperance cause.

The following statement might serve as its defense: The Brethren church does not permit its members to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage. It does not allow them to engage in the manufacture, or sale, of ardent spirits; nor does it grant them the privilege of selling to the distilleries the grain from which the ruinous poison is made. This is the temperance record of the Brethren church. Such is a brief, but general out-

line of the origin, history, customs, faith and practice of the German Baptist Brethren, or "Dunkard" church.

It has claims upon mankind only as it reflects the light of God's word. Whether it does this can be seen by a comparison of its faith and practice with the infallible word. "Search the scriptures!" is the command of Christ, and to this fountain of all truth the earnest seeker after light is tenderly and prayerfully directed.

There are five congregations of the Brethren in Johnson county, Missouri. Walnut Creek church is located in the northeast part of the county, four miles north of Knob Noster. It is the oldest church of the Brethren in Johnson county, having been organized sometime before the late civil war. It was, for many years, under the care of Elder Joseph Wampler, now deceased. It is now under the ministration of Bro. Camer.

The church is composed of about forty members, and the building occupied for worship, is a good, substantial brick, with a basement story.

Center View church is situated near the village of that name, six miles west of Warrensburg. It was organized about ten years ago; has about fifty members, and is under the care of Elder Andrew Hutchinson, who has served the church during the greater portion of its existence. The Center View Brethren have a good, comfortable house of worship, provided with a basement story.

Mineral Creek church is located in the southern portion of the county. It has a large membership, about one hundred and fifty communicants. It was organized since the war, beginning its career with eight members.

This church is under the ministerial care of Elder S. S. Mohler, assisted in this office by J. M. Mohler and Elder F. Culp. It is distant from Warrensburg about twelve miles, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country. The Mineral Creek Brethren have a large, commodious and comfortable frame meeting house, with a good basement story.

Holden church is situated in the south-western part of the county, south of Holden a few miles. Has a small membership, has no resident minister, but is under the care of Elder J. S. Mohler, who resides at Clinton, Henry county, Missouri.

The Warrensburg church of the Brethren is situated two miles south of town near the Clinton road. This church was organized about a year ago, with seventeen members. It is at present the youngest church in the county, has a membership at this time of twenty-five. It is under the care of Dr. A. W. Reese, and has a comfortable house of worship, but yet in an unfinished state.

The growth of the Brethren church in the county has not been rapid, and, under the circumstances, this could not have been expected. But its increase has been steady, and, as the peculiar doctrines and features of the

church become more generally known, it is not doubted but there will be many added to the fold. May we not, then, hope that, in the coming years, through the faithful preaching of the word, many shall be "brought out of nature's darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel of Christ," and thus help to build in our midst the shining temple of our God?

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This denomination, further known as "Disciples" or "Christians," has only existed a little more than half a century.

The seeds of this reformative movement were first sown by Elder Thos. Campbell, in the year 1808.

The plan of christian union set forth by Elder Thos. Campbell did not please his presbytery; therefore they separated. About the same time the question of christian union was warmly discussed in the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Elders Stone, Marshall, Thompson and Denelevy were active in this reformation.

About this time Alexander Campbell completed his literary studies at Glasgow university and came to America. Being young and active, he at once saw the beauties of the reformative movement, already inaugurated by his father and others.

In Pennsylvania, May, 1810, Alexander Campbell preached his first sermon in America, on the text (Matt vii, 23): "Therefore every one that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken him to a wise man that built his house upon a rock," etc.

It was about a half-score of years from this time till the efficacy of this work was visible, and by 1820 the church began to be sufficiently strong to establish schools and academies.

Evangelists of the church established societies in many of the states. These congregations grew rapidly, and their progress has no parallel in the evangelical history of the world. From the two apparently feeble congregations of Washington county, Pa., in 1810, the congregations have grown to the number of upwards of 5,000, with a membership of something more than 600,000 souls in America, besides many societies in other parts of the world. This church expends annually upwards of $12,000 for foreign missions, besides a greater amount for home missions. The church has several well endowed educational institutions in the United States.

This church was established in Missouri, cotemporary with other protestant denominations, and was rapidly advancing in numbers and wealth, up to the time when the civil war of 1861, like a Babel of confusion, scattered its members—separating frequently the pledged fraternal ties of brethren—so that they stood for five dark years, as blood-thirsty belligerent foes.

In 1866, after the dark cloud of war and strife had rolled away, a few preachers of this denomination were drawn together by Christian ties, in a state meeting to discuss what future course to take, and before that body adjourned, they had pledged $12,000 for the mission work of the state, which was successfully raised, and appropriated, and henceforth from this little state meeting of these zealous ministers, we see the present annual state conventions of the church and Sunday school workers.

The history of the Church of Christ, of Johnson county, cannot be complete in this limited sketch, for the want of proper church records, however, we give such information in regard to the church history as we have received from reliable sources.

Since each society and congregation will be treated more fully under the head of the township where it exists, we only give a very brief narrative of the churches of the county in general.

At present there are twelve congregations in the county, with a membership of about 1,500. Ten church houses are owned, which are of frame material and are valued at about $20,000. The reports show seven Sunday schools with about 900 scholars enlisted. Until of late but few societies conducted and favored Sunday schools, fearing that they would be avenues in which unsound doctrine would creep into the church.

The church of Columbus antedates all others of this denomination in the county. Since this point was a sort of nucleus around which immigration gathered, here was formed one of the pioneer Christian churches which was perpetuated till 1861, when it ceased to assemble till the close of the war.

Many disciples are scattered over the country, in parts where there is no organization. Preaching is still conducted as in the early days of the church, in school houses and dwellings, where the communities are in isolation.

The Church of Christ, which commonly bears the *sobriquet* of Campbellite, is no longer to be classed or regarded among the insignificant denominations of the world. The time was once when these people looked upon instrumental music and costly church furniture as a species of idolatry. Then they regarded simplicity as the handmaid of Christianity. The following passage from Coll. iii, 16, consoled them in their early worship: "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts."

Strictly speaking, the disciples are orthodox. They have no creed but the Bible. They profess to believe and practice all the doctrine taught by the Saviour and the apostles.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

When the early settlers came here they found a wilderness. The Indians, the only human beings met, were not strictly a religious people, however, profanity was less known among them than among their pale faced brethren. The pioneer preacher first sought no church building to teach the cause of righteousness. He gathered his congregations in families or in the groves. The family is a little monarchy and in it on Sabbath days children were taught to observe that day. Ere churches were organized or Sunday school societies formed, the family circle took the place and became the most delightful place on earth. In the religious families the "children are like olive plants round about the table." It was in keeping with the scripture teaching. The Lord said of Abraham: "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment." The pious mother of the amiable Timothy, esteemed it her duty to train him in the knowledge of the Holy scriptures. Small things make up the chain of life. Sometimes one little fault completely destroys its usefulness.

"A pebble on the streamlet scant
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew-drop on the baby plant
Has dwarfed the giant oak forever."

A brief history of the Sunday schools of the county would no doubt, be interesting to those who now teach in well organized schools of modern methods.

In Washington township as early as 1843, was organized the first Sunday school at Bethel church, in the neighborhood of Judge George Gallaher, who became the first superintendent. Col. John Robinson was one of the teachers, and Rev. J. B. Morrow was pastor of the congregation.

The methods of teaching were unlike those of to-day. The school opened with reading and prayer, and song from the old church collection of hymns. A few tough questions were asked, and the scholars required to memorize and recite verses of scripture. Sunday school songs, lesson leaves, etc., were unknown to this pioneer school, yet the determined energy of these pious Sabbath school workers planted many a divine seed-truth in the young hearts of that day, and their fruits and labors are living monuments of their piety and wisdom. At first the growth was slow, but it continued to progress till the war in 1861, when family and church ties were broken for half a decade. The political strife was a bitter blast to the christian institutes. Many of those wounds are not healed yet, nor can time erase them.

After the war, in the spring of 1865, the refugees returned to repair

their wasted homes. About this time immigration began to pour in from the older states. The land bore a good price, schools and churches were organized, and general prosperity in business of all kinds continued till the panic of 1873.

The changes after the war were abrupt and full of enthusiasm. By the close of the war, the Missouri Pacific railroad was completed through Johnson county and the little towns along the road filled up rapidly. The old town of Knob Noster was moved one mile south to the railroad, and old Bethel church and Sunday school were resuscitated in the new town.

The second school was organized in a log school house near where R. C. Mayes now resides, in 1857. In 1858, hard by, Mary's chapel was built, and the school taught there until the civil strife of 1861, when it became defunct and was not resuscitated till 1877, when the church building was moved to Montserrat, where it has been successfully managed by Judge J. B. Mayes.

Schools were organized in Columbus township, also about ten years prior to the war. The Cumberland Presbyterian church was the leading factor in these early organizations. Some of the pioneer ministers that urged this cause, were Rev's. J. H. Houx, (then quite a young man,) B. F. Thomas, J. G. Dalton, Finis Witherspoon, Dr. J. L. Yantis, and J. B. Morrow.

In the year 1866, Sunday-schools began to grow up all over the country, so that by 1870, the county had a fine corps of schools. The leading men of the county in the good work, were A. W. Ridings, David Nation, H. C. Fike, Rev. J. W. Lee, Wm. Stephens, M. Shryack, Rev. S. H. McElvain, Rev. S. Finis King, J. A. Bridges, J. H. Carmichael, A. J. Sparks, Rev. I. P. Patch. Hon. F. M. Cockrell is well known in this county as one of our warmest Sunday school advocates.

Since the state Sunday school organization was effected, this county association was also organized in 1876. The first annual meeting was held in Warrensburg. The second annual meeting was held in Holden, September 24, 1878, with Rev. J. W. Lee, president, and A. J. Sparks, secretary *pro tem.* The session continued two days, and was very successful. Some of the workers present were Revs. J. E. Sharp, J. W. Wright, W. P. Paxson, Wm. Stephens, Chas. Fuller, J. W. Mouser, C. N. Wester, W. H. Reed, James Randall, Frank Russell and O. M. Stewart.

The next session was held in Knob Noster during two days, beginning March 13, 1879, with Rev. O. M. Stewart, president, and J. W. Wright, secretary. This was a profitable convention and was largely attended. The reports show an increase over the preceding year of 2,900 scholars.

The fourth annual convention convened in Warrensburg in January, 1880, with Rev. S. Finis King, president, and James Steele, secretary.

The convention lasted two days; although the weather was unpleasant, a lively interest was kept up during the entire session. At this session the following officers were elected: Elder J. H. Hughes, president, Rev. S. H. McElvain, vice-president, A. J. Sparks, county secretary. During this year the progress of the schools continued to flourish. O. M. Stewart, S. H. McElvain and A. J. Sparks, were delegates to the state convention that convened in St. Joe that year.

During the year 1880, the county secretary sent out blanks and received prompt returns from most of the schools, so by January, 1881, he had all the schools in the county listed. In January, he issued the first number of the *Sunday School Record*, in which he laid before the people the condition of the schools.

The fifth annual convention was held in Knob Noster, Thursday, February 10, 1881. Rev. S. H. McElvain, president *pro tem*, and A. J. Sparks, secretary. The inclemency of the weather forbid a large attendance; however, the session was full of business and zeal for the Sunday school cause. The workers present were Dr. W. M. Prottsman, C. Cobb, J. S. Porter, J. K. Byers, John Dennison, J. S. Carmichael, B. F. Stephens, J. A. Collins, T. H. Allen, J. E. Sharp, J. A. Lord, I. P. Patch, J. Cal. Littrell.

The following is a list of the present officers: President, Rev. S. H. McElvain; vice-president, H. C. Fike; secretary and treasurer, A. J. Sparks, of Warrensburg. The following is a list of the township vice-presidents: Centerview, T. Wells; Chilhowee, J. A. Bridges; Columbus, C. A. Potterf; Grover, Henry Brant; Hazel Hill, Wm. McMahan; Kingsville, B. F. Lewis; Jackson, A. Van Ausdol; Jefferson, Sidney Jarvis; Madison, I. P. Patch; Post Oak, R. L. Cathey; Rose Hill, Mr. Stilt; Simpson, James McCulery; Washington, John A. Collins; Warrensburg, M. L. Bibb.

The sixth county convention will convene in Holden on Thursday before the third Sunday in April, 1882. The present officers are efficient workers and will do much to advance the Sunday school interest of the county. By the influence of the church and her Sundays, the county has a bright future. Strip her of this and a dark veil will be drawn over her face, and hide all her better qualities. Life is so precious that time lost is never gained. Life in childhood is the seedtime, and every grain sown ought to be a pious deed or a virtuous thought.

The following is a statistical report of the Sunday schools of the county:

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF JOHNSON COUNTY

Name of School.	Superintendent.	Address.	Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	Months School Open.
Chilhowee Township.					
Chilhowee, Union	J. A. Bridges	Chilhowee	15	132	12
Lone Jack, Union	Mrs. W. H. Stark	"	7	40	6
Locust Grove, Union	J. M. Taylor	"	7	53	6
Pisgah, C. P.	John Kenton	Warrensburg	12	63	12
Borthick, Union	C. C. Little	Holden	10	81	12
Columbus Township.					
Columbus, C. P.	Henry C. Potterf	Columbus	12	80	12
Columbus, Christian	G. W. Houx	"	7	86	12
Rockford, M. E. S.	Thomas Renick	Pittsville	8	38	4
Centerview Township.					
Centerview, C. P.	Rev. S. H. McElvain	Centerwiew	12	102	12
Fairview, M. E. S.	Robert Graham	"	6	40	5
Masonic Hall, Union	Timothy Wells	"	7	30	7
Presbyterian, U. P.	Matthew Duff	"	7	35	5
Grover Township.					
Union Chapel, M. E.	D. Fisher	Knob Noster	12	52	12
Hepsidam, Union	C. G. Oglesbey	"	7	40	6
Woodland, Union	Dr. J. P. Walker	"	11	100	6
Dunksburg, M. E.	N. Porter	Siegel	7	30	6
Hazel Hill Township.					
Hazel Hill, Baptist	W. Griffin	Hazel Hill	10	50	4
Mt. Moriah, C. P.	R. D. Brandon	"	9	50	12
Hazel Hill, Christian	Dr. A. McDonald	"	8	87	12
Salem, C. P.	E. T. Coleman	"	7	30	6
Walker, Uuion	James M. Meyers	Warrensburg	3	25	3
Kingsville Township.					
Kingsville, U. P.	James Ruff	Kingsville	11	93	12
Kingsville, Union	George G. Valentine	"	7	60	6
Loss Creek, Union	Mrs. Julia Goodson	"	7	40	5
Rolston, Union	T. J. Longacre	"	10	55	4
Jackson Township.					
Basin Knob, M. E. S.	A. J. Longacre	Chapel Hill	7	40	4
Elm Springs, Union	P. M. White	Pittsville	8	73	5
Jefferson Township.					
Brush Creek, Union	G. V. Moseley	Knob Noster	7	40	5
High Point, Baptist	Hon. W. P. Greenlee	Henrietta	7	70	6
Madison Township.					
Holden, M. E.	I. P. Patch	Holden	31	169	12
Holden, Presbyterian	Rev. Wm. L. Lee	"	18	176	12
Holden, Baptist	M. W. Rodman	"	9	75	12
Holden Christian	A. C. Jones	"	11	80	12
Rock Spring, C. P.	B. S. Hyatt	"	9	60	12
Round Grove, M. E. S.	D. P. Woodruff	"	9	41	9
Holden, G. E. A.	Henry Hagiemyer	"	5	40	12

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF JOHNSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Name of School.	Superintendent.	Address.	Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	Months School Open.
Post Oak Township.					
Providence, Baptist....	J. R. Robinson.....	Chilhowee	6	40	12
Mt. Zion, C. P.....	W. S. Warnick.....	Cornelia	10	56	9
Shiloh, C. P	W. R. Cully.....	"	10	55	8
Cornelia, Union.....	R. L. Cathey.....	"	10	60	5
Rose Hill Township.					
Bear Creek, Union.....	S. W. Dobson.....	Holden.....	14	138	8
Pleasant View, Union..	James Hutton.....	Rose Hill.....	6	45	5
Xenia, Union.....	J. W. Wallace.....	"	8	46	8
Rose Hill, Union.....	Joseph Short.....	"	7	50	8
Simpson Township.					
Oak Grove, C. P.....	James McCluney.....	Hazel Hill....	10	65	6
Eureka, Union.....	Thos. O. Sittlington....	Aullville	11	70	8
Kirk's Mill, Christian..	Thomas P. Reid.....	Warrensburg .	8	50	8
Mason, Union.....	George M. Shanton....	"	8	81	6
Washington Township.					
Knob Noster, Baptist..	Chauncy Cobb	Knob Noster..	10	60	12
Knob Noster, M. E....	J. A. Collins.....	"	12	120	12
Knob Noster, C. P....	W. R. Brown.....	"	9	80	12
Knob Noster, Christian.	J. N. Dennison.....	"	10	36	12
Knob Noster, Pres.....	Gordon Hardey.....	"	9	41	12
Oak Grove, Union.....	P. Stringfield.	"	7	40	7
Mary's Chapel, C. P....	George Brown.....	Montserrat....	7	38	12
Warrensburg Township					
Warrensburg, M. E....	Henry C. Fike	Warrensburg .	17	158	12
Warrensburg, Pres....	Ed. L. DeGarmo	"	12	145	12
Warrensburg, Baptist..	Prof. W. F. Bahlmann..	"	6	37	12
Warrensburg, Christian	M. Shryack.....	"	24	180	12
Warrensburg, C. P....	W. K. Morrow.....	"	15	155	12
Warrensburg, M. E. S..	W. H. Anderson	"	10	43	12
Warrensburg, G. E. A..	J. Scheidenberger	"	10	30	12
W'nsb'g, Mission School	T. D. Houts.....	"	14	70	12
Glendale, Union.....	Philip Day.....	"	13	43	3

CHAPTER XV.—THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Introduction—Frank P. Blair in Warrensburg—A Tragedy, One Man Killed—The Murder of Sweitzer by Dick Sanders—Vigilance Committee—The Murderers Captured and Swing to a Tree—Bill Stephens, the Desperado, Shot—Jeff Collins Hung—Tom Stephens and Morg. Andrews Swing—Little, Unjustly hung—Strife in the Vigilance Committee—The Hanging of James M. Sims—Notes From a Diary.

It was in 1866, the clouds arising from the civil conflict had hardly cleared away, and the passions engendered during those stormy days, were still warm. Malice and hatred stalked abroad untrameled and unchecked throughout the land.

Society had been stranded upon the breakers of the war, and was but slowly recovering from the wreck.

The rights of men were being trampled upon daily. Life was taken time after time with impunity. Murderers and plunderers appeared on the streets of Warrensburg, at all times, insulting and abusing the more civil classes of citizens. It was nothing unusual for them to strike defenceless men with pistols, ride into and through business houses, shooting articles of merchandise from the walls, snuffing lights out of people's houses with pistol shots, or shooting promiscuously into public gatherings. Religious meetings and political assemblies were ruthlessly broken up. The people were terrorized. All the worst passions of the worst men in the country ran riot, and the civil authorities were either too cowardly to resist them, or powerless to do so. Chaos reigned supreme! There were officers of the law, but no law enforced. Men were tried for murder by *timid* courts, and packed juries. Acquittals were procured through fraud, and perjury. Verdicts, turning men loose upon society, who were notoriously guilty of assassination and robbery, were hailed with acclamations of triumph by accomplices.

The courts were no longer a protection to society, or a vindicator of its wrongs. They became the theater of scenes so revolting to the feelings of the people that they were looked upon more as institutions of vindication than of justice. In this state of affairs the first day of June dawned. The day was a fine one, soft, warm, clear, and one long to be remembered by our people.

On that day the grand old champion of the peoples' rights, Gen. Frank P. Blair, was advertised to speak at Warrensburg. Extensive preparations had been made for his reception, and the gathering was to be north of and near the spot now occupied by the court house, where a commodious stand had been erected for the occasion. The roughs of the county, led by old Bill Stephens, had threatened to kill Blair, in case he attempted to address the multitude that had gathered from all parts of the country

to hear him. Gen. Blair was waited upon in his rooms at Ming's hotel by a party of friends, who advised him not to attempt to speak, as he would surely be killed. His reply was: "Gentlemen, I will speak this afternoon, and I will explode a shell in this town that will be remembered by these d—d scoundrels as long as they live." At one o'clock Gen. Blair took the stand and began his speech. He was interrupted and insulted time after time. About 2 o'clock Bill Stephens ascended to the front of the stand, and gave Blair the d—d lie. He was ejected amid considerable confusion. In less than eight minutes the speaker's stand was thrown down and Stephens again entered it, using the same insulting language to the speaker. He was again ejected. A hundred pistols flashed out in the warm June sun, and the ominous clicking of a hundred triggers were heard on all sides, men stood with cocked pistols leveled on Blair, while others stood with pistols leveled on them. During this time Jim Stephens, a son of old Bill, had been knifed to death, and another man nearly so. Stephens withdrew with his dead son, followed by his roughs, and Gen. Blair concluded his speech at six o'clock.

The shell had exploded.

"Murder most foul, as in the best it is." But this was most foul, strange and unnatural. It was a cold, stormy night, the 27th of February, 1867; the wind was howling from the north, driving rain and sleet in the faces of those who were so unfortunate as to be at its mercy. A happy group sat in fancied security, around the old-fashioned fire-place, enjoying the blazing hickory that crackled upon the hearth, and cast a cheerful glow of light through the apartments at the residence of David Sweitzer, a farmer living eight miles north of Warrensburg, on the Lexington road.

But happiness and contentment were not to last. The old clock on the mantle struck eight, and hardly had the sound of the last stroke died away, when *fiends* entered that peaceful family, and left it soon thereafter, bathed in blood, and clouded in gloom.

The facts of the murder are about as follows: Two men called at the residence or house, which was occupied by two families; that of Mr. Sweitzer, consisting of a wife and five children, and one room occupied by Mr. Younger and wife. One of the men was dressed in soldier's clothes, tall, black hair, and dark complection. The other was heavy, low stature, and dressed in citizens' costume. Both attempted to disguise, but parties that had met them once could hardly fail to recognize that pair.

They entered the room occupied by Mr. Younger, feigned drunkenness, and asked them if they could stay all night. They were told that the house was crowded, and that no stranger could be entertained. In the

meantime, Mrs. Younger became alarmed and called upon Mr. Sweitzer, telling him that there were two men in the house whom she was afraid of. Mr. Sweitzer entered the room, and began a conversation with the strangers. They told him that they were from Ray county, and asked him where he was from. He told them that he was from Pennsylvania. They instantly drew their revolvers, and said:

"We want your money," and both fired at the same instant; the first two shots missing their mark. Then came the death struggle.

Sweitzer, grappling with them, and all fell across the bed. The old man seemed to have the strength of three men; straining every nerve, he raised himself from the bed, slinging his assailants either way; when instantly, two more shots were fired, and Mr. Sweitzer sank to the floor, with his life's blood ebbing from a wound in the forehead, and one in the back.

"Is there a crime beneath the roof of heaven, that stains the soul of man, with more infernal hue, than damned assassination."

The robbers and murderers rifled the murdered man's pockets, and fled, leaving them alone, the living with the dead. There came a long night of watching, weeping, and praying.

"You had no children, butchers; if you had, the thought of them would have stirred up remorse." But they were left with curses: the mother a widow, the children fatherless; that husband and father lying dead before them, slain by assassins, who had been petted and encouraged in their infamous crimes so long, that they defied the laws of God and man, forgetting that the former had said, "Thou shalt not kill," and that the latter demanded life for life. So the hours wore away—

> Who can imagine the horror of that night,
> When darkness lent his robe to monster fear·
> And heaven's black mantle banishing the light,
> Made everything in ugly form appear.

Mr. Sweitzer had in his possession about $130, which they succeeded in carrying off; though in their fright they must have been careless of the booty, as $120 dollars of the money taken, was found in the road the next morning near Hazel Hill.

Sweitzer, a short time previous to his death, had purchased a farm in the nation, and was to make a payment on the same about the time of his death. The robbers, no doubt, thinking he had a large sum of money, went to the house for the purpose of securing the same, and, finding they could not obtain it without bloodshed, resorted to the killing as described above.

We will leave the family of Mr. Sweitzer to their melancholy fate, and follow the murderers. After leaving the house they met Mr. Jack Redford, and fired several shots at him, killing his horse, which was found

dead by the roadside next morning. It is supposed they attempted to take the life of Redford to prevent detection. But "Murder will out."

> Other sins only speak; murder shrieks out;
> The element of water moistens the earth,
> But blood flies upwards, and bedews the heavens.

Early next morning the news had spread, and parties were suspected.

> Sullen, methinks, and slow the morning breaks,
> As if the sun were listless to appear,
> And dark designs hang heavy on the day.

It was the morning of February 28, 1867. The storm was dead; the clouds, one by one, drifted away, leaving the sky mirror-like. The rain of the previous night congealed as it fell, and when day broke all was in ice. The trees were bending under their burdens; millions and millions of icicles hung from every tree, shrub and twig of our great forests; each blade of grass and tiny weed wore a coat of crystal. The rising sun shot its rays through this beautiful glistening mass, and was reflected and thrown back in variagated colors by the millions of glittering beauties that hung so feebly from the trees. Everything wore a glittering coat—the forests resembled trees, shrubs and logs of ice. The ground was clothed—not in a mantle of white—but a robe of crystal. It was grand, glittering and glorious, but not of long duration—born of night, lived but a day, and vanished. As the sun rose heavenward, and the air became warm, the ice began to melt and fall. In a short time nothing could be heard but breaking and falling ice—everything so tastily robed in gorgeous costume was fast becoming bare and ragged. One could only look on and silently admire the splendors of nature. Amid this decaying beauty rode a solitary horseman, his powerful horse, heavily ironed, plowed up the ice, as he cantered over its smooth surface. The rider sat erect in the saddle, and moved gracefully with every motion of the horse, showing plainly that he was an accomplished horseman. He stood about six feet four inches in height, and weighed about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He wore a soldier's costume, with a navy revolver at each side.

His hair, long, black and inclined to curl, was thrown carelessly back from a broad, dark, swarthy brow. On his upper lip he wore a carefully-trained mustache, black as jet; nose, slightly Roman, and eyes dark, restless and piercing.

> He looked on me with dangerous eye-glance,
> Showing his nature in his countenance;
> His rolling eyes did never rest in place,
> But walked each where for fear of hid mischance,
> Holding a lattice before his face,
> Through which he did but peep as forward he did pace.

Although he attempted to disguise himself, he was known. It was Dick Sanders, the outlaw.

The news of the murder had reached town early in the morning, and everything was excitement. Our citizens were determined to submit no longer to such fiendish outrages—every breast was filled with horror and indignation—personalities and political differences were forgotten, or laid aside. There was no prejudice in the matter. With one voice they swore to avenge the death of Sweitzer, and exterminate the murders and thieves that had so long ruled the destinies of our people, and carried death and destruction into so many peaceful homes. They were at last unmasked, and were no longer to carry out their infamous crimes under the cover of the "Bonny Blue," or urge their heartless companions on with the wolf-cry of rebel, while, on the other hand, peaceable and law-abiding citizens were shot down and robbed as southern sympathizers. Leading men, who encouraged them, trembled. The masses were aroused. No man dare say, "Stop."

It was like the gathering of a fearful storm. Muttering thunders could be heard from every quarter of the county. At night it would come and like a mighty avalanche, tearing loose from some Alpine height, would sweep everything before it. That day will long be remembered. It was fearful. Low conversation, silent preparation, a gradual gathering of men, the return and departure of couriers, in quick succession, all indicated the storm was about to break forth in all its fury. A meeting was called at the court house, at one o'clock, to take into consideration the best and surest way of ridding our county of the band of marauders, that made it their headquarters. At the appointed time there were over 400 men there. The house was organized by calling Col. Isaminger to the chair, and N. B. Klaine to act as secretary. Prof. Biggar was called and approved the object of the meeting. He said: "It is our duty to ferret out the murderers of our peaceable citizen, who has so lately been killed, and bring them to justice. Murderers may any day walk our streets with safety, and it is necessary that we engage detectives. We have not the same advantages that larger cities enjoy, and whatever action is taken now, is for our safety. I am opposed to summary vengeance, but when law cannot be enforced, and violators brought to justice, it is necessary for the people to take the matter in hand. The right of the people to take care of themselves, it the law does not, is an indisputable right. We must unite and put down lawlessness."

Rev. J. W. Newcomb was next called and said: "The meeting has my hearty approval. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Biggar are my own. 'He that draweth the sword shall perish by the sword,' and as exemplified in this case, men who discard law and order, have to be met

on their own grounds. It is the duty of the people to protect one another, and ferret out offenders."

Col. Eads, Gen. Shedd, J. M. Shepherd, Gen. Cockrell and Col. Elliott were called, and spoke at length. All endorsed the action and object of the meeting.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the sentiment of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: Maj. Davis, Col. Eads, Capt. Harmon and Col. Elliott. They reported the following resolutions which were adopted by a unanimous vote—everyone present rising to his feet:

WHEREAS; In the opinion of the community, crime of all kinds has become so prevalent, and criminals of the worst type so numerous that life and property are unsafe, and

WHEREAS; The courts of the county have failed to bring the perpetrators of murders and robberies to justice, and

WHEREAS; The greatest of crimes are becoming more and more frequent and punishment less and less certain; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of the town of Warrensburg, and of the county of Johnson, without distinction of party, do pledge ourselves that we will, to the extent of our ability, assist in the discovery of the perpetrators of all murders and robberies, and will assist the officers of justice in detecting and punishing them; and as the civil law proves inadequate to bring such criminals to justice, therefore,

Resolved, That we will support a vigilance committee, in executing summarily, all murderers, robbers and horse thieves, wherever they can be identified with reasonable certainty, believing, as we do, that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that the citizens of a county are justified in administering justice to such criminals, wherever the duly constituted authorities from any cause whatever, are unable or fail to do so.

Sanders was present during the meeting, but the instant it adjourned, disappeared.

The committee organized, and by nine o'clock were on the march.

"Hark! Peace! It was the owl that shrieked, the fatal bell-man, which gives the sternest good night." Night had again spread her black mantle over our half of the earth. The weather had moderated, the wind was soft and damp. The roads were soft and sloppy and disagreeable, it was nine o'clock.

The Warrensburg committee consisted of about one hundred of our best citizens. They were joined at Fayetteville by the Fayetteville committee, and together they marched directly to the Nation; a detachment frm the main body proceeded to the house of a desperado, named ——— whom they arrested and held, while others, with ———'s wife for a guide,

proceeded to the residence of the widow Sanders. On approaching the house, the guide, who was a daughter of Mrs. Sanders, screamed loudly, and did all in her power to wake up the inmates.

The posse, knowing that the object of their search—the notorious Dick Sanders, and his brother—were in the house, they immediately surrounded it to prevent their escape. They were ordered to surrender several times, and in reply to their repeated demands to surrender, Dick replied: "G—d d—n you, we won't do it!" and asked: "Who are you?" When Mrs. ———, the guide, told him there was a man along whom she knew, and mentioned his name, Dick answered: "I know the man, and will surrender to him only." The gentleman then stepped to the door and asked him to surrender, when he immediately laid down his arms and surrendered the premises.

The prisoners, Dick Sanders, Brackett Sanders, and another party, were taken to a place about a mile north of the house, in the woods, on Honey creek, where the execution took place.

It was dead midnight. The ground had congealed. A full moon looked down from mid-heaven. The wind was still, the frosts glittered in the pale moonlight; nothing was heard, save the tramp of feet, or the distant hoot of the night owl. The main body of the committee were at the rendezvous, awaiting the arrival of the prisoners. The men were standing in groups or seated on fallen trees. All was still. No noise was heard—all seemed to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. With no light, save that of the full moon, the court was convened. The prisoner, Sanders, was brought forward, and walked with a firm step, taking a position directly fronting the judge, when the court addressed him as follows:

"Richard Sanders, you are charged with one of the most infamous crimes known to the law—not one, but many. You are charged with murder, and, to make it still more infamous on your part and more horrible to a refined community, I will add assassination."

Sanders interrupted the judge by saying:

"It's a d—d lie!"

The judge, without noticing the interruption, continued:

"You are charged with stealing horses; you are charged with murder and robbery, in the broadest sense of the word; you are charged with being at the head of a band of murderers and marauders, who have, for years, made Johnson county the scene of death and destruction. And, to crown your long reign of infamy, I charge you with being the murderer of David Sweitzer."

"It's a lie! Let it be proved," said the prisoner, in an altered voice, looking around him with a disturbed air. Sanders was livid. A legal

arrest, perhaps, would have appeared less formidable. His audacity would not have forsaken him before an ordinary tribunal; but everything that now surrounded him surprised, alarmed him. He was in the power of those whom he had deeply wronged.

The judge continued: "Yes, you have again spilled blood without any just provocation. The man whom you assassinated last night came to you in confidence, not suspecting your murderous intent. He asked you what you wanted. 'Your money and your life!' and you shot him dead."

"Such was the story of Mrs. Groninger," said a man in the crowd.

"It is false! she lied!"

"Mrs. Groninger didn't lie," said the judge, coldly. "For the crimes you have committed you must die! If we turn you over to the civil authorities you will escape, or, by some of your comrades in infamy, prove an alibi, and be turned loose again upon society. No, it must not be. If, perchance, you were tried, found gilty and sentenced to death by a civil court, there would be a chance for you to escape justice, or you would stand on the scaffold—if found guilty—and jest with the hangman, or, I fear, profane the name of God with your dying breath. No, it must not be—you must die in secret; die to-night; die now. It will save your mother the shame of a son dying on the scaffold, and she can say, 'He was murdered—killed by a mob.' Listen! You are not the only one. Many of your companions will follow, and that soon! This last outrage is more than we can bear. Your crimes demand an extraordinary reparation. You have broken into houses with arms in your hands. You have shot men down in order to steal. You have committed another murder. You must die here. In compassion to your mother I will spare you the shame of the scaffold. I now sentence you to hang by the neck until dead!"

Nothing could be heard but the quick breathing of the prisoner, or the whistling of the wind through the branches of the leafless trees. The voice of the judge was not harsh, but soft and sad. He was calm and collected, and every feature showed that he was about to accomplish a solemn and formidable mission.

The prisoner was stupefied and seemed to be so overcome by the recollections of the past, that he uttered not a word. He was placed upon a horse, with a rope fastened from his neck to a limb above. The judge again asked, 'Who killed Sweitzer?' Sanders replied, 'I don't know. I think Morg Andrew.' Some one in the crowd cried, 'Oh! hell, Dick; drive up the mule.' The horse was driven out from under, and the shadows of eternity gathered around him.

The other prisoners were released without any confession on their part. The members of the committee then dispersed to their respective homes,

with orders to be ready at a moment's warning, leaving the dead alone in the woods.

"Vengeance to God alone belongs;
But when they thought on all their wrongs,
Their blood was liquid flame."

The chief of the outlaws was dead. They met the night after his death, February 28th, at the residence of "Bill Stephens," some five miles southeast of this city. It would be hard for one to describe the meeting, as information is not accurate; suffice it to say there were a lot of desperate looking men present. A stranger set of mortals one never set eyes upon. You would be puzzled to discover the least resemblance between them; each seemed to dress to suit his own peculiar taste, and carried a brace of revolvers belted around him.

But we will not attempt to describe their costumes. And those heads! What a study for a white-coated phrenologist! It was the desperado band, and "Bill Stephens" was their chosen captain—their chief.

Many of our readers knew him personally, but for those who were fortunate enough not to, we will attempt a description: Imagine a man six feet seven inches in height, lean and lank, weighing 175 pounds, sandy complexion, red hair and beard, pale blue eyes, nose resembling the beak of an owl, long bony hands, face marked with deep lines of dissipation, and you have a photo of "Bill Stephens." In future, he was to be their chief. They separated that night with the understanding that they would not attempt anything more until the storm blew over. It was the night of March 4th, a mixture of rain and snow had fallen the day previous; the clouds had blown away, and the night set in calm, cold and clear. It was three o'clock A. M. The waning moon was up and shed an uncertain light; the damp snow still clung to the branches of the trees, when a detachment of the committee, numbering about twenty men, started on foot, taking a southeast direction; each man was armed with a revolver and double-barreled shot-gun. Just before day they arrived at the residence of "Bill Stephens." It was the motto of the committee to kill those men without exposing their own lives in the act. They secreted themselves in the barn, crib and along the fence, knowing that Stephens was a desperate character, and would not be likely to allow himself taken without a struggle. They abandoned the idea of hanging, and secreted themselves for the purpose of shooting him down as soon as he should make his appearance in the morning. For that purpose they waited.

As the east began to flame with the fires of approaching day, and the blue canopy, so splendidly set with bright, sparkling gems began to fade to a dull grey, Stephens made his appearance at the door, in his shirt sleeves. Quiet reigned, broken only by the crowing of the early cock.

A large dog met him at the door—the truest friend of man—and Ste-

phens speaking a kind word, stooped to stroke his fine canine head, when the report of twenty shot guns rang out on the still morning air, and Stephens fell, pierced by an unknown number of buckshot. He was taken in by some of the family, not dead, but in a dying condition.

It was a terrible mode of obtaining the ends of justice, but there was no other alternative. It had to be. He lived until about 12 o'clock, when the last spark of life expired. Thus ended the career of Bill Stephens, the man who attempted to assassinate Gen. F. P. Blair, in this city, June 1, 1866, and who was the second chosen chief of the band.

We may well say, that the master-stroke was given when Stephens fell. The crew dispersed, some to Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and different portions of Missouri, while a few of the most daring remained, among them, Jeff. Collins.

> Pure was the cool air, and evening calm
> Perpetual reigned, save what the zephyrs bland,
> Breathed o'er the sombre expanse.

The morning of March 4th, 1866, dawned calm, cool and clear. The news of Stephens' fate came to the city early in the morning, and was received with general satisfaction by the masses. One of the boldest and most dangerous of the clan was out of the way, and the band really broken up. The day turned out to be warm and pleasant; the snow melted away, leaving the ground again bare. There was an unusual stir on our streets during the middle of the day. The signs indicated that there was something up. It was soon discovered that it was the intention of the committee to arrest Jeff Collins, a notorious character, who had been making Warrensburg his headquarters for some time. Collins, in the forenoon was noticed to be filled with suspicion, and to remove that, it was necessary for the parties suspected to appear perfectly careless as to his whereabouts or movements during the day. Men whom he had held under a cocked navy with one hand, and slapped in the face with the other, met him on friendly terms, and drank with him often during the afternoon. The committee saw that his suspicions were aroused, and that he was making secret preparations to escape. As soon as this was ascertained, guards were thrown out in every direction, and men were stationed with glasses in the fourth story of Ming's hotel, to watch his movements. About four o'clock in the evening he went down Pine street to Washington Avenue, thence south to a house somewhere about Ming or South street, where he stopped. This was telegraphed from Ming's hotel by a given signal. Instantly fifteen or twenty men started in that direction with shot-guns. They soon arrived, and secreted themselves behind fences and out-buildings; in this position they silently awaited his exit from the house. This building, the reader will recollect, stood on the hill south of the railroad. The last rays of the setting sun

disappeared slowly behind the imposing mass of buildings that surround the public square. On every side, as far as the eye could reach, were spread out immense fields, whose brown furrows were hardened by the frost. A vast solitude of which the old square and its surroundings seemed the basis. The perfectly serene and cloudless sky was mottled in the west with long streams of purple—a certain sign of wind and cold. These colors, at first very bright, became of a violet hue as the twilight advanced and the night came on.

A young moon, like the half of a ring of silver, began to shine softly in the midst of the azure and shade. The silence was profound—the hour, we may say, solemn. At this moment Collins stepped out, intending, no doubt, to make good his escape in the gathering shades of evening, little thinking that the great orb of day had set for the last time between him and eternity.

We will not attempt to describe the horror depicted in his countenance when, on raising his eyes they came in contact with twenty doubl-barreled shot-guns, cocked and levelled at his breast. In an instant he had taken in the situation. There was no escape. The commander of the squad said, "Jeff Collins, we want you. Surrender!" No man can say that Collins was a coward, for he was anything else; but at that moment he trembled, perhaps for the first time in his life. After a few moments' reflection, raising his trembling hands toward heaven, now becoming dull and gray by the shades of evening, he said, "I surrender." The captain replied, "drop your pistols." Collins made a motion as though he was going to draw them from the scabbard, when the captain said, "stop, undo your belt, and drop them." Collins did as directed. The pistols dropped to the ground, and he stood there alone, friendless and defenseless.

Night came on clear and cold. The committee had assembled in the large livery stable that stands in the rear of Ming's hotel. At that time the building belonged to other parties. It was nine o'clock. The judge was seated on a stool in the mouth of a stall, and the jury stood in a line across the front portion of the building. A side door was suddenly opened, and Collins appeared, pushed forward by several of the party, with his arms tightly bound behind him. He was no longer agitated; his handsome, dark face wore a scowl of hatred and defiance. There was no positive proof of his ever committing a murder; but circumstances were all against him, and the accusation of the judge was similar to that brought against Sanders, with the exception of the Sweitzer matter. Collins simply replied:

"Well?"

The judge then continued to accuse:

"You are charged with being a member of the band of robbers that have for so long infested this country."

"Well?"

The judge continued, "What have you to say in defense of these charges?"

"Nothing."

Judge.—"Are you guilty as charged?"

"You are the judge, not I."

Judge.—"Then you have no defense to make?"

"No; it would be of no use. Your court sits to convict, not to try."

Judge.—"Confess your crimes and it may not go hard with you."

"I confess nothing."

The judge then addressed the jury: "Gentlemen, what shall be done with the prisoner?"

The jury replied, unanimously, "Hang him."

The court then proceeded to sentence:

"Jeff. Collins, I sentence you to be hung by the neck until dead! dead!! dead!!!"

Instantly a door on the east side of the building flew open, and the crowd started, leading the prisoner with ropes. It is needless to say that the jury had decided the fate of Collins before he was brought before them. The party passed out East Culton street to McGuire, thence south along the railroad bridge, and stopped under the spreading branches of an old black-jack tree, where the execution took place. A rope was adjusted around his neck, thence over a limb above.

Judge.—"Have you any word to leave?"

"Yes. Tell my mother that I died a brave, but innocent boy."

At that moment several men fell back on the rope, and Collins was drawn from the earth, to descend no more alive. The body was allowed to hang that night and the next day, but disappeared the next night. It is supposed that his body was dissected by the medical fraternity of this city, and that the skeleton was consumed in the great fire of 1867.

> The train bell tapped. Hear it not
> Stephens—Andrews? "For 'its a bell
> That summons thee to Heaven or to hell."

The next two individuals heard from were Thomas Stephens, son of Bill Stephens, and Morg. Andrews. The authorities of Johnson county being informed that they were in the jail at Lawrence, Kansas, sent for them. They were delivered to the officers according to law, a requisition having first been served upon the governor of Kansas by the governor of Missouri. The prisoners were both young, neither of them being over eighteen or nineteen years of age. Stephens was tall, dark, black hair and eyes. Andrews *vice versa*.

"It was an evening bright and still
As ever blushed on rose or bower,
Smiling from Heaven, as if naught of ill
Could happen in so sweet an hour."

It was eleven o'clock; the night was calm and clear; the gentle breeze floated from the south; the dew-drops clung tenderly to the shrubs and trees; the flowers filled the air with fragrance, and the night-birds piped their plaintive songs from the spreading boughs of our giant oaks; the moon, the waning moon, shed a dim shadow-light, making every object appear ghastly and uncertain. This night two more souls were sent to eternity.

At last the loud, shrill whistle of the down-express was heard. The committee were in waiting, and divided into detatchments. The train stopped, and the prisoners were taken off by the civil officers in charge, who attempted to take them to the county jail, by smuggling them out at the rear of the train, but the vigilants were in the rear, as well as the front. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were met by a party of some fifty armed men who relieved them of their charge. The officers made but feeble resistance, and were soon overpowered. The party then bound their hands behind them, with instructions to leave and keep quiet, which they did without much grumbling. Then came the procession through town to the place of execution.

They were led along the shadowy street,
No look of kindness, all was frown;
So they hurried through the pitiless town.
On they passed, door after door,
"The happy homes of rich and poor;"
Trembling and fear of the pitiless mass,
They arrived at the old public square at last.

There they were met by at least four hundred men, who were signalled to that point by a sky-rocket, the most of them being members of the Fayetteville committee. The procession was formed on the north and east sides of the square. The prisoners were placed in a hack, and the procession moved slowly in the direction of Post Oak bridge. There was no excitement. No boisterous demonstrations were indulged in, and we may say it was a solemn procession, sad, yet pitiless. Soon the sound of the advance was heard crossing the bridge. The loud, keen whistle of the Eureka Mills broke the dead stillness of the night, and we knew that it was 12 o'clock, and that the night was waning. The declining moon shed a silvery, silken veil of light that struggled through the gentle swaying branches of those aged elms, that had so long stood as landmarks west of the bridge, and gently "kissed the upturned faces of a thousand roses," that grow where the wind hardly dare stir, unless on tiptoe, filling the cool, mid-

night air with the fragrance that their odorous souls poured out. Now no sound broke the stillness of the hour; the great world all slept, save that terrible court and the dispairing prisoners; the former there to deal out a terrible justice, the latter to breathe for the last time the incense of those slumbering roses, to view the mossy banks of the stream, the meandering paths that wound their way here and there among the young trees; the pale, mystic moon listening to the gentle rippling of Post Oak waters, and die!

The committee were in a group around an old elm, one prong of which reached across the road, some thirty feet above. Two slender ropes were suspended from the prong, and hung down within six feet of the ground. Dark lanterns were flashing in every direction; the prisoners sat in the open hack;

"The years of the past glided before them,
The years of joy and the years of pain,
And days of their buried youth arose,
Like misty ghosts from their graves again."

It was a sad sight to see those young men about to be cut off in the bloom of youth—to see them leave this bright, beautiful, joyous world of ours, where their lives had been so long shadowed with crime, caused from evil counsel, but they had no other advisers. The counsels of a mother had been denied them, and they were now to undergo the suffering that comes only with crime. Without even a prayer in the last moments of their existence, the hack that contained the prisoners was backed up under the suspending ropes, and they were commanded to look upon their doom. Stephens, with unflinching eye, gazed upon his gallows, while Andrews begged for mercy and his life. Mercy! mercy! there was none for them. A large heavy man stepped from the crowd and preferred charges against them. He said: "You were with the party that killed and robbed Sweitzer; your comrades are disappearing one by one. You go to-night; your last hour has come. Prepare for death! If you have a prayer to offer to your God, pray." Stephens stood erect with his head thrown back, showing a nerve that nothing but death could destroy. He spoke in a firm but boyish voice, and said: "I have never, in all my life, spilled a drop of human blood. The charge of my killing Sweitzer is false! I know you are going to kill me, and there is no use of my wasting your time in talking." Then quietly drawing a small portmonie from his pocket containing a few pieces of money and a trinket or two, asked: "Is there one man in this vast crowd who will do me the kindness to deliver this to my young sister. It is small, but all I have." A man stepped forward and took the souvenir and promised to fulfill the trust. "Tell her," said Stephens, "to accept this from her brother who dies an innocent boy. You will find her in the city."

The rope was then adjusted around his neck and the driver ordered to move forward; but Stephens anticipating this, sprang from where he stood, and hung a lifeless corpse. Andrews was then made to look upon his dead comrade and was told to pray. He said, while tears rolled down his face, "I cannot pray—in all my life I have never been taught a prayer." He then asked: "for God's sake, somebody pray for me; don't send my soul to hell. Will no one pray? Oh! God! I little thought this world was so hard—dying without a prayer. It is awful, out of all this great crowd, not one will bow down and ask God to forgive me while I die." Some one in the crowd yelled out, "we are like you, we can't pray."

He knelt down and tried to pray to the Giver of all good for that mercy that was denied him on this earth. The only words audible were: "Oh God, have mercy on me and save my soul." Oh, the agony of that hour was terrible to that poor brutal boy. Then the command was given to "swing him off." The hack moved from under his clutching feet, and he hung, a wretched, quivering mass.

A dark gray fleecy cloud came drifting along through the beautiful vaulted heavens, and drew for a moment its shadows over the face of the moon. The breeze that was gently wafted through those old branches, moved the dead to and fro. Men moved toward their homes, leaving the dead alone. The wind and the waters chanted their requiems around the unfortunate pair. It was finished.

> "They have gone beyond
> Even their exorbitance of power; and when
> This happens in the most condemned and abject
> Communities, stung humanity will rise to check it."

After the execution of Stephens and Andrews, some of the medical men of our city took possession of their heads. The bodies of the unfortunate boys were buried on the banks of Post Oak, near the place of execution early next morning. As an incident of that night, a wedding party coming home from the country about three o'clock, drove between the dead men—the driver thinking they were two men standing in the road. The horses struck them with their heads, swinging the bodies to and fro. The driver stopped his team just in time for the dead men to swing their ghastly faces in the door on each side of the carriage. It is needless to say that two ladies fainted, and their escorts have never been known to be out after night since.

A man by the name of Hall, was hung by the Fayettville committee some time about the last of March. The only true statement of facts connected with this execution is, that a man was arrested, confessed killing several men, and was accordingly hung.

The next case in which the vigilants took any part, was that of Thos. W. Little, who was arrested with another man named Myers, and brought to Warrensburg. The charges againt Little were very insignificant, and about as follows: Some man was knocked down and robbed of a few dollars, west of Post Oak bridge. Little was charged with the offense, and was tried for it; but the committee failed to convict, from the fact that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge, and the prisoner was sentenced to jail. A few nights afterwards another trial was held in the old billiard hall west of the square, in West End. Several prominent men from Dover were there for the purpose of proving an alibi, among them Dr. Ming. The statement of all these gentlemen went to prove that Little, at the time of the alleged robbery, was in Dover. It was put to a vote whether the committee should hang him or not. The vote stood about as follows: For acquittal, 344; for convicting, 28. From that count it will be seen that the committe were in favor, as a majority of letting the accused one go free. By their vote they pronounced him "not guilty, as charged." After these proceedings the committee dispersed. But the strangest feature of this case was the fact, that some ten or twelve of our most prominent citizens, after waiting so long, joined the committee that very night and urged with enthusiastic appeals, the necessity of killing Tom Little.

> "No voice of friendly salutation cheered him;
> None wished for him to live,
> Or bade God spare him;
> But through a staring, ghastly-looking crowd,
> Unhailed, unblessed, with heavy heart he was dragged."

It was a warm, sultry, moonlight night in August. About 3 o'clock, A. M., some fifteen or twenty men gathered at the county jail and demanded Little. The jailor without any resistance stood by and saw the jail door battered down, and the prisoner dragged out. He was taken down Main street to a small elm tree, where he was hung. Not by the vigilance committee or by their order, but by men who live in Warrensburg, and who never had any connection with the committee until the night of the disgraceful murder of Thomas W. Little, and who very probably joined for the purpose of using their influence in hanging him, and failing to carry the vote, they concluded to hang him on their own responsibility, and against the wishes of a majority of the committee. Having no old grudge against Myers, these new members of the committee did not see proper to murder him.

The hanging of Little wound up the career of the vigilance committee in Johnson county, as an organization. Strife and contentions arose in the organization. Leaders were arrayed against one another.

The murder of Little was condemned by the masses, as an outrage. Might had triumphed over right. The committee now assumed the costume of night itself, and became powerful and dangerous. It was no longer a terror to the Sanders and Stephens gang, for they were dead or scattered to the four winds of heaven, but, became a terror to themselves and to the community at large. It was no longer an organized body, but a blind, passionate mob, threatening to destroy the lives and property of our oldest and best citizens, and were only deterred from executing their threats by the grim muzzle of shot-guns and revolvers. The *Journal* office, then a democratic paper, was guarded to prevent them destroying the presses and type, simply because it had published an article telling the committee that they had gone far enough, and asking them to disband.

All executions, after the hanging of young Stephens and Andrews, were without the consent of the committee and against their wishes. The next victim of these men was one James M. Sims, a half crazy fellow who was charged with stealing a horse. The facts are about as follows:

In the month of September, a boy went to Post Oak bridge for the purpose of watering a horse. As he returned to town he was met by Sims, who asked what he would take for the horse. The boy replied that the horse was not for sale. Sims then asked if the horse could pace; the boy answered that he could. Sims then asked permission to try him; the boy dismounted and Sims got on the horse and galloped off. He was followed and captured southeast of Clinton, on Grand river. The parties having him in charge, returned to Warrensburg the next day. Before they reached town they were met and told that they had better change their course, as there were men waiting in town for them to arrive, with the intention of taking the prisoner from them. They made a circuit coming in near Smith's mill, West End, where they were met by some fifty armed men, who demanded the prisoner. He was no sooner demanded than given up; the party then proceeded to the creek where the execution took place. They informed the prisoner that they were going to kill him. He told them that he couldn't help it, and asked for paper and pencil; they were given him when he wrote the following note on the horn of his saddle:

"WARRENSBURG, September 1867.

Dear Mollie: As I write, I am only waiting to face death. I am now going to die, and as you know, I die for your sake, and my soul shall cling to yours, whether to heaven or hell it goes. Good-bye.

J. M. SIMS."

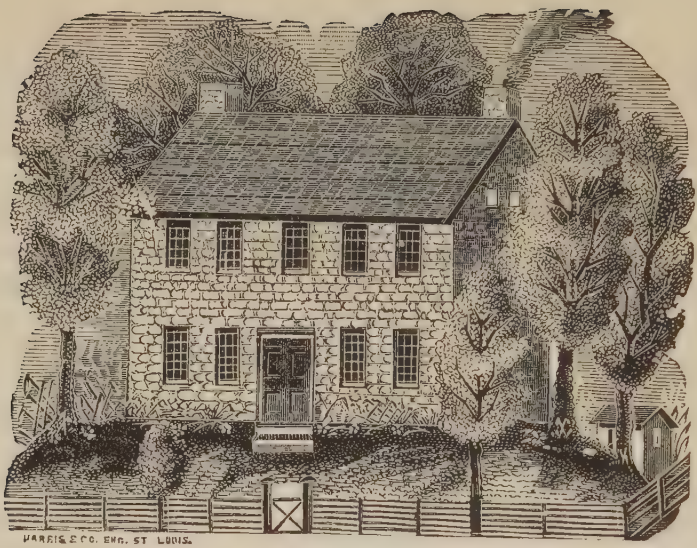
After writing this note, he climed up in a wagon that stood under the tree, remarking, that he would rather be on top of the limb than under it.

The rope was placed around his neck, and the wagon driven out from under Sims—the ninth victim of that *Reign of Terror.*

As a sequel to a paragraph of the foregoing sketch we submit the following entry from a diary made at the time:

"JONES CREEK, January 22, 1879.

It has been a miserably disagreeable day. Snow, rain and sleet following alternately, with a strong northeast wind. The country passed through to-day is very sparingly settled, and I have had trouble to find lodging. The old settlers here show but little hospitality, and that much beasted 'christian charity' is more liable to be found in poetry and songs, than in reality. My efforts were at last rewarded by being permitted to stop over night, provided I could 'put up with the fare.' This I eagerly consented to do, for I was tired, cold and hungry. Upon entering the old fashioned Missouri double log house, I found a splended fire burning in the huge old fire place, and a warm supper on the table, awaiting the attack. During the evening I learned that the name of 'mine host' was William Collins—known here as 'Uncle Billey,' and that he was the father of Jeff. When they learned where I was from, the old lady became very much excited, and very abusive. The family consists of the old gentleman and lady and one daughter at home. The young lady is a decided brunette, and very pretty featured. At the time of the execution of Jeff, she was about thirteen years old, and the shock occasioned by the news of the death of her favorite brother was too much for her, and threw her into a long spell of brain fever. Upon recovering her physical strength, it was found that her mental faculties were gone, and she has been hopelessly insane from that time to this. The gravest charge against Jeff Collins, was the murder of one John Barbee, an ex-bushwhacker near Granby. I learned from parties who were conversant with the facts in the case, that Barbee was not killed by Collins. The facts in the case are as follows: Collins and Barbee met at a saloon in Granby, where they had some altercation over some differences. The affair was supposed to have been amicably settled between them, and Collins started home on a neighbor's wagon, and was overtaken by Barbee on horseback, who lived in same neighborhood, when the trouble was renewed. Collins told Barbee that they would settle the affair then and there; at the same time leaping from the wagon, drawing his revolver and firing. Barbee jumped from his horse and took to the woods with a pistol ball through his hand. This is the only case that has come under my immediate observation since those premature executions, and I have made up my mind that if the charges prefered against the rest of those unfortunate victims, were as recklessly made, and the proof as malicious as in the case of Jeff Collins, that it would have been far better to have left it undone."



THE FIRST STONE DWELLING IN MISSOURI.

DANIEL BOONE DIED IN THIS HOUSE, SEPT. 26, 1820.

[From W. S. Bryan, publisher, 602 North 4th St., St. Louis.]

OLDEST HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS,

Corner Chestnut and Levee; built in 1804, and called the Green Tree House; still standing.

HISTORY

OF

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES & TOWNS,

INCLUDING A SKETCH

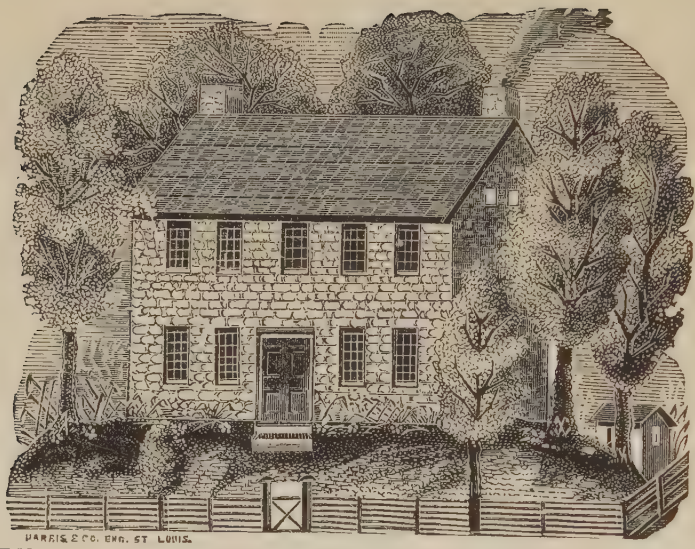
OF THEIR

PHYSICAL FEATURES, EARLY SETTLERS, CIVIL OFFICERS, ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES, RAILROADS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, CEMETERIES, SOCIETIES, BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, AGRICULTURE, MATERIAL GROWTH, FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST, STORIES, REMINISCENCES, BIOGRAPHIES OF ENTERPRISING MEN ETC., ETC., ETC.

COMPILED WITH GREAT CARE

BY A

SPECIAL HISTORIAN.



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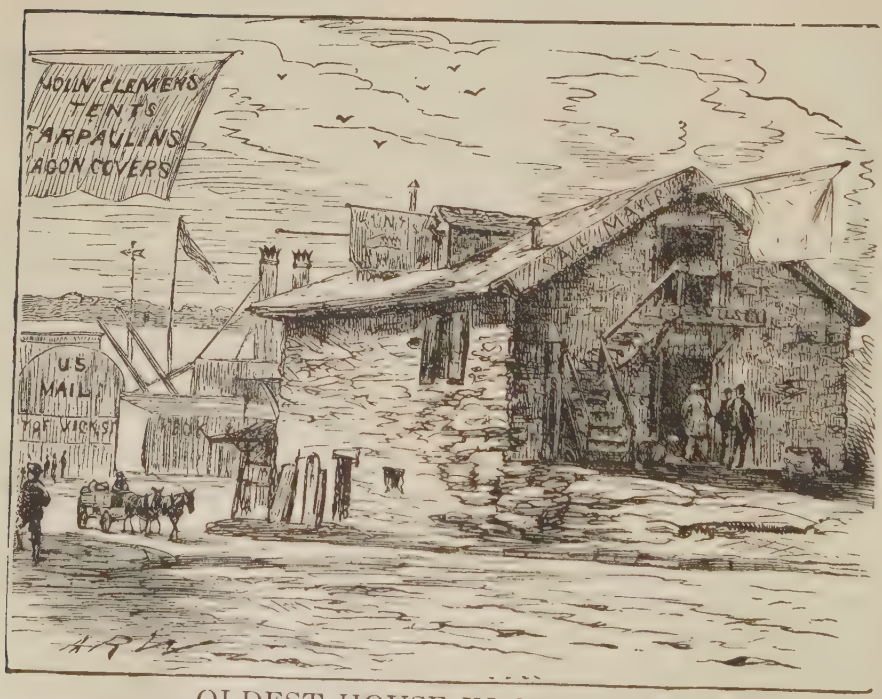

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CHAPTER I.—HISTORY OF WARRENSBURG.

Prefatory—Name—Warrensburg Laid Out—Old Town—New Town—Incorporation—City Officers—Churches—Cemeteries—Societies—Post Office—Depot—Banks—Flour Mills and Other Industries—Stone Quarries—Mineral Springs—Normal School—Public Schools—Newspapers—Library—Business Directory—Warrensburg Township—Physical Features—Indian Mounds—Statistical—Incidents and Crimes.

The following shows the population of each township and town according to the U. S. census of 1880:

Centerview township, including the town of Centerview, 1,583; *Centerview town, 227; Chilhowee township, including the village of Chilhowee, 1,715; *Chilhowee village, 86; Columbus township, including the village of Columbus, 1,308; *Columbus village, 100; Grover township, 1,188; Hazel Hill township, including the village of Fayetteville, 1,263; *Fayetteville village, 133; Jackson township, including the village of Pittsville, 2,168; *Pittsville village, 30; Jefferson township, 1,403; Kingsville township, including the village of Kingsville, 1,100; *Kingsville village, 174; Madison township, including the town of Holden, 3,015; Holden town, 2,014; Post Oak township, including the village of Cornelia, 1,858; *Cornelia village, 37; Rose Hill township, 1,653; Simpson township, 979; Warrensburg township, including the town of Warrensburg, 5,778; Warrensburg town, 4,049; Washington township, including the following towns, 3,166; Knob Noster town, 689; *Montserrat town, 255.

The city of Warrensburg is beautifully located on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, a little west of the geographical center of Johnson county, Missouri. It is two hundred and eighteen miles due west of St. Louis, and sixty-seven miles southeast of Kansas City. The population according to the United States census of 1880, was forty hundred and forty-nine. The business portion of the city, built of brick and stone, is very compact, in close proximity to the depot, situated on the north side of the railroad, though the residences are scattered over a considerable extent of territory. The city is built upon rolling land, but in no place are the numerous little hills abrupt enough to make grading necessary for good streets and walks. Warrensburg is the county seat, containing the county offices, the place of holding the criminal and circuit courts and transacting all other kinds of business usually found in large and enterprising county towns. The bar transacting the legal business is composed of men renowned in their profession for ability and integrity.

The state normal school for the second district of Missouri is located here, the large and elegant stone and brick structure, capable of accommodating five hundred students, situate on the highest ground in the city,

*Unincorporated.

three blocks south of the railroad, and surrounded by a beautiful campus of young trees, flowers and shrubs. From the observatory a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country is had. No picture of the artist could surpass it. At your feet, nestling among the trees, are beautiful residences with their lawns and gardens, while on all sides of the city, save the east, are skirts of timber resembling an emerald sea surrounding a delightful island, while a little farther on, brick and white frame farm houses dot the wide expanse of cultivated fields for a dozen miles on either side. The "knobs" in Washington township at the town of Knob Noster, near the east line of the county, Hazel Hill on the north, Centerview and Holden on the west, and High Point on the southeast, with intervening prairies, creeks and wood-lands, the Missouri Pacific railroad winding its way east and west; all in plain view, conspire to render this one of the most attractive scenes in this section of the union.

The soil of the surrounding country is unsurpassed for fertility, in the valleys almost bottomless, and rich as the far famed valleys of the Rhine and Nile. Missouri is pre-eminently fitted for homes, and Johnson county cannot be surpassed in this particular. The streets and walks of the city are well laid out and fringed with numerous shade trees, and the churches, schools and other public buildings are imposing and convenient; business enterprise, intelligence, social order and refinement are of a high order. Temperance and morality bear such influence that no saloons are allowed within the corporation. The Sabbath is quiet and well observed, while during week days the busy streets are free from brawls and fights. The political sentiments of the people are liberal and free from prejudice; here every American citizen may, without fear of molestation, express his views and cast his ballot.

With unsurpassed advantages in location for surface, soil and climate, Warrensburg is destined to become a wealthy and flourishing city. Already it is assuming more than the proportions of a country town, both in size and business. Its beautiful brick churches, massive normal institution, large public school buildings, well stocked stores, elegant residences, hotels, flour mills, banks, newspapers, nurseries, vineyards, orchards, groves of timber, fields of grain, stock farms, exhaustless stone quaries, coal fields, pure water, mineral springs, beautiful streets, excellent railroad facilities, the sobriety and refinement of its inhabitants, all contribute to make Warrensburg one of the most desirable spots in the great west.

Warrensburg was located as the county seat of Johnson county in the year 1836, and named in honor of Martin Warren, a pioneer settler upon the land where the city now stands. Martin Warren lived in his log house upon the same lot where the residence of Mrs. L. D. Grover now stands. He came from Kentucky, and about the year 1833 came to Johnson county

and built the log cabin above referred to. He was a plain, old fashioned, conservative farmer and honest man; corpulent in person; without beard; in politics a whig, though he never sought office. He reared a large family, many of whose descendents still live in the vicinity. Living to an advanced age, he died here about the year 1850.

In the United States there are four post offices named Warrensburg — one in Macon Co., Ill.; one in Warren Co., New York; one in Green Co., Tennessee, and one in Johnson Co., Missouri. There are five post offices named Warrenton; four named Warrensville; four named Warrington; two named Warrenville; twenty-two named Warren; two named Warren Center; one named Warren Mills; one named Warren Plains; one named Warrenham; one named Warren Corners; one named Warren Store; one named Warren Summit, and one named Warren Tavern.

Town Laid Out.—Warrensburg was laid out and platted by the county surveyor, George Tibbs, November 12, 1836, and recorded in the recorder's office May 22, 1837. The following is a portion of the description of the town plat:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF JOHNSON. }

A plat of the town of Warrensburg, laid out on the southeast quarter of section number twenty-three of township number forty-six, north of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian, range number twenty-six; the public square is laid out in the center of the town, measuring three hundred and two feet on either side; the streets are sixty-six feet in width; the alleys are fourteen feet in width; the lots are one hundred and forty-four feet in length and seventy-two feet in width, and are commenced numbering in the northeast corner of the square number one. The squares of the town are numbered from the northeast corner, thence westerly and back, etc.

Hall L. Wilkerson's addition to Warrensburg was laid off and acknowledged May 13, 1837.

N. B. Holden's first addition to Warrensburg was platted Sept. 27, 1858, and recorded by James McCown Feb. 18, 1859. Situated on the west half of sw qr, sec. 24, twp. 46, r. 26.

N. B. Holden's second addition was filed for record in the recorder's office June 29, 1864, by Isaac M. Cruce and Josiah Holden, as administrators of the estate of Nathaniel B. Holden.

N. B. Holden's third addition was filed for record Sept. 20, 1864, by I. M. Cruce and Josiah Holden.

Holden's first addition included that portion of the city between North and Market and Holden and Warren streets.

Holden's second addition embraces that portion of New Town between Market street and the railroad and Warren and Holden streets.

Holden's third addition embraces that portion of South Warrensburg between the railroad and South street and Warren and Holden streets.

B. F. Houx's addition to Warrensburg was made and signed by Benjamin F. Houx and Agnes J. Houx, March 25, 1854.

Benjamin W. Grover's depot addition to the town of Warrensburg was platted and recorded in the name of Alexander W. Culton, Oct. 16, 1857.

Mary Depp's addition was filed for record Oct. 23, 1854.

Daniel Rentch's addition was filed for record June 21, 1854.

Geo. R. Hunt's addition bears date of March 2, 1867.

Philip Gross' addition, August 1, 1867.

W. H. McGoodwin and E. D. Solomon's addition was made Nov. 29, 1867.

J. H. Stone's addition, January 25, 1868.

Geo. W. Colbern's second addition bears date of February 1, 1866.

Colbern's first addition, May 19, 1858.

John Houx, Sept. 25, 1866.

Grover's second addition, January 26, 1869.

Colbern's third addition, July 24, 1871.

Old Town was started in 1836. In that year John Evans opened the first store, and for about six years there were only two stores in the village. The residence of Martin Warren stood on the identical spot where Mrs. B. W. Grover now resides, and was the only farm house for several miles around. The old store owned by John Evans is well remembered by the old settlers. It was called a "store" by the citizens, and contained dry goods, such as muslin, calicoes, thread, etc,; groceries, such as sugar, coffee, bacon, condiments, whisky, etc.; hardware, such as hoes, nails, hinges, etc. Besides these articles of merchandise, the "store" contained other articles in use in those days. The location of this "store" was in the hollow just east of town.

W. H. Davis & Co., were the first men to open a store on the beautiful hill where Old Town stands. After this, the enterprise and business of the town steadily increased till 1840, when Warrensburg was known as an important town.

The old settlers were wise in selecting the handsomest town site in the county for the capital of the commonwealth of Johnson.

The landscape view of Old Town is superb. From Main street one may behold thousands of acres of the surrounding country. The sunset from Old Town is a beauty mingled with grandeur that surpasses imagination. Here the student of nature can see the wonderful works of God in all their magnificence; it would appear to one unconcerned that it was a very foolish idea to move business from this revered and picturesque spot, almost designed by nature for one of the prettiest town sites in the country. As it once stood, it was a proud village, overlooking every hill and defile for miles around, while the present new town is couched away

among hills and dales as if hiding from the sight of the once thrifty little "city on the hill."

Nature has done much in the way of making this place interesting to the visitor; and by proper care could have been a great public health resort. The scenery is grand.

Cave Hollow is the most noted spot, that may be well remembered by dozens of lovers, who not only found this a place attractive to the eye, but one which they could safely rely on as a *sub rosa* resort. This hollow lies between the two cemeteries, and is a sort of dividing line between them. In this hollow are two caves. The entrances to these caverns are quite conspicuous when on a level with their floors, while from other points they are invisible. The room of one of these caves extends back about one hundred yards, while the other one has been penetrated that many feet. Here, also, is an excellent spring, breaking from the brown sandstone. There is a chalybeate spring furnishing an abundance of water, northeast of the residence of Geo. Colbern, in the hollow. This old town site with its springs on either side, natural scenery, would make an imposing and fine health home.

The business is all gone from the old Main street, and the old brick buildings which stand have a desolate appearance. There are a few beautiful residences here yet. The two most prominent are those of Wm. Moody and O. D. Hawkins. The old court house still stands in the public square, and is only used for society purposes. The jail is turned into a dwelling, and the old public school building is used by the colored Methodists. Off among the hills, hid away in the brush, is the obscure and sombre cabin of the well known pedagogue, John W. McGivan, a blooded Irishman, who was so popular that no one man could beat him for the office of county school commissioner. He has served two terms in that capacity. He became naturalized by fighting for the Union during the Rebellion of 1861, and at the close of the conflict he married a woman whose husband was killed by the Unionists, known in Missouri as Kansas jayhawkers.

Around the old court house the physical features are much the same as they were twenty years ago. Many an incident has happened here worth remembering. A few tragedies have been wrought, and if these old pavement stones could talk, the citizens of to-day would listen to their rehearsals. The court records are the only stories to be recounted of the local affairs of the "deserted village," and Cave Hollow, although it may have a "mouth," will forever be as silent as the idols of old. Names of lovers and sweethearts cut in the soft sandstone vaults, are fast wearing away. As thought is immortal, it rests not with mortality. Soon what the pages of history does not disclose will be forever lost to mortal ken;

but all be made known, from the most trivial thought to the brightest and noblest act, in the world of eternal spirits.

New Town was first laid out by "Grover's depot addition," October 16, 1857, the date of town plat. According to contract the depot should have been erected on Col. Grover's land, forty acres of which was donated for that purpose, but, by mistake, it was located on Maj. Holden's, one-half mile further west. The railroad company afterwards purchased twenty acres of the above named forty, for which Mrs. B. W. Grover received $6,000. Properly, New Town embraces Grover's and Holden's additions, and these additions are divided by the center of Holden street.

Several dwellings were erected on Gay street, on Holden's addition, prior to the civil war (1861), about a quarter of a century ago. In 1857 Noah Redford built the handsome brick residence, now owned by Capt. Jehu H. Smith, on the corner of Holden and Gay streets.

In 1858 Dr. Warden erected the beautiful cottage residence now owned by Col. T. T. Crittenden.

In Grover's addition, on Gay street, a few good residences were erected between 1856 and 1860. The old log residence of Col. B. W. Grover, the home of Martin Warren, prior to the formation of Johnson county, was standing at this time. In the meantime I. M. Cruce and Wm. Zoll erected residences west of the beautiful residence of Mrs. Grover. Prior to this date Grover's addition was a cornfield, extending from Holden street about one-half mile east, and Holden's addition was a brush-patch.

There was no suitable place for a depot in Old Town, hence necessity of location further east, but, strange as it may seem, just as soon as the depot site was found, and building erected, in 1864, the merchants became frantic until they located their business near the station-house, which will, for all time to come, give a ragged appearance to the town. Geo. S. Grover became railroad agent here in 1865, when Mrs. B. W. Grover moved to her home on Gay street. Then most of the buildings were frame. It must be remembered that the place where Mrs. B. W. Grover now resides was a country residence. A fine apple and peach orchard stood west of the house, and north of Gay street. In the enclosure belonging to the place is a family grave yard, containing five graves.

The business houses of Holden and Pine streets were first built of wood. A. H. Gilkeson was the pioneer merchant on Pine street. The first brick business house was erected by J. L. Johnson, the hardware stand of J. A. Stewart.

Among the pioneer merchants who had established themselves in this new part of town, during 1865, we mention the following firms: Messrs. Ming & Cruce, Henry Neill, A. H. Gilkeson & Co., Henry Bros. & De Garmo, Schmidlap & Co., all of whom were burnt out in a big fire which

broke out on the night of December 24, 1866, and consumed the greater number of the business houses of town. Since the buildings were all frame structures, there was no hope of staying the conflagration until it had done its work. It is said, as the flames rushed up the west side of Holden street from the south, reaching forth from building to building, until they came in contact with the brick building named, here finding no fuel to feed the wild flames, the fire sank down in its own ashes, and just at this juncture the sonorous voice of Mr. I. M. Cruce was heard to cry out, "Yonder's what we want," meaning the brick building. Since then many of the enterprising citizens have supplied their wants by erecting good, substantial, brick business houses, many of which are faced and paved with the native blue sandstone from the quarries north of the city.

The dwelling houses of this city are handsome, neat and attractive. Many citizens show in their work, the thought of Disraeli: "The best security for civilization is the dwelling." Among the handsome suburban residences, are those of R. Baldwin, J. J. Cockrell, and S. P. Sparks, north of town. Those within the corporate limits are the residences of Rev. Chas. Feuller, Dr. A. C. Griggs, James K. Tyler, A. H. Gilkeson, Dr. C. W. Robertson, Shank Gilkeson, Gen. Waddy Thompson, J. J. Howard, W. Brown, Maj. E. A. Nickerson, Col. T. T. Crittenden, Capt. Nathan Land, Mrs. B. W. Grover, Gen. F. M. Cockrell, and Capt. J. H. Smith. On the east and south are the elegant residences of J. R. Miller, Wm. Zoll, and J. D. Eads, and from the old town may be seen the substantial residences of D. D. Hawkins, and Wm. Moody.

Mayor W. L. Hedges, a prominent homoepathic physician, resides in a neat and beautiful frame cottage on Gay street. He co-operates with every good sanitary measure. Although this part of Warrensburg, as well as old town, is well favored with a healthful site, that fact does not hinder the people from keeping the town rid of nuisances. It may be pertinent to the theme in the words of Count Rumford: "Virtue never dwelt long with filth and nastiness." It is said by some that the food we eat goes far to make up our thoughts and actions; so the city whose streets and alleys are clean, have citizens, who believe all wealth is valueless without health, caring for the sanitary condition. Happiness in city life is always the outgrowth of cleanliness, and no city, however large or small, can possibly have more pride than Warrensburg. The happier a human being is, the longer he lives, and the more he suffers, the shorter his life, has long been regarded as a truism. In a city or community where the inhabitants pay strict attention to bathing, and hygienic diet, and follow habits in accordance with the laws of their being, there we find the highest degree of civilization.

Incorporation.—The following gives an account of the first steps towards constituting the city of Warrensburg a corporate body:

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled: "An act to incorporate the town of Warrensburg," approved November, 23, 1855, and in pursuance of said act the county court of Johnson county, did on the 5th day of April, A. D., 1856, order and direct that notice be given by four written handbills, put up at four of the most public places, within the limits of said town of Warrensburg, notifying the inhabitants that there would be an election held at the court house, in said town, on the first Monday of April, 1856, and whereas, said court did order and appoint William L. Poston, Sr., Daniel Rentch, Hezekiah E. Depp, judges of said election, and whereas, said judges did in pursuance of said act of the general assembly, and said orders of said county court, cause an election to be held at the time and place aforesaid, for the election of Mayor and four councilmen for said town, whereupon John Foushee was duly elected mayor, thereof, and William H. Anderson, William Calhoun, Alexander Mars, and James M. Bratton, were duly elected councilmen thereof, for, and during the term of one year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And thereupon, said mayor and councilmen, after being duly qualified, as required by the act of the general assembly aforesaid, met at the court house in said town of Warrensburg, on the 9th day of April, 1856, and the following proceedings were had and made to-wit:

On motion, Dr. Wm. Calhoun was appionted president, *pro tempore.*

On motion, Marsh Foster was appointed clerk.

On motion, Wm. Calhoun was appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the government of this corporation, and that he submit the same to the council for their approval at their next meeting.

On motion, it was ordered by the council that Paschal Cork, be, and he is hereby appointed constable within and for the incorporated town of Warrensburg, for and during the term of one year, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. And it is further ordered that said Paschal Cork, as such constable, file his bond and security in the sum of five hundred dollars, and that he have leave to file the same before the next meeting of this council.

On motion, the council adjourned to meet again on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1856. JOHN FOUSHEE, Mayor.

On July 10, 1856, preliminary rules for the government of the deliberations of the council were adopted in twenty-four sections.

The ordinances now in force were passed and approved January 18, 1881, W. L. Hedges Mayor, aud W. C. Marlatt, president of the board of aldermen. These ordinances specify that the city shall be a body corporate as provided in the revised statutes of Missouri for 1879 as a city of the *fourth-class.* The city limits of Warrensburg are very large when compared with its population. It contains a population of a little more than 4050, and has an area of 1080 acres, more than one acre to four persons. Its greatest distance from north to south is one mile, and from east to west one and three-fourth miles. In technical terms the city of Warrensburg embraces all that district of country lying and being in the county of Johnson, state of Missouri, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the range line, between ranges twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast

quarter of section twenty-four (24), of township number forty-six (46), of range twenty-six (26), thence west on said sub-divisional line one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) miles to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), thence south one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a mile to the center of section twenty-three (23), thence west one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a mile to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section twenty-three (23), thence south three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of a mile to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), thence east one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) miles to a point on the line between ranges twenty-five (25), and twenty-six (26), at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), thence north along said range to place of beginning.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

In the following roster of Warrensburg city officers the names of two persons occur, in some instances, for one office the same year, in which cases, the former resigned before his term closed. Elections occur on the first Monday in April.

1856.—Mayor John Foushee; councilmen, W. H. Anderson, William Calhoun, Alexander Mars, James M. Bratton. November 6, 1856, Wm. Upton became a member of the council, J. M. Bratton having resigned. Clerk, Marsh Foster; constable, Paschal Cork, appointed in April, Francis M. Tomlin, in May, Wm. Upton in October, James M. Bratton in November; assessor, William Upton; treasurer, John G. Davis; attorney, Charles O. Silliman, Aikman Welch; street commissioner, Daniel Rentch.

1857.—Mayor, Daniel Rentch, Aikman Welch; councilmen, W. S. Hume, W. B. Moody, W. L. Poston, James P. Brooker, E. M. Sylvester, elected in August; clerk, F. S. Poston; constable, William N. Cannon; assessor, Wm. Upton; treasurer, John Foushee; attorney, M. C. Woodlet; street commissioner, O. S. Heath, Alexander Mars, Wm. Upton.

1858.—Mayor, M. C. Goodlet, David W. Reed; councilmen, W. H. Anderson. W. B. Moody, W. B. Farmer, James A. Harris; clerk, F. S. Poston; constable, Wm. Upton; assessor, Wm. L. Poston; treasurer, John Foushee; attorney, F. M. Cockrell; street commissioner, Robert Sharp.

1859.—Mayor, David W. Reed; councilmen, W. B. Moody, W. S. Cramnor, W. G. Collins, James P. Brooker; clerk, F. S. Poston; constable, Wm. Upton, Sr.; assessor, Alexander Mars; treasurer, John Foushee, attorney, Robert L. Brooking; street commissioner, Robert Sharp.

1860.—Mayor, Platt B. Walker, (April) George W. Campbell, (June); councilmen, Ferdinand Ruth, W. M. Collins, J. D. Smith, W. T. Logan, Philip Anderson, elected June 23, Smith having resigned; clerk, Alexander Mars; constable, C. F. Heath, Fountain Strode; treasurer, John Foushee; attorney, John Hollowell; street commissioner, C. F. Heath.

1861.—Mayor, W. L. Upton; councilmen, A. Meyer, W. G. Collins,

W. B. Moody, John L. Lobban; clerk, Alexander Mars; constable, John W. Christian; assessor, A. M. Christian; treasurer, John Foushee; attorney, O. A. Waddell, G. W. McMurran; street commissioner, Wm Upton.

1865—From 1861 to 1865 martial law obtained in the city of Warrensburg, and no civil officers were elected. Mayor, D. W. Reed; councilmen, W. B. Moody, James Gilliland, D. A. Johnson, George Reiter; clerk, G. W. Houts; constable, W. S. Mikel; assessor, John Creek, treasurer, W. R. Wood.

1866—Mayor, G. Will Houts, (April), Nelson Dunbar, (September); councilmen, I. C. Bridges, N. Dunbar, Thomas Evans, Charles Snow. The foregoing councilmen having resigned, the following were elected September 20: A. E. Blodgett, S. Schmidlapp, B. E. Morrow, Alexander Bettes; clerk, C. M. Leet, (April), J. W. Brown, (October); constable, John B. Evans; assessor, J. I. Clouch; attorney, A. R. Conklin; street commissioner, S. J. Burnett.

1867—Mayor, G. N. Elliott; councilmen, B. E. Morrow, C. W. Robinson, E. A. Blodgett, N. B. Klaine; clerk, J. W. Brown; constable, J. P. Harrison; assessor, W. S. Snow; treasurer, A. W. Ridings; attorney, H. H. Harmon; street commissioner, W. S. Snow, (April), O. S. Heath, (Sept.); weigher, E. C. Byle.

1868—Mayor, G. N. Elliott; councilmen, H. C. Fike, S. M. Fitch, S. Schmidlapp, H. W. Harmon; clerk, J. R. Heath; marshal, W. S. Snow; assessor, W. C. Rowland; treasurer, A. W. Ridings; attorney, J. P. Heath; street commissioner, O. S. Heath; weigher, E. C. Byle.

1869—Mayor, George Ryan, (April), R. Baldwin, (December); councilmen, J. W. Brown, G. W. Houts, H. F. Clark, H. C. Fike; clerk, J. R. Heath; marshal, W. S. Snow; assessor, J. R. Heath; treasurer, A. W. Ridings; attorney, S. T. White; street commissioner, William Hollandsworth; weigher, George Kane.

1870—Mayor, R. Baldwin; councilmen, H. C. Fike, H. F. Clark, W. B. Moody, John Brown; clerk, J. R. Heath; marshal, W. S. Snow; treasurer, A. W. Ridings; attorney, S. T. White; street commissioner, James D. Morris; weigher, J. W. Stone.

1871—Mayor, W. O. Ming; councilmen, J. W. Rodgers, James Ward, E. L. De Garmo, F. X. Wagner; clerk, J. M. Hustead, J. Zoll; marshal, J. K. Miller; treasurer, J. P. Henshaw; attorney, Henry Neill; street commissioner, Joel P. Johnson.

1872—Mayor, H. S. Spore; councilmen, Nathan Land, E. L. De Garmo' C. W. Robinson, F. X. Wagner; clerk, J. Zoll; Marshal, E. H. Shotwell; treasurer, J. P. Henshaw; attorney, A. B. Logan, street commissioner, Adam Howenstein.

1873—Mayor, B. E. Lemmon; councilmen, W. B. Moody, Warren

Shedd, W. C. Rowland; clerk, B. A. Fickas; marshal, L. Collins; treasurer, H. D. Russell; attorney, A. C. Baker; street commissioner, John Weston.

1874.—Mayor, J. H. Smith; councilmen, J. W. Rogers, J. E. Shockey, M. Shryack, W. D. Buck; clerk, H. M. Overmyer; marshal, Eli Allman; treasurer, H. D. Russell; attorney, A. R. Conklin; street commis- Lafayette Collins; collector, Eli Allman.

1875.—Mayor, Joseph Brown; councilmen, Levi Hyer, J. L. Roberts, M. Shryack, J. H. Kinsel; clerk, Joseph Zoll; marshal, O. A. Redford; treasurer, H. D. Russell; attorney, Henry Neill; street commissioner, J. P. Johnson.

1876.—Mayor, Joseph Brown; councilmen, Levi Hyer, J. L. Roberts, J. H. Kinsel, J. A. Shryack; clerk, Joseph Zoll; marshal, S. G. Jackson; assessor, Joseph Zoll; treasurer, H. D. Russell; attorney, Henry Neill; street commissioner, Hugh McCoy.

1877.—Mayor, George Stepper; councilmen, Levi Hyer, Josiah Smith, J. A. Shryack, G. F. Heath; clerk, N. B. Klaine, J. Zoll; marshal, H. F. Clark; treasurer, Norton B. Johnson; attorney, John Crutchfield; street commissioner, Peter Kountz.

1878.—Mayor, W. L. Hedges; councilmen, George Reiter, Josiah Smith, W. C. Marlatt, George F. Heath; clerk, Joseph Zoll, marshal, H. F. Clark; treasurer, W. H. Lee; attorney, G. C. Land; street commissioner, R. L. Richie, John Opp.

1879.—Mayor, W. L. Hedges; councilmen, George Reiter, D. T. Faulkner, H. C. Fike, W. C. Marlatt; clerk, Joseph Zoll; marshal, H. F. Clark; assessor, J. Zoll; s-reet comissioner, J. D. Morris.

1880.—Mayor, W. L. Hedges; councilmen, George Reiter, D. T. Faulkner, H. C. Fike, W. C. Marlatt; clerk, J. A. Day; marshal, H. F. Clark; assessor, J. Day; treasurer, W. H. Lee; attorney, S. T. White; street commissioner, J. D. Morris.

1881.—Mayor, W. L. Hedges; aldermen, G. N. Richards, J. H. Shryack, Geo. W. Hout, H. C. Fike; clerk, J. A. Day; marshal, P. A. Matthews; collector, W. C. Rowland; assessor, W. R. Bowen; treasrer, W. H. Lee; attorney, R. M. Robertson; street commissioner, J. D. Morris.

The value of personal and real property has steadily increased from the organization to the present time, though, of course, subject to the rise and fall of property in real estate offices.

In the year 1876 the assessed valuation of real estate was $400,000, and personal property, $222,000. The assessed valuation of real and personal property for the year, 1880, was $700,000.

To show the price of labor on the streets, in 1858, we append the fol-

DANIEL COOPER

JEFFERSON TP.

lowing written proposal to the town council, bearing date of May 31, 1858:

"On motion Mr. Robert Sharp presented a written proposal to the council, in relation to working on the streets, and it was ordered to be spread on the record, which is as follows:

For his services as street commissioner per day, $3.00; for each hand per day, $1.50; for cart and horses and driver per day, $2.00; for two horses, wagon and driver per day, $3.50; for plow and two yoke oxen and two hands per day, $5.00.

The above includes all the tools necessary for work on the streets.

ROBERT SHARP."

CHURCHES.

The early settlers of this town were practical christians. They lived not for themselves alone, but for what they could do for others. Without beautiful church buildings, they kneeled in their own family circles, or listened to their beloved pastors in the groves. Nothing brings so much harmony and peace into the family as the spirit of Christ.

The churches of this town have always kept pace with its developments. No longer do they meet in dwellings or old school houses, but each one has a house of worship. The people have always been very liberal in the support of the cause of religion, as will be noticed in the following pages. Party feeling and sectarian hatred does not prevail any more. Now "union services" are held in the several churches, and christians of all denominations have a fraternal regard for all those who have faith in Christ. All the churches were draped in mourning on September 26, 1881, the day of the obsequies of President James A. Garfield. In fact, no town in Missouri has better churches and church supporting people than Warrensburg for its size.

The First Baptist Church.—Repentance, faith and baptism are among the cardinal principles of this great and rapidly increasing denomination. Their mode of baptism is founded on the unmistakable teachings of God's holy word. Christ was immersed in Jordan, and Baptists are conscientiously following the footsteps of their Master.

This church was organized in February 1850, by Elder's J. Farmer, D. W. Johnson, W. P. C. Caldwell and Amos Horn. The church was organized in the Masonic hall, in Old Town. During the civil war the membership became scattered, but after peace was declared, a reorganization was effected, which has been kept up till the present time. Among the first members were: W. B. Moody, Jas. D. Smith, Mr. Tomlin and wife, D. W. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Bratton, Z. H. Emerson and wife. The following reverend gentlemen have served the church: Jerry Farmer, W. P. C. Caldwell, Geo. Minton, Rev. Denton, A. P. Williams, Rev. Pool, Rev. Collop, Rev. Manion, Rev. Dean, Rev. Cole, Rev. J. E. Welch,

Rev. S. D. Fulton and Rev. M. L. Bibb, the present pastor. The present pastor is a young man full of zeal for the success of his Master's cause, and possessed of high attainments both as a scholar and attractive speaker. The old church in which this people are still worshiping is situated on Washington Avenue between Market and Culton streets. It is a small frame house 36x22, and cost about $1,000. The membership is about 90. In the month of May, 1881, Union Prairie Baptist church, two miles northeast of this city, resolved to cast their lot with their brethren in Warrensburg. Many tender recollections and ties hard to be broken, linger in the breasts of those who are called upon to forsake their little church on the prairie; but the good of the cause has led them to give their aid in the erection of a new house of worship. An elegant new brick, now nearly completed, standing on the corner of Holden and Gay streets, will furnish the Baptists of Warrensburg the finest, though not the largest church in the city. It is 60 feet long and 32 feet wide, with walls 14 feet high. The apex of the ceiling is 21 feet from the floor, and the tower 80 feet. The whole cost will not fall short of $4,000. The style of architecture is gothic. It is provided with two vestry rooms, a baptistry, and all modern improvements. The auditorium will seat 250 or 300 persons. A good Sunday School meets every week during the year with Prof. W. F. Bahlmann, superintendent, and F. P. Malotte, secretary.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. J. Wesley Johnson came to Warrensburg July 3, 1865, and organized the church August 3, 1865, with the following early members: John Bell, Eliza Bradley, J. Corbet, Mary Corbet, Sarah S. Dulin, Kittie E. Dulin, Josephine Nelson, Jennie Davis, G. N. Elliott, Mary E. Elliott, Rev. A. R. Foster, Seymour M. Fitch, L. C. Fitch, James Gilliland, Rebecca M. Gilliland, George W. Houts, Elizabeth Houts, Mary Hull, A. H. Harrison, Laura Harrison, William Hollingsworth, Sarah J. Hollingsworth, Sarah Hollingsworth, Thoms F. Houts, Fetna A. Houts, Geo. Herreth, Oliver H. B. Hutchinson, John Miller, C. E. Moorman, H. W. Maxwell.

The first class leader was Thos. Kirkpatrick; the stewards were G. W. Houts, G. N. Elliott, C. E. Moorman, S. M. Fitch, Lewis Schmidlapp and Mrs. Brown; Sunday school superintendent, Lewis Schmidlapp; trustees, James Gilliland, C. E. Moorman, G. N. Elliott, M. U. Foster, Robt. A. Foster, G Will Houts, G. W. Houts, Thomas W. Williams, William Hollingsworth.

This church was organized with members whose sympathies during the rebellion were with the union. Some of the members belonged to the M. E. church, south.

An important revival occurred during the winter of 1866-7, under the ministration of Rev. J. W. Newcomb, when there were thirty received on

probation. Under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Derment, in 1871–2, there were 35 additions. Rev. J. N. Pierce came to the charge of this church April, 1873, and the results of his faithful labors show an increase of 91 communicants. Rev. Pierce is an energetic, outspoken, fearless herald of the cross, ever found in the performance of what he considers his duty. He is now ministering with great acceptability to the people at Clinton. During the past six years there have been frequent additions, but no large gathering of new converts at any one time. The present membership is 200. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 125.

The annual conference of ministers, including all of that portion of Missouri south of the Missouri river, met at Warrensburg April, 1874.

The large and elegant brick house of worship was erected in 1871 at a cost of $7500. It will seat 400. The furniture is neat and fully equal to that of our best churches in the large cities. It is situated on the north side of East Market street, between Holden and Miller streets. The parsonage was built under the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Pierce, in 1874, and stands next west of the church. It is a large and convenient brick house, costing $2500.

Rev. S. R. Reese was sent by the conference from Lee's Summit to this charge in April, 1881. He is a man vigorous in thought, forcible in expression, and thoroughly in earnest in his work.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Sept. 23, 1866, with the following names enrolled: Robert McFarland, Elizabeth McFarland, A. W. Ridings, Mary J. Ridings, L. Murphy, Wm. P. Granger, F. M. Granger, Miss U. Granger, Eliza Granger, I. A. Knight, Rachel Brownlee, Josephine Brownlee, W. S. and J. H. Warnick, Jane Berry, F. M. Cockrell, B. E. Morrow, Henry Neill, Sarah A. Neill, L. A. Ward, Emily Edwards, Miss S. M. Lewis, Mary J. Morrow, A. C. McFarland, Margaret Knight, Susan I. Bradley, James and S. P. Warnick, Sina E. and Margaret Warnick.

The names of the pastors since the reorganization are as follows: Rev. J. B. Morrow, from Sept. 23, 1866, for one year; Rev. J. H. Houx, from December, 1867, to March 28, 1875; Rev. J. E. Sharp, from March, 1875, to May, 1881; Rev. A. L. Barr, was called May 2, 1881, and preached his first sermon on the third Sabbath in June.

The present membership is 140. The Sabbath school numbers 100. W. K. Morrow is superintendent and Dean Redford secretary.

The church in which the congregation worship is situated on the corner of Grover and Miller streets. It was built during the winter and spring of 1875 at a cost of $1600, and is furnished with good seats, pulpit, organ, carpets, bell and all other conveniences in a well ordered house of worship. The present pastor, Rev. A. L. Barr, though a young man,

comes to this field of labor with flattering prospects of success, both as a pastor and a preacher. He was educated in the literary course of Drury college, Springfield, Mo., and Cumberland theological seminary, Lebanon, Tennessee; his literary and social qualities rendering him particularly fitted for his ministerial duties.

The organization of the church was effected in the court house in Old Town in the fall of 1866, and meetings were held there for a time till the hall on the east side of Holden, just north of Culton street, was completed Here meetings were held till the buildings were destroyed by fire; then the second story of what is now Eads' hotel was fitted up and used for that purpose about two years. Leaving this place services were held in the Old School Presbyterian church till their present house was completed in 1875. This church to-day has a large and influential membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—In the existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the student of history will remember that, previous to 1844, there was no M. E. Church, South, but the whole denomination was under the same management.

The Methodists in Warrensburg organized themselves into a church soon after the county seat was located. The church edifice was not built till 1853. Among the early members were Elizabeth Granger, Isaac Granger, Z. T. Davis, Elizabeth E. Davis, Sarah Colbern, Nancy Dyer, Mary Davis, Adkins Power, and, later on, W. H. Anderson and Col. James McCown.

The old church was erected on the open lot just east of the old cemetery in Old Town, and cost $2,300, being 46x36 feet. W. H. Anderson, Dr. W. D. Pinkston, and James McCown were the building committee. Mr. Anderson having full control and management of the work of construction. This house was burned in 1864, during the war, while soldiers were encamped in and about it. The present house of worship was built in 1867, at a cost of $1,800, and dedicated the same year, by Rev. David R. McAnnally, one of the most distinguished divines of that denomination.

He has preached fifty-one years, and edited the *Advocate*, in St. Louis, twenty-eight years, besides presiding over a college in Tennessee a score of years. Among the pastors are the names of Geo. W. Love, J. L. Porter, S. S. Colbern, Thos. B. Ruble, R. A. Foster, W. R. Babcock, Daniel A. Leeper, John C. Shackeford, C. C. Wood, John S. Scurlock, B. A. Holloway, S. S. Bryant, J. C. Daily, and Dr. W. M. Prottsman, the present pastor. Dr. Prottsman is a man of minute observation, vast experience, unsurpassed intellectual faculties, a ripe scholar, unspotted Christian character, and a profoundly eloquent preacher. The church membership is sixty-five, and the attendance at Sabbath school is sixty. W. H. Anderson, who is superintendent, is one of the oldest citizens of

Warrensburg. No man deserves nor sustains a higher place of honor and repsect, for his sterling integrity and neighborly qualities, than he.

The Presbyterian Church.—Until about fifteen years after the organization of Johnson county, no meetings, under the exclusive direction of this denomination were held here. A few Presbyterians commenced holding meetings, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, in 1851, and on May 30, 1852, Rev. A. V. C. Schenck and Elder L. Green came out from Lexington, by authority of the Upper Missouri Presbytery, and organized the First Presbyterian Church of Warrensburg. The names of the following persons were enrolled as members of the church by certificate from other churches: Elias Ogden, Maria Louisa Ogden, Mary A. Ogden, Mrs. Deborah Silliman, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, B. P. Evans, Mrs. Catharine Evans, Miss H. Evans, John Cummings, Jesse Brown, Mrs. Kitty Brown, William Calhoun, M. D., L. S. Cornwall, Mrs. Martha S. Cornwall, Mrs. Agnes Woods.

The names of the prominent ministers who have preached to this church are Revs. Bradshaw, A. V. C. Schenck, James T. Lapsley, R. S. Reese, D. Coulter, Joshua Barbee, W. G. Bell, John Montgomery, Eben Muse, J. H. Clark, W. H. Hillis, Farel Hart, and Charles Fuller, who has been pastor since December, 1877. The elders have been as follows: William Calhoun, Elias Ogden, B. P. Evans, J. J. Welshans, Alfred Duffield, William Zoll, Samuel McConnel, A. W. Reese, Amos Foot, J. H. C. Wilson, Cyrus Heizer, Isaac Stewart, Edward L. De Garmo, William E. Robinson, William Sensenderfer, and Prof. J. J. Campbell.

From the time of its organization, up to the war, the church greatly prospered, and numbered, at one time, over one hundred communicants, but in 1870 it numbered considerably more. They built a commodious frame church, on the north side of Gay street, at a cost of about $2,500, where they worshiped till the present imposing brick edifice was erected on the corner of East Market and Miller streets. During the war, meetings were held at irregular intervals, as the following, from an old record, dated March 27, 1864, will show:

WHEREAS, the Warrensburg Presbyterian church has been almost entirely deprived of any ministerial services since the war began, except a few sermons preached for us by the Rev. Joshua Barbee, and that it is very important to the spiritual interest of this church that we secure the ministerial services of the Rev. Joshua Barbee, and that he asks $350 per annum for his services, which sum we deem very reasonable, and after a full and fair effort we can raise only the sum of $50, and we are advised that there is a hopeful prospect of a church at Smithton, forty miles distant from this church, will pay $50, and the people of Dresden, twenty-five miles distant from this church, will pay $50, leaving a deficit of $200,

Resolved, Therefore, that application be made to the Board of Domestic Missions, for the aforesaid sum of $200, to aid said churches in securing the ser-

vices of the aforesaid Rev. Joshua Barbee. The session was then closed with prayer. William Calhoun, secretary pro tem; Wm. Zoll, moderator pro tem.

The old brick church was sold for $900, and the new brick completed in 1873, at a cost of $8,000. The church edifice is the largest and most imposing in the city, furnished with all necessary conveniences; it also contains the pastor's study, in which is placed his large private library. Through the enterprise of the ladies of the church and congregation, a large bell, and cushions for the seats will soon be furnished. Regular sessions of the sabbath school are held every Lord's day afternoon, with an average attendance of about 125. Mr. E. L. De Garmo is their efficient superintendent. The present membership of the church is 90. It is in a prosperous condition.

The United Presbyterian Church—This church was organized June 23, 1866, by Rev. Matthew Biggar, and among the original members were: Geo. Kane, Orilla Kane, Sarah E. Kane, Kate Kane, David Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. S. E. Biggar, Hugh Truesdale, Tamor Truesdale, James G. Wilson, Isabella Wilson, Henry Crabil, Rebecca Crabil, Margarie Barnes, A. R. Barnes, D. W. Barnett, Mary Barnett, Wm. McClellan, Charlotte McClellan, James Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, Lizzie Richmond, Andrew Paxton, Maria Paxton, Margaret Brown, W. L. Sloan, Mrs. Sloan, John Kaufman, W. C. Marlatt, Jennie McKnab, Nannie Eckleson, Lucy A. Steele, E. A. Bell, J. G. Scroggs, A. R. Scroggs, Mr. McKnab, Agnes McClung. The only regular pastors of this church were Rev. Samuel Jamison and Rev. John C. Steele, though the pulpit was generally supplied at other times by missionaries sent by the home missionary board. Among the names of the spiritual leaders of this church, we mention Joseph D. Steele, Samuel Biggar, Samuel Jamison, Rev. Johnson, R. G. Thompson, John C. Steele, Geo. W. Torrence, Rev. Strang, Samuel Herron, A. B. McCarrol, William A. Findley, J. A. Sherrard, and John Taylor, the present supply. Under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Jamison and John C. Steele, the church greatly prospered and accessions were numerous. During the services of Rev. Steele, communion was regularly held once a quarter, and save one only, at each of these solemn services, members were received into full fellowship, on some occasions as high as thirteen.

Rev. John Taylor commenced his labors here in October, 1880, and since that time a manifest increase in interest and number attest his well directed efforts in building up the cause of his Master.

Up to the year 1872 the congregations met in the school house and in Empire hall. The present church edifice was built on the corner of Market street and Washington avenue in 1872, at a cost of about $2,100 including the lot. The funds for building the house of worship were

obtained by contributions from members of the church and congregation, and donations by the board of church extension. During the pastorate of Rev. John C. Steele, through his efforts, friends in Allegheny contributed $400, which finished and furnished the church. The church is well arranged with neat pulpit, chandaliers, seats, Bible and psalm book. The Bible and psalm book were presented to the church by friends here. Among those who have served as elders of the church are the names of George Kane the originator of the congregation, still an active member though now over eighty, Hugh Truesdale, John E. Dodds, Samuel Wilson, deceased, and Robert Jamison, deceased. The present membership is forty, Rev. John Taylor is superintendent of the Sabbath school and though the number in the school is small it is doing valuable work.

The Christian Church—The church of Christ in Warrensburg, was first organized in the year 1859, and after the war, January 11, 1866, it was reorganized. Among those who belonged to the church before services were abandoned at or near the commencement of the war, we have been able to collect the following:

J. H. Calwell and wife, M. C. Goodlett and wife, A. H. Gilkeson and wife, John Burnett and wife, J. D. Eads and wife, T. J. Burnett and wife, German Burnett and wife, Madison Burnett and wife, W. S. Foster and wife, Joseph Henshaw and wife, William M. Collins and wife, Elizabeth Logan, Eliza C. Hickman, Anna M. Engle, Mrs. Thomas Engle, John Ferris and wife, U. S. Bradley and wife, Robert Price and wife, Alvin Thornton and wife, Jonathan T. Huff and wife, Mrs. Anna Collins, Nancy Cook, Permelia Allen, Nancy Bearsley, Margaret J. Murphy, A. A. Huston, Mrs. Virginia Huston, Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, Mariah Brooker, Mrs. Rebecca Warren, J. J. Adams and wife, Solomon Clay, Mrs. Sarah Clay, C. L. Calwell, Mrs. Sarah Hickman, Bettie Logan, Mrs. Catharine Collins, Sarah J. Libby, Joshua Wiley and wife, Mary J. Jennings, Judie A. Bradley, Gideon Jones and wife, Miss Lucy J. Burnett, James S. Matthews, Nancy Vigus, Wm. Wiley, Jacob Wiley, Drucilla J. Jennings.

The following are among those who entered the more recent organization: H. C. Cord and wife, Elizabeth Cord, Mary F. Morgan, S. S. Latham, Thomas D. Cheatham and wife, G. W. Swan, J. P. Johnson and wife, Sarah A. Johnson, Mary Jane Johnson, James W. Johnson, David Nation. The present convenient church edifice was erected in 1867 at a cost of $2,100; it is situated on the south side of Gay street, between Washington avenue and Warren street. Among the men who have preached for this church have been the following pastors: David Nation, George W. Longan, I. M. Tennison, I. W. Monser, J. H. Foy and J. H. Hughes, the present pastor. Elder Hughes came to this people in October, 1879, and has since carried on the good work, endearing himself to the

people with whom he labors. The membeship of the church is now about two hundred and thirty. The Sabbath school numbers one hundred and fifty, superintended by M. Shryack, with Ella Christopher, secretary.

Episcopalian Church—The first missionary services held in this city were begun in the year 1866, by the Rev. Geo. K. Dunlap, there being five communicants resident in or near this place at that time. From that time until April, 1868, occasional missionary services were held by Revs. Dunlap, Green and Johnson. In April, 1868, "Christ Church parish," with the Rev. W. H. D. Hatton, as rector, and John Q. De Garmo, Samuel H. Moore, B. C. Holmes and Dr. Charles W. Robinson as vestrymen, was organized, Dr. Robinson being appointed senior warden, and John Q. De Garmo junior warden. Articles of association were drawn up, and the parish was styled, "The rector church wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church parish, Warrensburg, Missouri," and under the same parish was admitted into the diocese of Missouri, at the convention held at Kirkwood, Mo., May 28, 1868, J. Q. De Garmo, B. C. Holmes, and C. W. Robinson, being delegates to the same. Two lots were purchased in May, 1868, for a church. August 13, 1868, Rev. Thompson L. Smith, of Lexington, commenced holding service for the church. On the 26th of April, 1869, were the first confirmations in this parish, the confirmed being Miss Mary Kerr, Miss Amanda Ross, Miss Birdie Mehaffey and John Davis, The number of communicants was now sixteen. In August, 1869, Rev. T. L. Smith's engagement expired, and services were discontinued for a time. Rev. T. J. Taylor, of Sedalia, occasionally held service, till May 17, 1870, when Rev. L. M. Freeman, of Pleasant Hill, was called to give a portion of his time to this parish. June 22, 1870, were the first convocation services, the Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, bishop; Rev. D. D. Van Antwerp, and A. Battle, of Kansas City, T. J. Taylor, of Sedalia, G. R. Dunlap, of Kirkwood, and L. N. Freeman, were clergymen present. January, 1871, Rev. Dr. S. Jennings accepted a call, served the church one year. Then followed Rev. John H. Eickbaum, Rev. A. Leonard, Rev. Andrew T. Sharp, and Rev. Dr. C. A. Foster, of Sedalia. From 1878 to August 1, 1880, only occasional service was held by visiting ministers, and the regular visits of the bishop.

August 1, 1880, Rev. Dr. C. A. Foster, of Sedalia, was called, and now holds service the first and third Sabbath in each month. The present membership is thirty. The Sabbath school meets regularly every Sabbath, with Col. A. W. Rogers, superintendent. It numbers thirty. The present neat little frame church on the south side of Gay street between Holden and Miller streets, was built in the year 1872, at a cost, including the lot, of $2,000. It is neatly furnished and conveniently arranged.

The Evangelical Association.—This church was organized, A. D. 1869, with the following families constituting its first members: John A. Smith and wife, Fred. Burkhardt and wife, John Scheidenberger and wife, Henry Kemmerly and wife, and George Opp and wife. The following pastors have succeeded one another as spiritual advisers of this church: Revs. M. Alspaugh, William Folgate, J. C. Emmel, F. Harder, Charles Ehrhart, H. Koepsel, F. J. Shaefer, and again H. Koepsel, who is the present minister. The membership of the church is thirty-five, and the average attendance at the Sabbath school is about forty. John Scheidenberger is superintendent, and John A. Smith secretary. The church house is a large and well arranged brick structure, situated on the north side of Gay Street, between Washington avenue and Warren street. Formerly it was owned and used by the Presbyterian church, but the Evangelical Association having purchased it for about $1,000, dedicated anew in 1873, Revs. Jno. Wueth, and E. E. Condo officiating. The first meetings were held at private houses.

The Protestant Methodist Church.—This church was organized in 1866, and the next year the house of worship was built. Their frame edifice is situated on West Market street, having cost about $2,300. Among the first members were: O. R. Carlton and wife, Thomas Evans and wife, A. J. Cecil and wife, J. B. Evans and wife, S. J. Burnett and wife. Among the pastors the following have been spiritual advisers of the church: Rev's. Reack, Keener, Winn, W. A. Fogel, Tipton, D. L. Fordney, James Shepherd, Ross, and A. J. Young the present pastor. The membership has increased to about 25. A union mission Sunday school of about one hundred, superintended by Mr. M. Shryack, meets every Sabbath afternoon.

German Lutheran Church.—This body of christian worshipers was organized about the year 1878, by Rev. Craft. The old court house was purchased for a church, costing $300, but at the present time no regular services nor pastor sustain their particular faith there.

The Catholic Church.—The brick house of worship is situated on the north side of Culton between Warren and Mulberry streets.

The church and congregation was established here about 1866, by Father Calmer, of Sedalia. The house of worship was erected soon after the organization at a cost of about $3,000. Among the pastors we find the names of Father Calmer, Murry, McKin, Everheart and Rev. Father Phelan, the present pastor who lives at Holden. Services are held in this church on the first and third Sabbath's of each month. The membership is about 130.

The First Baptist Church (*Colorea*).—In the year 1864, this church was organized by Rev's. J. Brock and J. Givens. A church house

situated on Culton street, in block No. 13, Rentch's addition, was commenced in 1879, and when entirely completed will cost $800. Rev. R. York, Rev. James Moore and Rev. R. M. Vernon have preached for this church. At the time of building the new church, there were 112 members, but now only 46; some deceased and some excluded. The deacons are Lewis Williams, Martin Miller and Marion Caldwell. The Sabbath school meets with an average attendance of 33. Henry Washington being superintendent, and Hattie Williams secretary. Rev. R. M. Vernon is pastor.

The Second Baptist Church (*Colored.*)—This church was organized August 26, 1880, by Rev. J. J. Moore and Elder Bryant. The church building formerly the Colbern school house is situated on Main street in the north part of Old Town. It is 32x20 feet, and cost $250. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Moore, who resides at Pleasant Hill, preaching here one half the time. The membership of the church is 48, and attendance at Sabbath school 56. W. H. Dixon is superintendent, and the following are deacons: B. Edwards, Theodore Turner, Robert Edwards, Berry Bryant, Benjamin Lynch, Willis Banks and Douglass Jones.

The M. E. Church (*Colored*).—It was organized in 1866, by Rev. H. Glenn. The house of worship is a frame structure, costing $500. Among the prominent members were Joseph Hurndon, Harriet Bryants, Mary Gibson, Philip Walker. The present pastor is Rev. B. F. Steele. Membership, thirty-six. Henry Gibson is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and Frank Davis, secretary.

An African M. E. Church was organized in Old Town, and their meetings were held in the First Colored Baptist Church, but the membership is small, and only occasional services.

CEMETERIES.

"Here may we muse, at this lonely, midnight hour,
When thoughts steal on us softly as the tread
Of ghostly forms, from yew or cypress bower,
Around the gloomy mansions of the dead."

Of all the solemn and mournful thoughts that pass through the mind of man, none more deeply stir the profound depths of his soul, than those awakened in the presence of the sacred dead. The thought that they, whose dust reposes beneath us, once walked the earth in the pride of manhood, that they were brought low by the chill hand of death, and that now their immortal spirits, either in the dark pits of endless woe, or in the bright regions of heavenly bliss, around the throne of God, know, in all its awful reality, the truth of all those mysterious questions that gather around the problem of human life. Could we look down into their graves, and call back to consciousness, the mouldering dust, O! how much could

we learn that would cheer man on in the race of life, and soothe his dying hour. The dark mystery of life, which is only answered in death, would then be solved to living man, and his destiny revealed. But there is a ruler who presides over all the affairs of men with infinite wisdom and goodness, and he has ordered all things for the best. We were only musing upon the strange results that seem possible to man, could he commune with the dead. Yet, when we find ourselves in the city of the dead, perhaps, in the melancholy gloom of the surrounding twilight, a strange, mysterious feeling comes over us, as if our spirits were communing with the sacred shades that repose beneath the marble slabs around our pathway. All the sad thoughts of death come to our minds—thoughts, perhaps, of a sister's death, or some most loved friend. We recall to mind all the sacred memories of the parting scene, the tender and touching farewell; aye, the closing of those eyes, that never again shall see the light of day, and the last and final act, that places the body of one, now so pure and lovely, into the dark and awful grave, consigning her to the mercy of a just God. These, and many other similar thoughts are awakened in our minds, as we wander among the mouldering tombs of those who have passed beyond the scenes of mortal life, into the uncertain realms of death. This same feeling of love, mingled with sorrow, comes over us, whether we visit the elegant marble tombs of the wealthy, or the plain, wooden slab that marks the last resting place of the poor. Such must be the thoughts that arise in our minds, as we roam among the polished and costly monuments or the drooping and neglected slabs, that variegate the cemeteries of Warrensburg.

The old cemetery, situated due west of old town, and not quite out of the suburbs, contains four acres of land, and is in the form of a perfect square. This cemetery was laid out by the county in 1840, as the county burying ground, and was owned by the county, until 1875, when it was sold to the city. It was originally bought from Mr. Martin Warren, the gentleman from whom Warrensburg was named. From 1840 up to the year 1868, when the new cemetery was laid out, this was the burying place for Warrensburg and vicinity. But since the establishment of the new cemetery, the old cemetery has been very much neglected. Many of the graves, about two hundred in number, in the old cemetery have been moved to the new cemetery. The old cemetery is covered with small trees and considerable underbrush; some of the graves have lost their tombstones, and many of the slabs are found out of place; but this is always the fate with old graveyards. The first person buried in this cemetery, so we were informed, was I. Davenport. The inscription on the slab and the slab itself appear very old and quaint. The slab is made of common red sandstone, such as is found around here anywhere. It is

about eighteen inches high and four inches thick, and very roughly cut out, as if with an ax, and the inscription seems to have been scratched on the stone with a knife, in a very rude manner. It is as follows: "Dead: I. Davenport, Nov., in 1840." Among other old inscriptions, we give the following: "Yet again we meet thee. David W. Johnson. Died, October 1, 1851; aged 52 years. Margaret Dau. of William and Elizabeth Gilkeson, died August 5, 1845; aged, 8 years, 11 months, 7 days. Thos. F., son of J. M. and E. H. Bratton, died October 3, 1849; aged 5 years, 2 months, 20 days. Robert F., son of W. L. and N. Poston, born September 16, 1833; was drowned May 16, 1852." In this last inscription we have the kind of death mentioned. It is seldom we find on the tombstone anything showing us how those now dead met with their death. We have one other to mention in the new cemetery. Not many years will pass away before the graves in old cemetery will either be moved to the new or entirely obliterated. And so it seems that graveyards, the receptacle of the dead, themselves decay and die, as it were, returning to their natural state, like all things made by man.

New cemetery is a quarter of a mile north of old cemetery, and one mile from the Missouri Pacific depot, nearly due west. This cemetery contains thirteen acres, and is in something of a rectangular shape, but contains a small projection on the northeast corner, at the entrance. The ground is rather rolling, containing one large descent on the south. It contains a good deal of underbrush, but this is being cleared off as the cemetery is filled up. This cemetery was laid out in 1868, by Mr. G. W. Colbern, and was his own property till January, 1880, when he gave it to the city. The following is the city ordinance relative to this matter; section 3, city cemetery.

All that parcel or tract of land comprised within the limits of George W. Colbern's cemetery addition to Warrensburg, being a part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), of township forty-six (46), of range twenty-six, is hereby declared the "City Cemetery," to be forever held and used as a city burying ground. This ordinance further provides that the city mayor shall appoint two members of the board of aldermen, who shall act as a special committee to have a general superintendence over the cemetery; and it further provides that the sexton shall act as a special police of the city, for the purpose of enforcing the rules and regulations of the cemetery.

The cemetery is divided by walks into plats 35 feet square, and each one of these plats is divided into four lots, 17½ feet square, making each one a corner lot. These lots sell to the citizens of the county for ten dollars each. The sexton is Mr. Green B. Lannum. Mr. Lannum has been sexton ever since the new cemetery was laid out, and was sexton of the old one for two years just preceding. Mr. Lannum is a very courteous old gentleman, and seems to thoroughly understand his business. There are 630 graves in this cemetery, of which nearly 200 have been moved from the old

cemetery. The inhabitants burying here amount to 8,000, and the fact that not more than 430 of these have died in the last twelve or thirteen years, speaks very well for the health of this locality. The first person buried here was the infant son of John Miller, John Miller, Jr., aged eight months. His grave was dug by Mr. Lannum, and now a small marble slab marks his resting place. It will no doubt be highly interesting to the reader of these pages, in future generations, if not to those of the present to know something of the monuments and tombs of those that lie buried here, especially, as these will crumble away, while this history will still remain as an enduring monument to time, of the early deeds of Johnson county. One of the most distinguished of all the dead that lie buried here is the body of Major N. B. Holden, mentioned in various parts of this history. We give below the inscription on his monument, which contains the history of his death, the second buried in the cemetery:

MAJOR N. B. HOLDEN,
Born March 10, 1810.
Assassinated at his residence, in Warrensburg, at 1 A. M.,
September 21, 1862.

It was during the exciting times of the war that this distinguished citizen was called up at night and shot in his door.

We have next a vault containing the bodies of three "spirits gone to rest."

On the east side of the vault is a marble slab inscribed as follows:

"We will meet again. (Here two hands are clasped together.) Last remains of Robert Sharp and family. Robert Sharp, born February 22, 1811, died May 11, 1875. Daniel N. Sharp, died May 28, 1871, aged 21 years. Annie, wife of Robert Sharp, born August 26, 1819, died———

This blank is to be filled out when the widow of Robert Sharp joins her husband.

The following is the last tribute of his wife to A. B. Harrison, who was killed by a house falling in on him in Warrensburg:

"A. B. Harrison, died June 19, 1877, aged 47 years, 2 months and 23 days.

"Sleep husband dear, and take your rest. 'Twas hard indeed to part with thee, but Christ's strong arm supported." This monument is about ten feet high, and has the beautiful emblem of a dove on top.

Again we have the following:

"Col. James D. Eads. Died June 10, 1871, aged 57 years, 8 months 27 days.

"Rest, husband, in the silent tomb;
Rest, for the shadow and the gloom
Of death is past.
Rest, from the grief thy path beset,
Rest, dear one, till we have met
In heaven at last,
Our Father.

One more and we will close. It contains the inscription on the monument of one who was struck by lightning, while on his own farm, as we were informed by the sexton. "Sacred to the memory of W. G. McClung; died May 1, 1881, aged 51 years.

There are many other large and beautiful monuments in this cemetery; some equally as fine and beautiful as those mentioned. We only pick out a few at random to show the nature of the tombs, carved and inscribed with such elegant taste, that may be found in Warrensburg cemetery. A strange and highly interesting history might be obtained from studying the tombstones and inscriptions, and comparing them with the facts the sexton could tell of their death. Over the graves of the dead many tears of deep woe and anguish are shed, and many words of consolation whispered to the afflicted, too sacred to be ever revealed to the world on the pages of history.

SOCIETIES.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Was organized Nov. 12, 1878, by Miss Anna V. Raper, a Quakeress and a graduate of the law school, Ann Arbor, Michigan. She was appointed by the executive committee of the N. W. C. T. U. to organize auxiliaries throughout the state. With her convincing arguments, her clear logic, her thorough knowledge of law and her superior executive ability, she was enabled to command the respect and attention of the most intelligent. The following named ladies were elected officers: President, Mrs. James Ward; secretary, Mrs. Wm. E. Crissey; treasurer, Mrs. L. D. Grover. The vice-presidents were elected one from each church, and one from the society at large. The executive committee was appointed the same way.

The week following the organization was appointed for the first meeting of the union. The work being entirely new to all the ladies, what to do and how to do the work, seemed to be a question of no little importance. During that time, however, it was suggested by the Warrensburg *Standard* that the ladies establish a reading room. At that time there were no licensed saloons in the city. Through the united efforts of the temperance people, they had recently been closed. The ladies, feeling that, as by their assistance in circulating petitions, against them, and in other ways, been instrumental in the closing of them, that it might be a duty they owed the public, to aid in the establishment of a free reading

room, or a more suitable place of resort for the young than a saloon. At this first meeting, held in the First Presbyterian church, Nov. 20, 1878, it was resolved to begin the work. A committee was sent out, and obtained permission of Mr. G. Rayhill, then librarian of the Enoch Clark library, to place free reading matter in his office. Liberal donations of literature came in freely; also numerous gifts of money. Mr. Enoch Clark donated five dollars, and aided and encouraged in many ways—presenting a constitution and by-laws, etc. Mr. Rayhill soon after enlarged his law office in order to accommodate the library and furniture of the reading room, the W. C. T. U. paying him rent and six dollars a month, for attending the room at night. The young men donated a street lamp, and the young ladies several articles, which added much to the attraction of the room. The current expenses were met by ten cent literary entertainments and ten cent lectures, delivered free of charge by Profs. Norton, Bahlmann, Osborn, R. Baldwin, Esq., editor *Standard*, O. M. Stewart, pastor M. E. church, Rev. Chas. Fueller, pastor First Presbyterian church, Rev. Foy, pastor Christian church, Rev. J. D. Steele, former pastor U. P. church, Rev. Higher, of the Christian church, Col. T. T. Crittenden, S. P. Sparks, and others. All of these lectures were of real excellence, and afforded many intellectual feasts, to the citizens of Warrensburg, and have materially elevated the moral and literary tastes of the public. For their generous services they are ever to be remembered with the highest esteem. Soon after the saloons were closed several club rooms were established. The ladies, being confident that these were places of resort for drinking intoxicating liquors—being assured of it by the visit of a lady to one of them, as a last resort, in search of her husband, and finding him there in a stupid fit of drunkenness, and who, with others, appealed to the ladies of the union to use their influence, through their organization, to rescue their husbands and sons from these dens of destruction, the ladies met and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is known that there is still drunkenness in our midst, notwithstanding the fact that there are no licensed saloons, and

WHEREAS, There are places of doubtful character in our town where it is believed that liquors are sold or given away contrary to and in violation and evasion of all law, such as club-rooms, wine-rooms, etc., and

WHEREAS, It is believed that some of the druggists of our town do not conform to the letter of the law in their sale of intoxicating liquors, and

WHEREAS, In consequence of these violations of law we know that many of our citizens and those who are dear to some of us, are ensnared into drunkenness, to the discomfort of our homes and to the sorrow of our hearts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as an executive representative of the W. C. T. U.

of Warrensburg do earnestly petition and pray our honorable mayor and those associated with him as city council, that they use the power in them vested by our city charter for the suppression of the places of doubtful character, such as above mentioned, where it is believed that liquors are sold or given away contrary to and in evasion of law, and also that the law in relation to the druggists be enforced. As one means of reaching the evils of which we complain we respectfully ask your honorable body to adopt the ordinance herewith submitted, or an ordinance of similar import. Signed by the Executive Committee."

These resolutions were presented to a meeting of the National Christian Temperance Union, held in the M. E. Church, February 2, 1879, at which meeting there were resolutions adopted recognizing the organization of the W. C. T .U. as an efficient and effective organization; to be a co-worker with them, and will encourage them in their special work, such as establishing a free reading-room, distributing temperance literature, etc., and that they fully endorsed the petitions as presented by the W. C. T. U. to the legislature of the state, praying that the manufacture and traffic in all intoxicating liquors be prohibited within our commonwealth. Other resolutions were adopted. Mr. R. Baldwin presented the following on behalf of the N. C. T. U., and asked that it be filed with and attached to the ladies' petition:

We, the undersigned committee appointed by the N. C. T. U. to confer with the committee of the W. C. T. U., heartily endorse the foregoing petition and join in urging it upon the attention of the town council.

Committee—H. C. Fike, E. L. DeGarmo, A. O. Redford, J. H. Smith, R. Baldwin, G. V. Ridley, and H. C. Cord.

Two days later the town committee met in the reading-room, and from there proceeded to the council rooms. The delegation was met by the mayor, H. C. Fike. Mrs. L. D. Grover briefly addressed the council in behalf of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Emma Kane, in a clear and distinct voice read the resolutions and petition. Mr. R. Baldwin then proceeded at some length to advocate the adoption of the ordinance referred to in the petition. After some informal discussion between the members of the council, the ordinance was adopted February 4, 1879. Aside from what has been mentioned, work has been done among the children.

Special meetings have been held for them. Temperance columns printed in our local papers. Tracts have been distributed frequently. Temperance song books and catechism presented to the public schools of our city, etc. A term of office in this union lasts six months. The elections have been held regularly, and members elected to office have discharged their duties faithfully, which did credit to themselves and honor to the union. Meetings have been held on an average of one every two

weeks, these are always opened with devotional exercises, after which the order of business is followed, as laid down in the constitution. At present the society is seeking to maintain the reading room which was formally opened January 22, 1879. The ministers of the city with some of the best citizens were present.

January 15, 1881, the board of managers of the Enoch Clark Library, removed the books to the reading room, lately furnished for that purpose. From the first the ladies have not failed to recognize the spirit which first moved the women of Ohio in their heroic mission, born of sorrow, and carried forward on the wings of faith and prayer, and ever looking forward to the time when this dire evil of intemperance, with its long train of woes, may by legislative act be no longer permitted, and that the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, may be considered a crime, deserving the severest punishment.

The ladies are determined to continue the work, looking forward to the permanent successful establishment of a flourishing free reading room. The library association at a late meeting resolved to open the library to free reading in the room. The librarian reports a growing patronage, of the public, in these books, of which there are now 552 volumes. Of late liberal donations of books have been received from citizens, and in the reading room are Sewall's anatomical charts showing the effects of alcohol in the human stomach. The series comprises eight separate charts, from the healthy stomach to the last stage of delirium tremens.

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.—Johnson Lodge, No. 85, U. D., organized April 13, 1846, with the following officers: J. F. Ryland, W. M.; S. H. Woodson, S. W.; James McCown, J. W.; T. J. Goforth, S. D.; B. Hornsby, S. and T.; W. B. Wear, secretary; with other brethren present, B. W. Grover, D. Hogan, J. Plunket, Wm. Stevenson. The organization was under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, by A. M. Tutt, D. D. G. M. The following were the first officers elected under the first charter, June 14, 1847: B. W. Grover, W. M.: James McCown, S. W.; C. H. Thornton, J. W.; R. Graham, treasurer; B. B. Thornton, secretary; T. J. Goforth, S. D.; Wm. Stevenson, J. D.; J. A. McSpadden, S. and T. This lodge continued its regular meetings till the war, when it was disbanded, the last meeting being held June 24, 1861.

Warrensburg Lodge, No. 135.—Organized October 19, 1867, with the following charter members: Lewis Schmidlapp, W. M.; B. E. Morrow, S. W.; Ingham Starkey, J. W. The present officers are, J. M. Bosaker, W. M.; J. H. Christopher, S. W.; W. K. Morrow, J. W.; H. Y. Hughes, treasurer; George W. Lemmon, secretary; Wm. Sperling, tyler.

The Corinthian Lodge, No. 265.—Organized under charter, October

15, 1868, with the following charter members: George R. Hunt, John A. McSpadden, A. J. V. Wadell. This lodge was the result of being denied admittance into the Warrensburg lodge, which was organized one year previous. Both these lodges meet in the same hall, which is neatly and comfortably furnished. The present officers of the Corinthian Lodge are as follows: G. R. Hunt, W. M.; E. T. Pennington, S. W.; C. A. Shepard, J. W.; H. S. Witherspoor, treasurer; Joseph Zoll, secretary; D. W. Mize, S. D.; D. D. Williams, J. D.; Wm. Sperling, tyler.

De Molay R. A. C., No. 26.—Organized October 10, 1867, with the following charter members: George R. Hunt, H. P.; John A. McSpadden, K.; John Davis, scribe. The present offices are, A. W. Rogers, H. P.; John Le Mar, K.; J. W. Stone, scribe; J. H. Christopher, C. H.; W. C. Rowland, P. S.; W. L. Hornbuckle, treasurer; J. Zoll, secretary; C. A. Shepard, R. A. C.; E. T. Pennington, M., 3d V.; W. P. Hunt, M., 2d V.; Theo. Hyatt, M., 1st V.; S. F. King, chaplain; Wm. Sperling, guard.

Cryptic Council, No. 11.—Organized October 6, 1871, with Geo. R. Hunt, T. I. G. M.; W. E. Borthic, Dep. T. I. G. M.; I. W. Rogers, P. C. of the Work. The present officers are: W. C. Rowland, T. I. G. M.; E. T. Pennington, Dep. T. I. G. M.; I. W. Rogers, P. C. of the work; George R. Hunt Capt. of the Guard.

Mary Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar.—Organized October 8, 1872, with the following charter members: Geo. R. Hunt, E. C.; Curtis Field, G.; C. Clay King, C. G. The present officers are: S. K. Farr, E. C.; J. H. Smith, G.; E. T. Pennington, C. G.; John LeMar, Prelate; L. D. Everhart, S. W.; J. H. Christopher, J. W.; E. K. Simmons, Treas.; J. Zoll, Recorder; C. R. Oglesby, Standard Bearer; H. S. Witherspoon, Sword Bearer; S. H. McElvain, Warden; Wm. Sperling, C. of G.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Eureka Lodge No. 88, was organized May 21, 1856, by Isaac M. Veitch, Grand Secretary, and C. C. Archer, Grand Master. The following were the charter members: Rev. John B. Morrow, Rev. Benj. F. Thomas, E. E. Bales, E. Ogden, W. S. Hume, Arthur Kirkpatrick, Robert B. Clark, Dr. John Foushee, Wm. H. Colbern, Josiah Holden, Finis L. Hobson, Wm. T. Logan, O. S. Heath, Michael Rentch, Daniel Rentch, A. J. V. Wadell, Wm. S. Hart, Wm. F. Dickerson, Daniel M. Holden, Logan H. Duncan, H. R. Dobyns, S. B. Eskew, Wm. E. Upton, Jesse Lea, John P. Thistle, John L. Rogers, Matthew B. Lyons. When first organized the Lodge met in the Masonic Hall in Old Town and continued to meet there till after the war, the business and all other enterprises removed to the present site of the city. Eureka Lodge now meets at their own hall in Mrs. Robert Sharp's building on the north side of Pine street nearly opposite the post-office. The meetings are held every Monday evening. The lodge is in a flour-

ishing condition, having a sum not less than $400 in the treasury. The present membership is twenty-two. The present officers are as follows: J. D. Morris, N. G.; Wm. Camp, V. G.; C. A. Middleton, Recording Secretary; J. K. Ward, Treasurer; John J. Hyer, R. S. to N. G.; J. R. Nelson, L. S. to N. G.; John Cline, Warden; Peter Gainer, Conductor; Fred Heberling, R. S. S.; Joseph H. Burnett, I. G.; Reuben Reeves, R. S. to V. G.; S. J. Burnett, Host.

Knights of Pythias.—Warrensburg Lodge, No. 42, was organized October, 1877, with the following charter members: W. U. Smith, J. Smith, M. Shryack, J. E. Shocky, W. H. Bunn, S. G. Jackson, W. H. Henshaw, M. T. Ward, G. A. Whitman, S. L. Cline, G. F. Heath, E. K. Simmons, J. W. Brown, R. F. Dalton, J. Hirsch, S. W. Davis, J. K. Ward, J. H. Smith, J. W. Stone, W. H. Lee, T. J. McConnaughay, J. J. Cockrell, H. A. Cress, O. Ulrich, Wm. Daugherty, R. B. Harwood, Ed. Sams, H. S. Witherspoon, L. D. Everhart, O. D. Evans, I. A. Day, O. H. Pratt, R. R. Scott, J. F. Wells, R. A. Barclay, W. S. McCoy, Geo. W. Hout, D. L. Stewart, H. N. Greim, C. A. Middleton, F. Heberling, E. Lemar, R. Kiddoo, R. R. Krebbs, G. A. Lobban, Wm. Lowe, J. H. Kinsel, B. F. Jacobs, J. G. Miller, W. McClelland, J. D. Eads, G. L. Ball, H. Jones. Meetings are held every Thursday night at their "Castle Hall," in the Lowe building on Holden street. The hall is neatly fitted up with all the necessary furniture and appliances of a well ordered society. They have an organ, carpet, desk for keeping records, ante-room for lodge implements, pedestals for the officers, and all other conveniences. The present membership is forty-seven. The past chancellors have been in order as follows: W. H. Bunn, Josiah Smith, John J. Cockrell, G. A. Lobban, S. W. Davis, M. T. Ward, R. B. Harwood, B. F. Jacobs, C. A. Middleton, H. A. Cress. The present officers are as follows: H. A. Cress, P. C.; G. W. Hout, C. C.; W. H. Anderson, Jr., V. C.; M. Shryack, prelate; John Opp, M. of E.; John G. Miller, M. of F.; C. A. Middleton, K. of R. and S.; G. A. Lobban, representative to the Grand Lodge. The lodge is in a good financial condition. Several initiations recently have increased the membership and the benefits to those of the order in need, are prompt and cheerful. The object of the order is to assist a sick brother, and care for his widow and orphans, and this lodge has always been true to its cherished principles.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—The Warrensburg Lodge, No. 397, was organized April 10, 1880, in pursuance of the charter from the Grand Lodge of the state of Missouri, and in accordance with the ritual and usages of the order, Roderick Baldwin acting as Past Grand Worthy Templar, with the following persons as charter members: R. Baldwin, Lodge Deputy; L. H. Davis, Worthy Chief Templar; W. P. Hunt, Past

Worthy Chief Templar; Miss Sue Brown, Worthy Vice Templar; E. L. De Garmo, Worthy Chaplain; U. F. Triplett, Worthy Secretary; Miss Fannie Hawkins, Worthy Assistant Secretary; J. W. Smith, Worthy Treasurer; J. C. Thornton, Worthy Marshal; Mrs. E. L. De Garmo, Worthy Inside Guard; William Embree, Worthy Sentinel; G. Will Houts, Mrs. H. C. McCullough, Miss Annie Hawkins, D. T. Faulkner. This order has does a good work in Warrensburg, both for general influence for temperance, and in reclaiming many who were slaves to the intoxicating cup. Meetings are regularly held every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. A literary programme is the prevailing custom of the meetings, thus furnishing entertainment and good moral and temperance instruction for all youth and others who may avail themselves of the benefits. This order has ever given its influence against licensing saloons in Warrensburg, and those who love peace, order and sobriety in the community, have much for which to thank the Good Templars' Lodge. Although some have gone out from its influence and fallen again, yet many stand firm.

The present officers are: E. E. Trego, W. C. T.; Mrs. R. Baldwin, W. V. T.; L. E. Simmons, W. S.; J. H. Eckard, Worthy Financial Secretary; Miss Sue Brown. Worthy Treasurer; Miss Rose January, Worthy Chaplain; Miss Kate Shockey, Worthy Marshal; Miss Jennie Asbury, Worthy Inside Guard; Jacob Calvin Worthy Outside Guard; Miss Sallie Whitson, Right Supporter; Miss Mary Jacobs, Left Supporter; R. Baldwin, Lodge Deputy. The names of the remaining members are: W. P. Hunt, Miss Anna Hawkins, Miss Fannie Hawkins, Turner Hornbuckle, Mrs. Joseph Harris, Mrs. H. C. McCullough, G. N. Richards; Mrs. J. N. Richards, Mrs. J. H. Smith, W. W. Simpson, Nathan Land, Walter Sams, Charles Anderson, E. C. Ramsey, Charles Shields, W. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, William Ashton, S. P. Cutler, Josie Shockey, Josie Carroll, Mary D. Jacobs, Marie Luvin, Mary H. Curtis, Emma Harrison, Alta Cord, John Shepherd, T. W. Malott, Rolla G. Carroll, G. C. Land.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen. — Was organized June 9, 1879, as "Sandstone Lodge," No. 137, with the following as the first officers: W. M. Foss, P. M. W.; M. T. Ward, M. W.; G. N. Richards, G. F.; C. A. Shields, O.; Samuel Davis, Recorder; D. P. Faulkner, Financier; M. B. Carpenter, Reciever.; H. C. Gillum, G.; John Opp, I. W.; E. L. King, O. W. The charter was granted by the grand lodge of the State of Missouri, John Vinsil being G. M. W., and William C. Richardson, Grand Recorder. The meetings are held in Odd Fellows' hall on Pine street, on the 2d and 4th Thursdays in each month.

The present membership is thirty-five, and the officers are as follows: J.

N. Richards, P. M. W.; M. B. Carpenter, M. W.; W. C. Wilkins, G. F.. M. T. Ward, O.; J. M. Upton, R.; D. P. Faulkner, F.; B. F. Jacobs, R., John Opp, G. The lodge is in a good financial working condition.

Order of Mutual Protection.—Warrensburg Lodge, No. 29. This order was originated in St. Louis some time during the year 1878, and chartered by the state. It issues life insurance policies of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000 and $4,000, and the assessments on each member range from thirty to sixty cents on the thousand, according to the age of the insured.

The Warrensburg lodge was organized May 19, 1881, with the following named persons: R. Baldwin, president; W. W. Wood, vice-president; James K. Tyler, treasurer; E. M. Shields, secretary; W. H. Hickman, chaplain; F. L. Braden, guide; J. M. Harrison, examining physician. The order now numbers fourteen, and is in good condition to advance its principles, and furnish cheap and reliable assurance on the life of its members.

The city has two excellent brass bands composed of colored men. One of them can hardly be surpassed in the state.

The Ladies Union Relief Society.—Organized in January, 1881, for the purpose of relieving the wants of poor people in Warrensburg. It had become apparent that many needy persons within the city must receive the aid of those more fortunate, accordingly a committee from each church was appointed who should take the matter in charge. The committee, consisting of a full representation, met in the Free Reading Room, and devised plans for raising money and supplies. On Thursday night, January 27; a lecture at the M. E. church was delivered by Dr. W. M. Prottsman for the benefit of this society. During the month of February over thirty dollars was expended for the relief of the poor. The officers of the society are : Mrs. Prof. Osborne, President; Miss Emma Kane, Secretary; Mrs. Waddy Thompson, Treasurer. The executive committee consists of one lady from each church. Four members of the executive committee are appointed to care for the poor each month.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

Post-Office.—Warrensburg post-office was established A. D., 1836, with John Evans, a bachelor, as postmaster. He served about two years, when Harvey Dyer succeeded to the same position, also remaining in office about two years. About the year 1840 James S. Reynol was appointed postmaster, continuing in office about four years. Flemming H. Brown next served the public in this capacity. The next name which we have found connected with the administration of postal convenience here, is Mrs. O. S. Heath, who held the position of postmistress for several years. She was succeeded for a short time by John M. Beard, then again secured the appointment, which she retained till 1865. D. W. Reed was succeeded

by Stephen J. Burnett in 1866. Capt. Burnett was succeeded by Josiah Smith in 1872. February 1st, 1876, J. W. Brown was first appointed, and reappointed in February, 1880. During the forty-five years in which a post-office has been established in Warrensburg, at one time or another, nearly every store in the city, in turn, has had the office. Its headquarters have been exceedingly transient. Since the present efficient and accommodating postmaster commenced serving the people in 1876, material passing through this office has greatly increased. Then 10,000 postal cards would supply the demand for three months; now it requires 25,000 postal cards to supply the demand for the same length of time. Eight years ago 20,000 3-cent stamps were ordered each quarter; now 30,000 is hardly enough. Since Mr. Brown took the office, money orders have greatly increased in number. Then the money orders issued had reached number 9,000; now the number is above 19,000. Stamped envelopes, paper wrappers and all other departments of the business have about doubled. Besides the mails from rural districts at different times during the week, two mails arrive and depart, both east and west, daily on express trains. The present postmaster is a courteous and affable gentleman.

The Depot.—In the year 1864, the Missouri Pacific rail road was completed to Warrensburg, and on the national birthday of the same year the stars and stripes floated over the newly completed depot, raised on high by the hand of George S. Grover, the first agent. The road had pushed on to Holden and Kingsville in 1865, but Warrensburg was the end of a division, also the nominal terminus for a considerable time. This being the nearest railroad connection with the east, for a wide scope of country, immense quantities of freight were shipped to this point. Six or eight cars of merchandise per day was not considered above the average. Twenty or thirty freight teams at the same time were frequently seen crowding around the station to bear away lumber, farm utensils, provisions and all other kinds of merchandise needed in a new country, transporting it to Clinton, Butler, Harrisonville, Nevada, Ft. Scott, Montrose and other points south and west. A daily stage line for passengers and express connected with Lexington, Clinton and Kansas City. The station house was completed July 4, 1864, the main building being 125 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a platform about 300 feet in length. There are three apartments, the ladies sitting room, gentlemen's sitting room, baggage and freight room, besides the ticket and telegraph office. The track in front of the depot and for some distance east and west of the same, has a grade of 75 feet per mile, descending towards the west. The express business, from the completion of the road in 1864, till January 1, 1880, was managed by agents of the United States Express Company, now by

agent of the Pacific Express Company. The express business of former days amounted to about $10,000 yearly. The express agent from 1864 to 1879 was George S. Grover, now residing in St. Louis, and since the latter named date E. T. Pennington. The telegraph business was at first transacted with the use of one wire; now five wires connect Warrensburg with all points of the compass. E. T. Pennington became the operator in October, 1865, and is still superintendent of that branch of the railroad business, though J. I. Middleton is the present day operator, and W. C. Morton night operator. Express, passenger, accommodation and freight trains run as follows: Express trains leave the depot going east at 9:24 A. M., and 9:34 P. M. for Sedalia, Jefferson City, St. Louis, connecting at Sedalia and St. Louis with trains bound to all points in this and other states. Express trains leave for Holden, Independence, Kansas City, and all other points west and southwest at 5:36 A. M. and 5:41 P. M. Five accommodation and freights leave in each direction at different times during the day and night. The passenger traffic has greatly increased since Mr. Pennington, the present gentlemanly agent, first took charge of the station. The sale of tickets amounts to over $2,000 per month. The fare to Kansas City is $2.00, to St. Louis $6.55, it being 67 miles to the former and 218 miles to the latter. In the early history of the road the fare to St. Louis was $11.25, in 1872, $9.80.

To furnish the reader with an idea of the amount of freight shipped from Warrensburg during the year ending August 1st, 1881, we give the following estimate: Flour, 366 cars; bran and feed, 50 cars; wheat, 185 cars; stone, 766 cars. The average number of car loads of stone will annually reach 800, though sometimes far exceeding this estimate. During the year 1873, over 1,400 cars of quarried stone were transported to St. Louis. To proceed with our estimate for 1881: Cattle, 100 cars; wool, 5 cars; sheep, 5 cars; scrap iron, 3 cars; logs, 6 cars; apples, 5 cars; corn, 43 cars; hogs, 155 cars. George S. Grover, who took charge of the railroad agency in July, 1864, is the son of Col. B. W. Grover, who was the chief of that movement in 1852, which obtained for Johnson county the location of the Missouri Pacific R. R. through its fertile fields. In the fall of 1867, Mr. John Conroy became agent, and held that position till June 24, 1872, when E. T. Pennington assumed the same duties. During the agency of Mr. Conroy, one Sunday evening in the fall of 1867, a daring robbery of the safe was perpetrated. The robbers presented a revolver, leveled at the head of the agent and demanded his keys to the safe, from which they took the sum of $800. Aside from the above, no robbing or pilfering about the depot has existed to any noticeable extent. The present employes are, E. T. Pennington, agent; V. B. Pinkston, clerk; James Lynch, baggage-master; J. I. Middleton, day operator; W. C. Morton, night operator.

Banks.—The first bank established in Warrensburg was organized in July, 1858, and was known as the Branch of the Union Bank of Missouri. The officers of the bank were, W. H. Colbern, president; W. H. Anderson, cashier, and S. P. Williams, book-keeper. This bank was organized with a capital of $100,000, and did a very extensive business during the few years of its existence. At this time there was a very extensive trade in stock of all kinds, and much speculation in land, and the banks did a large business loaning out money at ten and twelve per cent per annum. But in a few years after the organization of this bank the war came on, and as it did everywhere, so especially here in Warrensburg, it paralyzed all business and made money in any shape very unsafe. In the early part of the war, all money of the banks in circulation was taxed ten per cent, and hence they had to suspend business. In June, 1861, this bank became very uneasy about its money, for it was just when two invasions of opposing armies were threatening Warrensburg. The officers of this bank consulted about the matter and made an arrangement with John Parr to bury the money under his hearthstone. Mr. Parr lived two and a half miles south of Warrensburg on the Clinton road. Accordingly, about midnight, in the month of June, Dr. William Calhoun, W. T. Logan, W. S. Hume and W. H Anderson, took this money out to the residence of John Parr, who had made all preparations for them by sending away his slaves and his children, leaving nobody but himself and his wife, and raised his hearthstone and dug a hole of sufficient size, and then placed the money in it, putting back the stone as it was before. This money, consisting of $75,000, was kept in strong wooden boxes, each containing $15,000, making five boxes in all. This money was kept here under the hearthstone till October of the same year. But in the meantime two armies had passed through Warrensburg and taken all the money they could get their hands on. One was the federal army led by Colonel Dare of Illinois, and the other was the rebel army of General Sterling Price. In October, the cashier of the St. Louis bank, of which this was the branch, came to Warrensburg, and with the officers of this bank went out to the residence of John Parr and took up this money. It was then carried in a hack to Sedalia, where it was sent by express to the St. Louis bank. The owners of this money considered themselves very fortunate in thus saving this money. All the money that was saved, had to be thus kept from the soldiers. Mr. W. H. Anderson carried around next to his person, $17,000 of his own money for several months, but finally deposited it with the money of his bank, in the St. Louis bank. This branch of the Union bank of Missouri, entirely suspended in June. At the same time of which we have been writing, W. H. & G. W. Colbern were carrying on a private banking business on a small scale, with a capital of about $20,000.

During the war, after the suspension of the Branch of the Union Bank of Missouri, there were no banks in Warrensburg. But in 1866, A. W. Ridings & Company organized a bank bearing the above name. This bank started with a capital of about $31,000. Its officers were, A. W. Ridings, president, and James Ward, cashier. This bank did a very successful business, but in 1869 was changed into a national bank with a capital of $100,000. But in November, 1878, this bank failed, and its business was wound up, the stockholders being the only losers.

In 1869 Cruce and Colbern organized a private banking house on a capital of about $20,000. This bank had no president but was managed mostly by W. G. Colbern. But in 1872 this was changed into what was known as the Johnson County Savings Bank with Geo. W. Colbern as president and W. H. Anderson cashier. It had a capital of $50,000, but has since been increased to $60,000. This bank has been extremely successful, paying the stockholders a large dividend. It has paid out since its organization $49,200 to its stockholders, and has on hand at present a surplus fund to the amount of $9,000. The building is a fine substantial brick, owned by Mr. Colbern. It is now one of the most reliable banks in the country, its present officers being G. W. Colbern president, and M. Young cashier.

Warrensburg Savings Bank was established July 28, 1871, with a capital stock of $55,000, and composed of about sixty stockholders. The officers at its organization were E. A. Nickerson president, S. P. Williams cashier, and Joseph P. Henderson secretary. The bank failed in June, 1879, and the stockholders will probably lose nearly all they have subscribed, though the business has not yet been settled.

The second bank now doing business in Warrensburg is known as the Bank of Warrensburg, and was organized January 3, 1881. It has a capital stock of $25,000. Its officers are H. Y. Hughes, president, J. H. Kinsel cashier. They own the building formerly belonging to A. W. Riding & Co. This bank is now doing a very successful business.

Flour Mills.—About the year 1856 William Dougherty built the first flour mill in this city. It was located about a half mile southwest of Old Town. It was a large three story brick with stone around the lower story, and had two run of burs. Mr. Dougherty kept this mill running through the entire war, though on several occasions the soldiers made raids upon him and took all his store of grain.

Not many years after the war Mr. Dougherty sold his mill to his brother-in-law, John Smith, who run it only two or three years, and then moved it to Holden, where he is now doing a very successful business.

The next mill of any importance established in Warrensburg is the "Eureka Mills," built in 1867, and owned and run hy Land, Fike & Co., a

firm composed of the following gentlemen: H. C. Fike, Nathan Land and Moses Land. This is one of the largest mills in the west. It is a large frame structure four stories high, with a base 74 feet long and 55 wide. It has a run of six burs, two pairs of rolls for crushing the bran and middlings, and three purifiers for purifying the grain. The engine of this monster mill has a two-foot stroke and a cylinder fourteen inches in diameter. It is a new engine with a boiler of seventy-five horse power, and of latest pattern. The company have just expened $3,000 in improvements, making altogether $40,000 they have put in the building. They have eleven hands at work constantly, running night and day, and besides keep eight or ten coopers busy, making barrels for them to ship flour in. They obtain most of their grain from the surrounding country. They grind on an average 200 barrels of flour a day, and ship on an average one car load containing 125 barrels, and besides do a very extensive local business. The branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad that runs out to the rock quarries passes by this mill, and the cars are loaded right from the door of the mill.

The second large flour mill in Warrensburg is the Magnolia mills. It was completed in October, 1879, and is owned by Hartman & Markward. The mill is situated about a square west of the depot on the north side of the railroad. The building is a large frame structure 50 by 60 feet, and is four stories high. It has five run of burs, two purifiers and three cleaning machines. The engine is a sixty horse power and runs day and night, keeping eleven hands employed all the time. This, in many respects, is the most popular mill in the state. Their orders for flour come in so rapidly that they nearly always have orders ahead. They ship principally to St. Louis, though they do a large home trade. Their daily average is 120 barrels of flour and they generally ship a car load a day. Their flour took the premium in 1880 at the St. Louis fair and the "Magnolia flour" has a reputation extending far and wide over all the west. Their different kinds of flour are known as the Magnolia Fancy, Magnolia Choice and the Magnolia Atlas.

Warrensburg grain elevator and mill. This is a very large elevator, southeast of the depot and just across the street from the Simmons House. This elevator was built in 1869 by S. M. and E. C. Fitch. It is a large frame building 40 by 66 feet and 75 feet high. In 1878 this elevator was sold to H. R. Fitch & Co., a firm composed of H. R. Fitch and F. M. Smithton. This firm has a flour mill of ten run of burs attached to their elevator. They have an extensive local flour trade, selling on an average twenty-five barrels a day. They have a thirty horse power engine and keep six hands employed. This flour mill addition was put up in 1879. This firm ship on an average in one season, 200,000 bushels of grain. It

carries on the most extensive business of any elevator in this part of the state. Warrensburg has another elevator, owned by E. K. Simmons, the proprietor of the Simmons House. This elevator does a very fine business, but has no mill attached, but has a large granary connected with it.

The Warrensburg woolen mills are conducted and owned by Edward L. De Garmo & Co. It was built in 1867 and has been run ever since by the same firm. The building is a large substantial brick 100 by 25 feet and three stories high. It has an engine of twenty horse power, keeps sixteen hands busy, often running at night, and they turn out daily an average of 200 yards of all kinds of goods, such as jeans, flannels, cashmeres, blankets, yarns, etc. Their wool is brought from all the neighboring counties. They work up 500 pounds a day, besides they buy at least 30,000 pounds a year, or more, that is not made up into goods but sold as yarn. Their goods are sold extensively in St. Louis, Kansas City, and over all other parts of this state and over a large part of Kansas and Illinois. Their cashmere and jeans have a very widespread reputation, orders often being received from the distant state of California, and also from Iowa. This is destined to be one of the greatest woolen mills in the state.

Warrensburg brewery is situated in the southeastern portion of the city, and was established in 1865 by Philip Gross. This brewery did a very extensive business, making 2,000 barrels of beer a year, until 1873, when it was burned down by the temperance workers. Since then Mr. Gross has set himself on foot again but does not do so much business. He has a large stone building, two stories high, and runs his business by horse-power. Mr. Gross now has his malt shipped to him from St. Louis or Kansas City, but he made his own malt before he was burned out. He is now doing a very successful business, making over 500 barrels of beer a year, and bids fair to rise to his former business status. He supplies with beer a large part of the adjoining counties and ships some to St. Louis and Kansas City.

Urie & Co.'s foundry is owned and conducted by the above firm, composed of David Urie and W. Y. Urie. It has a large frame building and commenced business in 1874. They get their iron in pigs from St. Louis, and make up 250,000 pounds of iron a year, keeping constantly employed seven or eight hands. Urie & Co., make all kinds of farm implements and keep the neighboring country supplied with the same, besides shipping extensively to Kansas and Iowa. This company has a very rapidly increasing business, and will no doubt, in a few years, be one of the leading foundries in the west.

Warrensburg Co-operative Building Association was organized in 1870, and has ever since done a very successful business. The association is

governed by a board of directors, consisting of seven members of the stockholders. The following are the members at present: Dr. G. R. Hunt, W. P. Hunt, F, M. Prussing, Fred Hoberling, H. Rosenthal, W. H. Hartman and B. Loebenstein. Dr. G. R. Hunt is president of the association and W. P. Kinseller, secretary; the by-laws providing that the secretary shall not be a member of the board of directors. This association meets the second Tuesday in each month, and at this meeting pays up all fines and dues. Their officers are elected at the regular meeting in April. The association at its regular meetings makes provision for investments during the following month. The association is conducted on strictly business principles, and has been a great benefit to Warrensburg.

The first agricultural fair held at this place was on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mrs. B. W. Grover, in the year 1857. But in the following year, twenty acres, one half of a forty, was bought by the agricultural association, just south of New Town, and near the present corporate limits. The fair was run with success financially, till the commencement of the war. It was then suspended till about 1867, when it was reorganized by the same old company. After giving one exposition it was very much improved in the following year; $15,000 was spent in erecting a large amphitheater and floral hall. The result of this was that the directors did not make enough money to pay the expenses of these improvements. Hence, after a few years the fair grounds had to be sold and were bought by the creditors. These grounds are now owned by Drummond & Bros., who are doing an extensive business in manufacturing sugar and molasses.

The first hotel in Warrensburg was built in 1837, by Young E. W. Berry. It was located on the north side of the public square in Old Town, on the site of the residence now owned by D. R. Smith. It was a small log house of six or seven rooms, just such houses as were built in those days. Mr. Berry kept this hotel several years, but about the year 1840, he sold it to John Mayes. Mayes acted as proprietor of this hotel two years and then rented it out to Joseph McLeary. But McLeary run it for only a few years. It was finally bought and improved by John D. Smith in 1856, and under his management was known as the "Mansion House." But at the commencement of the war John D. Smith died and the hotel was closed out. The next hotel was owned and run by Zacheriah T. Davis, the father-in-law of W. H. Anderson. The house was at first a private residence made of logs and owned by Henry B. Mayo. When Mr. Davis bought it for a hotel in 1841, he took the building which was a double, two-story log house, and weather-boarded the logs and annexed a frame addition, making a good-sized house of about eight or ten rooms. After Mr. Davis had run the hotel six or seven years, he sold

it to his son-in-law, W. H. Anderson, and Mr. Anderson soon afterwards rented it to Daniel Rentch, who run it as a hotel two or three years. It was finally sold by Mr. Anderson to Thomas Ingle, and kept by him as a hotel all during the war. Col. J. D. Eads bought it at the close of the war and for several years rented it to private families. About 1876 it was bought from Col. Eads by the Germania Club and is now known as the Germania Hall. It is situated southeast of the public square in Old Town, and is still a substantial building. The third hotel established in Warrensburg, was built by James Bolton in 1857, and was known as the "Bolton House." It was located on the south side of public square in Old Town.

This was a large building, with ten or twelve rooms in it, and was the best hotel at the time in the city. In 1861 the soldiers took possession of this and made of it a hospital and guard-house. All during the war this house was the home of sick and wounded soldiers. Gen. Brown bought the building at the close of the war, and after keeping it a short time, sold it, and it was taken to pieces and moved off and put into other buildings. Such was the end of the Bolton House. This was the last hotel built in Old Town. In 1865 the Redford House, as it was called, was built south of the Missouri Pacific depot, where now stands the Simmons House. This was a large frame building, and contained about fourteen rooms. But in 1868 the hotel was burned and the Simmons Hotel built in its stead. This hotel is much the largest hotel in the city, and affords very fine accommodation for the travelling public. The only other hotel now carried on in Warrensburg is what is at present known as the Eads House. The building now known as the Eads Hotel was built in 1870 as a church of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination; but in 1875 it was bought by A. W. Ridings & Company and enlarged for a hotel. It has since been bought and is still owned by Mrs. J. D. Eads, and hence the name, Eads Hotel. This hotel does an extensive business and is in every way first-class.

Stone-Quarries.—Man always depends for his substance upon what grows upon the surface of the earth; and to a great extent the materials for the improvement of his lands and the erection of his houses are obtained from the surface of the earth. But when men can go down into the earth and bring out material that is useful in developing the surface of the earth and in making him more comfortable, this is a great and positive gain; and the more there is found in the depths of the earth that is useful to him, the more has been gained for the world at large. Thus when the bowels of the earth have been opened and rich beds of all kinds of ore have been dug out, the whole human race is materially enriched; and it seems to be the characteristics of civilization that the more it advances, the more the mining resources of the earth are devel-

oped. Among the earliest possessions Mother Earth gave up to man's use were her mighty beds of stone. These, from the first records of history, have been used for making a habitation for man. It was of stone that the Tower of Babel was built. In this natural gift of earth to man Johnson county is perhaps the most bountiful of all the counties of the west; and it is not in this brief article that we would give an account of the history and resources of those quarries located near Warrensburg. These quarries are located two miles north of Warrensburg, on the Lexington road. The first and nearest quarry is called the St. Louis Quarry, and is owned by Jacob Pickle & Brothers. This quarry was for many years open for the use of the public, those getting stone who needed it, and no one in particular working the quarry. But in 1871 Joseph Pickle & Brothers bought the quarry and a portion of the adjoining land and have worked them ever since, developing them more than any quarries in this county. Jacob Pickle & Brothers have long been engaged in this business, having worked quarries in Germany. These gentleman came from the "Old Country" only a few years before they commenced working here. They have shown great energy, industry, and perseverance in working these quarries, as the reader will see from their description and management.

The quarry is at present under the management of Mr. Antone Pickle, a young man of marked courtesy, and uncommon energy.

The St. Louis quarry is by far the largest of the three, and a description of the manner in which that is worked, will suffice for all three, as there is little or no difference in the *modus operandi*. The chief instrument they have for getting out the stone, is a small engine of six horse-power, which runs along over the stone on a track that can be moved when necessary. This engine has a shaft that runs down into the stone, and saws as it were, the engine moving slowly all the time. By this means, they can saw into the stone, to the depth of five or six feet. The track of the engine is about fifty yards long, and hence, when the engine runs the full length of this track, it saws a strip of stone about that long. These strips are four feet wide. The ends of the strips are separated from the adjoining stones by means of picks. The stone is soft and easily broken in small pieces in all the damp places below the earth. Then, by means of the engines, and picks, and steel wedges, stone blocks are taken out, ten feet long, four feet wide, and two feet thick. This is the size, generally, but of course, the stones are cut off of different sizes to suit the purpose. Probably about the most wonderful part about the working machinery at the quarry, is their manner of loading. After the stone blocks have been loosened, they are taken hold of by immense derricks, run by horse power, and placed under the great lifting machine. Of

these derricks, they have three at this quarry, and it may be mentioned here, that the engine for cutting stone, and the water tank, as well as track, are moved by the derricks. We will now attempt to give the reader an idea of the machine they have for lifting the stone and putting it on the cars. There are two tracks, somewhat like railroad tracks, separated from each other about four feet, and running above the ground about ten feet. This arrangement extends from the railroad track all the way across the quarry, a distance of 200 yards. Upon this track runs all the machinery for lifting the stone, consisting of an engine of fifteen horse power, and all other parts needed in the work, such as the coal to feed the engine, the engine house and pulleys, ropes, etc. By the engine, this machinery is moved along on its track till directly over the stone left by the derrick, and then the machine is stopped, and by the same engine the stone is picked up and carried along up the track till it is over the car, when it is let down on the car and is ready for transportation. Stone of enormous weight are thus loaded by this means.

Mr. Pickle informs us that he ships yearly, at least 500 car loads, and that in 1874 he shipped 900 car loads, and since that year he shipped 3,000 car loads from his quarry. This stone has been used in building some of the finest edifices in the United States. We have not a complete list of the large structures made with this stone, but will give what we have. In St. Louis alone, this stone was put in the following buildings: Chamber of Commerce, Lindell Hotel, Allen's building, fifth and Locust, besides fifty other large buildings. The State Normal, located at Warrensburg, a hundred and fifty thousand dollar building, was made of this stone. The Chicago Union depot, several large buildings in Quincy, Illinois, and in Louisville, Kentucky. To many other points in this state have the rock been shipped, and its reputation is known all over the United States. It is also used in making tombstones and grindstones.

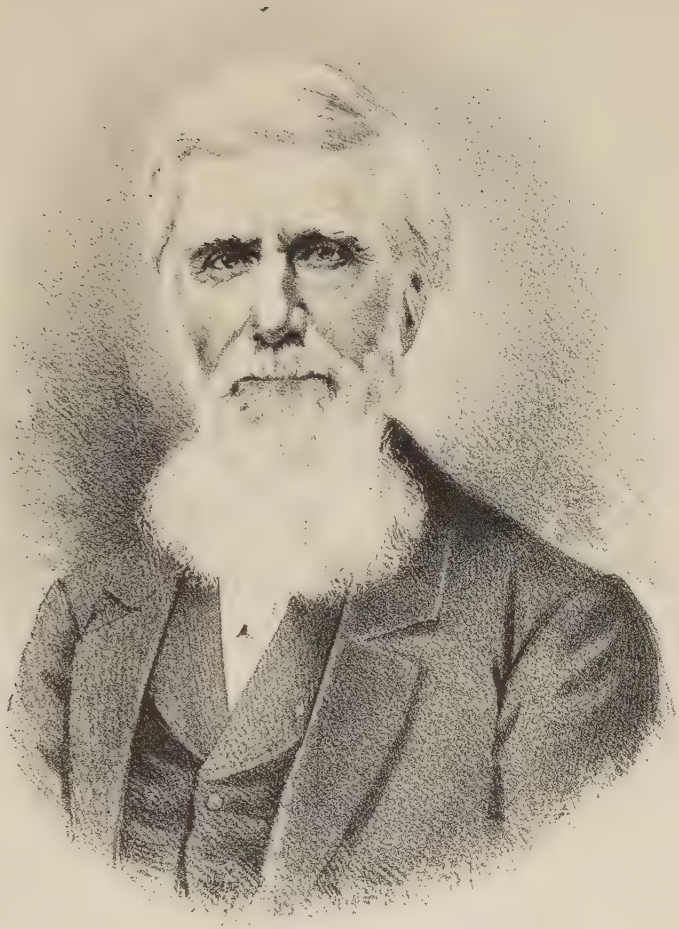
The sandstone as found here is of a soft gray color, and, though a large portion of the county is underlaid with sandstone, that part which has this gray color and is alone fit for building purposes, is probably a little less than 300 acres. This stone has been quarried to the depth of 55 feet and below that it is not good for building purposes. Mr. Pickle has in his possession part of an elm tree petrified in the sandstone. In 1874 Jacob Pickle & Bros., had a branch road built from the Missouri Pacific railroad to their quarry. This road is two miles and a half long, and was built at an expense of $20,000. The railroad track, as we have previously intimated, runs under the scaffolding upon which the lifting machine runs, so that the cars may be loaded directly by the machine. These cars are taken away about twice a week, averaging about fifteen cars at a trip. From this we may have some conception of the quantity of stone hauled from this place.

The second quarry, known as the Warrensburg quarry, was first worked in 1871 by William Bruce & Company. This quarry was owned by Senator Cockrell and leased to these gentlemen for a number of years, but their term of lease expired in 1880, and the quarry was then sold by Senator Cockrell to Jacob Pickle & Bros., who now own two of the three stone quarries. This quarry is worked in the same way as the others are, but it has no railroad running to it, and hence the stone is hauled on wagons. This quarry has not been as extensively worked as the first mentioned.

The third stone quarry has just been opened. When Bruce & Company gave up their old quarry, they bought another spot of land containing good building stone, a few hundred yards northeast of their old quarry. This they commenced to work in the spring of 1881. This quarry hasn't the advantage of the railroad either, but it is being vigorously worked, and may, in a few years, be a very extensively known quarry.

Mineral Springs.—In many localities there is a peculiarity in the mineral springs of the county, most of which are strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron. These springs are very numerous and are principally found in the sandstone region of Warrensburg. Some of these springs are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, none of which have been correctly analyzed. None of these springs are very deep or large, but they continue to flow the entire year. The drought has no effect upon the flow of water. The water is quite clear and contains considerable sulphuretted-hydrogen gas. One spring, belonging to Geo. W. Colbern, is situate just north of town, breaking out under a sandstone, and flowing at the rate of about ten gallons per minute. The depth of this spring is ten feet, and the water is strongly impregnated with mineral substances, principally carbonate iron, bromide magnesia, and sulphate lime, besides other substance. This spring, during the summer of 1881, was considerable of a health resort. Many physicians and invalids claim that the water has great healing properties, and acts admirably in all diseases of the stomach and bowels. In one of the caverns in Cave hollow, a beautiful spring bursts out and flows both winter and summer incessantly, and does not often freeze over. The water is said to be strongly impregnated with bromide magnesia, and sulphate of lime. It is the spot, where anchorite like, the health-seeker may drink and live without the public knowing anything about it.

The Purtle Springs are situate about one-half mile south of town on a line with Holden street. These springs surpass all others about Warrensburg in their sylvan retirements. Sunk away in a ravine whose banks are studded with beautiful white oaks, interspersed with American



R. Z. R. Wall

PHYSICIAN

CHILHOWEE TP.

ivy and various underbrush, is to be found the beautiful spring named above. For many years past, this has been known as a chalybeate spring. The main spring is about two feet in depth, and bubbles up from the bottom and flows off in a constant stream of clear water. The taste of this water is savory, and is said to be a fine appetizer. During the year 1881, quite a large number of influential citizens made this a health resort, and from some of them who have tested the curative powers of the water, we learn that the action of the water is strongly diuretic. It has exhibited wonderful curative properties in dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and many diseases peculiar to women. The water is limpid and clear, and apparently pure, and has a sweetish taste. The water has never been analyzed by a chemist, although some has of late been sent to St. Louis for that purpose; however, it is generally believed by those who have tested the curative waters of this spring that some day this will be one of the favorite health resorts of the country. Surrounded as it is, with beautiful, natural scenery, forest, glade and defile, it is already a quiet retreat during the heated season of the year. This spring and the land belongs to Mr. Zimmerman, who has delivered hundreds of gallons of this water to the citizens of Warrensburg.

White Sulphur Springs is about two miles northwest of town, a short distance west of Post Oak. The water of this spring is strongly impregnated with sulphur, which is distinctly felt by the olfactory nerves and by the taste. The water bubbles up from the cavity in the bottom land, and contains a considerable amount of hydrogen gas. A few pleasure seekers resort thither in the dusky evenings of summer, where they drink and return fully paid by the recreation.

In the vicinity of the town are three excellent nurseries, owned respectively by Wm. Zoll, Ed. Kelly and W. H. Hatton. Messrs. Zoll and Kelly are among the pioneer nurserymen of the county and stand high as business men. The nursery of Wm. Zoll is about one-half mile east of town; north and east of this is the excellent nursery of Ed. Kelly. The new and elegant residence of Wm. Zoll is beautifully located in the corner of the nursery-ground. Mr. Hatton's nursery is a few miles south of town. Besides these nurseries, there are several good vineyards in the vicinity. That of George Reiter is among the best cultivated.

SCHOOLS.

"Lured by its charms, he sits and learns to trace
The midnight wanderings of the orbs of space;
Boldly he knocks at wisdom's inmost gate,
With nature counsels, and communes with fate."—CHAS. SPRAGUE.

Common schools are the glory and pride of free America. Seminaries and colleges develope and stimulate the occasional master mind; but

the common schools educate and train the nation's multitudes, fitting them for citizenship and the government of themselves. The eminent J. P. Wickersham says: "The dearest interest of a nation is the education of its children." During the early history of this city little attention was paid to schools. Now we enjoy the benefits derived from an excellent general school law. One of the first teachers in Warrensburg was Maj. N. B. Holden, who afterwards became one of the prominent men of the county. He was a soldier to Mexico, and received his title for gallantry in that war. He was assassinated September 21, 1862, and a marble monument now marks his resting place in the Warrensburg cemetery. Maj. Holden taught during the winter of 1839–40. At that time all schools were managed more or less as private enterprises, the funds raised by public provision being entirely inadequate. These early schools were supported by private subscription, each pupil paying a certain amount of subscription every month. Joel H. Warren was another pioneer teacher at Warrensburg. He studied medicine with Dr. William Calhoun, commenced the practice of medicine in Cass county, served in the federal army during the war, since which time he has practiced medicine at Knob Noster. He was a grandson of Martin Warren, in whose honor Warrensburg received her name. In 1842 William H. Anderson taught a select school in Warrensburg, in a private house. He taught arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling and writing. Mr. Anderson has long been one of the very foremost men of Johnson county, and is now an enterprising grocery merchant in Warrensburg. His school numbered twenty-five pupils, and his pay consisted of a tuition fee of $1.50 from each pupil per month. George W. Johnson, a Baptist minister and graduate of William Jewel college, taught a select school in Old Town for about three years, beginning in 1857. He was married in Warrensburg, removed to California, entered the rebel army and served till its close. Rev. Johnson is now president of a female seminary at Jackson Tennessee. Miss Eliza Thomas and Z. T. Davis were early teachers. Robert A. Foster and a man by name Jewel, who was killed in the federal army were both teachers in the public schools of the city, when the war broke out.

The first public school building erected for that purpose was the old brick which still stands in Old Town. The upper story was owned and occupied by the masons, while the first floor was used for school during week, and religious meetings on the Sabbath. It was erected in the year 1845, at a cost of $1,800. The war put a stop to all well organized schools; but after its close, in 1867, the old Reese building was completed at a cost of about $13,000. It was afterwards discovered that the foundation was defective, and the walls commenced cracking, rendering the building unsafe. Accordingly the present, imposing and com-

modious structure was finished in 1879, at a cost of $4,500. The Foster building was completed in the year 1870, at a cost of about $13,000. The Reese building is situated on the corner of Market and Warren streets, and the Foster building is situated east of the railroad on the corner of Grover and McGuire streets.

Under the general statutes of the state, approved March 20, 1866, Warrensburg City was "organized into and established as a single school district," April 18, 1866. Special privileges were granted cities, towns, and villages, thus organizing for school purposes. It having been decided by the legal voters of the town of Warrensburg to organize, directors were elected and qualified. Their name were as follows, constituting the first Board of Education in this city: A. W. Reese, president; Melvill U. Foster, secretary; Jehu H. Smith, treasurer; Elias Stilwell, John L. Rogers and Nelson Dunbar. Among the first acts of the above named directors was the securing of teachers and providing more ample accommodations for the children, both white and black. Rev. Matthew Biggar, S. L. Mason, and Rev. M. Henry Smith were the principal teachers selected, the two former were placed in charge of the schools for white children, and the latter was principal of the colored school. From 1866 to 1875, in accordance with all other professions, teachers received a much larger salary than they do at present; the superintendent during a considerable portion of that time receiving a yearly salary of $1500, and subordinate teachers from $40 to $60 per month. The colored school was conducted in the Howard building, situated on Culton street, between Old and New Town, also in a building formerly used as a Baptist church. The Howard school was named in honor of General Howard, an officer of distinction in the Union army during the war of the great rebellion. The Howard building is a small, one-story frame structure, 32x24, and cost $800 besides the lot on which it stands. Through the untiring and self-sacrificing exertions of Mr. Smith, the colored people of Warrensburg and vicinity were provided with educational advantages never before enjoyed; for this and many other philanthropic acts, the blacks and whites, too, will hold him in grateful remembrance. He was sent here as a missionary, under the auspices of the Congregational church, in the fall of 1865, but when it became apparent that his particular denominational following was not sufficient to support a regular pastor, he gave his attention to teaching, for which he was well qualified. Rev. Smith is a native of New York, and was educated at Oberlin college, both in the collegiate and theological courses. In 1871 he was called from Warrensburg to take charge of Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, a school for the education of colored teachers. He now resides on East Market street,

Warrensburg, in a quiet and beautiful home, surrounded by an educated and refined family.

Large sums of money were expended in the construction of the two large and commodious brick school buildings now in use, the Reese building and the Foster building. The principals who have served in Warrensburg schools since the spring of 1866, are given below, with date of administration: 1866 to Jan. 1, 1868, Rev. Matthew Biggar; 1866, S. L. Mason; 1866 to fall of 1871, Rev. M. Henry Smith; 1868, Jan. 1, A. L. Pierce; 1869, September 1, M. Babcock; 1870 to 1875, Prof. J. J. Campbell; 1875 to 1877, Prof. J. Reynolds; 1877, Mrs. M. V. Neet, Foster building; 1877, Miss P. S. Sites, Reese building; 1878, no principal or superintendent; 1879, two years, Prof. J. F. Starr; 1881, Sept. R. N. Dunn.

The following is from the treasurer, W. L. Hornbuckle's annual financial report, April 9, 1881: Amount received $12,920.75, amount paid out, $10,042.42, balance 2,878.33. The following is the annual report on finances for the year ending May 3, 1869. Receipts: sale of bonds during the year, $24,765.06. Expenditures: for building, $24,765.06; paid on warrants, $21,401.16; paid on bonds, $12,144.82; total expenditures, $33,-635.98.

The schools are in a flourishing condition, maintaining a high standard of discipline and scholarship. During the two years past Prof. J. F. Starr has been superintendent, but having received a call to a more desirable position at Butler, he has declined to accept the position here for a third year, though it was tendered him. Prof. Starr is an efficient teacher Report for the year ending May, 1881: whole number enrolled 718, whole number of whites enrolled 603, colored 115; average daily attendance 600. The enumeration of youths between six and twenty years of age in April, 1881, was: white males 502, females 479; colored males 78, females 80; total, 1,139. Present teachers: Robert N. Dunn, superintendent; Foster school, No. 1, Miss L. F. Grover, No. 2, Miss Eula Tracy, No. 3, Miss Maggie Wilson, No. 4 Miss Mary Emerson, No. 5 Miss Ella Adams. Reese school: No. 1 Miss Anna Rhodes, No. 2 Miss Josie Smith, No. 3 Miss Josie Shryack, No. 4 Myra Houts, No. 5 Maggie LeMar. Howard school, C. J. Lawton (colored); Old Town school, W. H. Dixon (colored.) Directors: J. H. Smith, president; G. Will Houts, secretary; W. L. Hornbuckle, treasurer; J. R. Kelley, W. H. Lee, M. Shryack.

One of the most important factors of the educational system of the town of Warrensburg is the normal school located here. While a State institution and supported by the State, Warrensburg derives exceeding great benefit from it. Many families have removed to the town on its account,

and its influence upon the order and intelligence of the community is largely felt. Hundreds of students gathering into it from various parts of the State, enliven the streets of the quiet little city and dispense no small amount of money through business circles. The school building is situated in the southern part of the town within a large and well laid out campus. Its architecture is plain and massive. It has lately been completed and now furnishes ample accommodations for from five to six hundred students. The school was organized in 1871 with forty students in attendance. Its progress has been gradual from that time until the present, and now the yearly attendance is about four hundred. The present building was first occupied in 1873, the first story only having been finished at that time. The first principal appointed was George P. Beard, assisted by E. A. Augell. Mr Beard was superceded at the close of the session of 1871--2 by James Johonnot of New York. At the close of the annual session of 1874--5 Mr. Johonnot was succeeded by Geo. L. Osborne of Louisiana, Missouri, who continues as president at the present time. The appropriation made by the State for the maintenance of the school was in the original bill of incorporation $2,500. This has been increased grdually, until at the present time the amount is $10,000.

The object of the school as is indicated by the name normal, is to educate teachers solely. The methods of instruction and course of study are bent to this purpose alone. All pupils are required to assume a pledge to teach. A slight incidental fee is charged, but as it is believed that the masses are directly benefited, the state, as before stated, fosters the cause, and the school is essentially free. A model school has lately been attached and it is but justice to say that no school in the west of the character of this one is better equipped to carry out the purpose for which it was designed. The course of study occupies four years and is divided into elementary and advanced. While the sciences, mathematics, literature, and philosophy receive a large attention, the principle and practice of teaching precede all else. Students are graduated in the elementary course in two years and given a certificate of scholarship. After four years satisfactory work in all the various branches of the curriculum, a diploma, conferring the degree of bachelor of pedagogics is awarded. Students board in private families in the city and are allowed extended freedom, though subject to certain rigid rules, and always subject to the orders of the president or some professor. This plan works well, and there is great harmony between citizens and students. Two sessions are held daily; study and recreation hours are prescribed by the faculty. Commencements occur at the close of each school year, *i. e.* in June; the closing exercises occupying about one week. At these large numbers of visitors are present. The present efficient faculty consists of the following named

teachers, all standing high in the profession in this state: George L. Osborne, president; J. J. Campbell, Wm. F. Bahlmann, C. H. Dutcher, Ida M. Carhart, Arthur Dodd, Jeanette S. Perry, and Prof. Conable.

As a distinctive feature of the town of Warrensburg its value cannot be over-estimated. It is upon a sound footing, and will always remain one of the leading attractions of the place to those who are seeking good homes. It demands and receives the hearty co-operation of all the good citizens of Warrensburg, and sheds a lustre upon the name which no other enterprise can possibly equal. As this chapter shows, the public school system is excellent and with a normal school (the cap-stone of the educational system) also, Warrensburg as an intellectual center rivals any city in the state.

NEWSPAPERS.

Warrensburg has been blessed with a large number of papers. Some have prospered, others have died. Two exceptionally well edited and widely circulating weeklies are now regularly and promptly issued. The first paper published in this city was conducted by J. B. Stoop and C. C. Chinn in the year 1853 or '54. Mr. Chinn remained only a short time and Stoop conducted the paper for about two years. John B. Wolfe and N. B. Holden bought it out and Wolfe became the editor. Particular reference to the present editors and their work is elsewhere made, hence, in this connection only a short sketch.

The *Western Missourian* was established in 1857, with Marsh Foster as editor.

During the civil war no paper was published in Warrensburg, but on June 17, 1865, the first number of the *Standard* was issued by N. B. Klaine and S. K. Hall. Mr. Hall sold out his interest to R. Baldwin, March 19, 1868, and the *Standard* was published by Klaine and Baldwin till 1875. R. Baldwin then became the sole proprietor till April 1877, when George A. Richards bought a part interest. The *Standard* has since been published by "Baldwin, Richards & Co.," with R. Baldwin, editor.

In 1865 J. D. Eads established the *Journal*, which was run about one year and then sold. John M. Vaughn afterwards bought the type and press, and run a paper for some time, also called the *Journal*. It was sold to a company in 1870, and J. A. Little became its editor for about six months, then James Gilliland and S. P. Cutler each about a year. In June, 1874, David Nation, Clint. Middleton and J. H. Middleton bought the *Journal* and conducted it till 1876, when it was consolidated with the Warrensburg *Democrat*. The *Democrat* was established April 22, 1871, by J. M. Julian and Norman H. Conklin. In June, 1874, it changed hands, and C. C. Morrow became its editor, assisted by H. Martin Williams. Oct. 20, 1876, the *Jonrnal-Democrat* was established by consolidating the two

papers, with C. C. Morrow and F. C. Farr as editors. Sept. 19, 1879, the *Journal-Democrat* was bought by W. H. and J. R. Davis, with the former as editor till the summer of 1881. July 1, 1881, J. B. Naylor purchased the paper and publishes the same, with R. A. Cruce as associate editor. At various times other papers, both daily and weekly, have been established and run for a longer or shorter period. Among them we mention the *News*, a little four column daily, edited by W. J. Bray, commencing in 1875, also the *Republican*, a weekly, by the same editor; the *Press*, by H. Martin Williams; the *Sunday School Record*, a quarterly, by A. J. Sparks, in 1880; the *Daily Herald*, by Will Carr, in 1880, and the *Signal*, by T. J. Nunan and H. J. Ruthouff.

THE ENOCH CLARK LIBRARY.

"Books are a part of man's prerogative;
In formal ink they thought and voices hold;
That we to them our solitude may give,
And make time present travel that of old."

Churches, schools and libraries are the greatest source of pride and gratification to a growing town. The kind of thought pervading a community shows itself unmistakably in the lives of its individuals. Trashy public press, light literature and aimless and vile conversation are more to be dreaded, especially among the youth, than intemperance or venomous serpents. Books, and when we say books we mean all kinds of printed material, to a far greater extent than is popularly supposed, contain the future lives of those who read them. The bible and libraries of good books should be the daily companion of those who have a character to mould. The public press of the present day, to supply what they call popular demand, has degenerated into dealing out poison for the youthful mind, of which it is a shame to mention, until the head of well-ordered families with reluctance allows the newspaper within his household.

To guard against these enormous errors, and drive back ignorance, libraries and free reading rooms have been established. With impressions like these, Mr. Enoch Clark about ten years ago proposed that if the citizens of Warrensburg would raise $200 he would contribute as much more for a public library. About $75 was promptly subscribed, but building of the normal school, city improvements and railroad enterprises absorbed the public mind, and the library project died out. Sometime during the year 1875, it was found that Mr. Clark would stand to his first offer and accordingly the citizens raised $200, which with his liberal donation made $400. During the winter of 1875–6, the enterprise was pushed vigorously, till, on January 3, 1876, regulations with constitution and by-laws were adopted, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Warren Shedd; vice-

president, G. N. Elliot; secretary, G. W. Rayhill; treasurer, J. R. Kelley, librarian, Stanley Rogers; board of managers, Geo. L. Osborne, A. M. Geer, Joseph Brown, C. E. Moorman; book committee: J. J. Cambell, W. F. Bahlmann, W. L. Hedges, James Ward, O. L. Houts.

Book cases were immediately made, a large number of books donated by citizens of Warrensburg, and a good selection of books purchased. The library was located in a building on the northwest corner of Holden and Pine streets. On the night of the 10th of January, 1877, it was totally destroyed by fire.

The property being amply insured, the book committee which consisted that year of J. J. Campbell, W. F. Bahlmann and A. M. Geer, immediately proceeded to select another library, and, with the experience gained while selecting the previous list of books, a considerable improvement in quality and quantity resulted. The library is now located over the store of Cord Bro's., where the accommodating librarian is found every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., ready to furnish the free use of books and papers to all who may come. The present list of books includes 552 volumes, well selected and arranged, besides daily and weekly papers. Books may be taken from the library at the low rate of five cents per week for each volume. The present officers of the library association are: President, Dr. T. J. Wright; vice-president, Rev. G. V. Ridley; secretary, R. Baldwin; treasurer, Prof. W. F. Bahlmann; librarian, Miss Sue Brown; book committee, Prof. J. J. Campbell, Prof. Geo. L. Osborne and Prof. W. F. Bahlmann. This short sketch of Warrensburg library association could not be complete without recording a few words in strong commendation of the present librarian. Her kind and philanthropic acts have not only been manifest in keeping the library, but the needy and unfortunate throughout the city, have been constrained to bless her acts in the cause of temperance, religion, missionary and relief societies. As of one in olden times, it may also be said of her, "She hath done what she could."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Ashton, George P., dentist.
Ailor, James, restaurant.
Bryson, W. A., druggist.
Brinker, W. H., prosecuting atty.
Berry, W. L., sch com Johson Co.
Bank Warrensburg, J. H. Kinsel.
Bryson, J. C., dentist.
Barton, John, sewing machines.
Brammer, G. C., barber.
Brock & Steele, blacksmiths.
Anderson, W. H. & Son, grocers.
Albertson, L. L., florist.
Bunn, W. H., ins. and real est agt.
Bowen, W. R., assessor Johnson Co.
Beitling, Charles, harness shop.
Barbee, Mrs. Lucy, milliner.
Burnett, S. J., claim agent.
Brown, John W., post master.
Betichec, F. A., furniture.
Baldwin, R., ed Wg *Standard.*

Brooks, E. W., . R. R. sec. boss.
Burrington, Sam, veterinary surg.
Brick kiln, William Lowe,
Bahlmann, W. F., prof. nor. sch.
Bibb, Rev. M. L., pastor Bap. ch.
Cockrell, J. J., attorney at law.
Cheatham, John T., groceries.
Cruce, R. A., ed. *Journal-Dem.*
Cord, John & Chas. groceries.
Cress, H. A., dentist.
Christopher, J. H., dry goods,
Cord, H. C., groceries.
Cemetery, G. B. Lannom, sexton.
Campbell, J. J., Prof. Nor. sch.
Crews, Rev. C., pastor Bap. ch. (col.)
Cutler, S. P., physician.
Crittenden, Hon. T. T., gov. Mo.
Drew, Mrs. M. A., book store.
Dunbar, Nelson, physician.
Dunn, Robert N., principal schools 1881-2.
Eckard, John, photographer.
Everhart, L. D., jewler.
Eureka Mills, Land, Fike & Co.
Furgeson, J. N., surv. Johnson Co.
Fitch, H. R. & Co., mill and elevator.
Fuller, Rev. C., pastor Presby. Ch.
Gilbert Bros., groceries.
Gaty, John U., real estate agent.
Griggs, A. C., dentist.
Griffith, Mrs. M. E., milliner.
Giehl, August, blacksmith.
Gilbert, Porter A., marble works.
Houts, O. L., attorney at law.
Heberling & Bro., boots and shoes.
Harwood, R. B., county clerk.
Hunt, W. P., abstract office.
Hedges, W. L., phys. and mayor.
Hagerty, C. C., tailor.
Heberling, W. H., meat market.
Harris & Son, hides and wool.
Hayes, William, barber.
Hunt, Geo. R., physician.

Bosaker, J. M., builder.
Bruce, William, stone quarry.
Brinkerhoff, Geo. S., vineyard.
Barr, Rev. A. L., pastor C. P. ch.
Cockrell, Hon. F. M., U. S. Sen.
Christopher, G. K., book store.
Crissey, W. E., abstract office.
Colbern, G. W., pres. s. bank.
Cottrell & Rand, music store.
Cheatham Bros., furniture.
Carpenter, M. B., tinner.
Cooper, Wilson, blacksmith.
Carhart, Ida M., teacher Nor. sch.
Cockrell, Rev. A. M., Bap. ch.
Crutchfield, J. M., attorney at law.
De Garmo, E. L., woolen mills.
Dunn, Alfred, assist. postmaster.
Eads Hotel, Mrs. Eads prop.
Eads, J. D., druggist.
Faulkner, D. T. auction store.
Fike, H. C., Eureka mills.
Groves & Donaldson, blacksmiths.
Geer, A. M., attorney at law.
Gilkeson, A. H. & S., dry goods.
Gross, Phillip, brewery.
Grimes, Henry, saddler.
Gossett & Floyd, builders.
Hornbuckle, W. L., probate judge.
Hooker, Miss Jennie, milliner.
Hawkins, O. D., pub. administrator.
Hughes, H. Y., pres. bank.
Hale, H. C., agricultural imp.
Houts, G. Will, attorney at law.
Hathaway, J. J., marble works.
Hirsch, Jacob, groceries.
Hout, Geo. W., lumber yard.
Hatton, W. H. H., vineyard.

Hughes, Rev. J. H., pastor Chris. ch.
Hyer, J. J., attorney at law.
Johnson Co. Savings Bk., M. Young.
January, Rev. B. F., M E. minister.
Kelley, J. R. county recorder.
Kinchlow, Wm., restaurant.
King, E. W., carpenter.
King, Thos., Blacksmith.
Lobban, G. A., groceries.
Land, Garrett C., attorney at law.
Loebenstein, B. & Co., clothing.
Lowe, Wm., builder.
Land, Moses, Eureka Mills.
Littrell, Rev. J. C., minister.
Miller, John G., druggist.
McManigal, J. H., furniture.
McGoon, C. A., hardware.
Moser, Mrs., milliner.
Magnolia Mills, Hartman & Co.
Moody, W. B., family groceries.
Miller, Oll, painter.
Mikel, W. S., vineyard.
Nickerson, E. A., attorney at law.
Neill, Henry, attorney at law.
Nathan Bros., ready made clothing.
Opp, Geo., carpenter.
Pinkston, W. D., physician.
Putcamp, H., billiards.
Pennington, E. T., agt. M. P. R. R.
Prottsman, W. M., past. M. E. ch. S.
Rowland, W. C., attorney at law.
Reeves, Reuben, boots and shoes.
Reading Room, Miss Sue Brown.
Roberts, Redford & Hale, agricultural implements.
Randall, Amos, restaurant.
Ruess, Joseph, groceries and bakery.
Reiter, George, vineyard.
Redford, A. O., family groceries.
Stauver, J. D. jeweler.
Smith, W. V., physician and surgeon.
Stewart, J. A., hardware.
Houx, Rev. J. H., C. P. minister.
Harris, W. F., transfer express.
Johnson, N. B & Son, druggists.
Jacobs, B. F., groceries.
Kinsel, J. H., cashier Bank of W.
Kelley, Edward, nursery.
Kinsel, J. H., Lumber Yard.
Knapp, W. E., livery stable.
Laupheimer Bros., restaurant.
Logan, A. B., attorney at law.
Lee, W. H., agricultural implements
Land, Nathan, Eureka Mills.
Lemmon, George W., vineyard.
Little, A. J., K. C. Hist. Co.
Moody, W. B., dry g. groceries.
McConaughay & Ulrich, barbers.
Marlatt, W. C., justice of the peace.
Miller, Joseph, tailor.
Mears, Robert, blacksmith.
Middleton, J. I., telegraph operator.
McCullough, H. C., painter.
Matthews, P. A., city marshal.
Naylor, J. B., pub. *Journal-Democrat.*
Nelson, J. R., Chicago cheap store.
Osborne, Geo. L., pres. Nor. sch
Prussing, F. M., groceries.
Phelps, J. T., Simmons House.
Pickle Bros., stone quarries.
Phelan, Rev. Father, past. Cath. ch.
Rose & Zimmerman, druggists.
Rogers, A. W. & S. T., attorneys at law.
Robertson, R. M., attorney at law.
Rosenthall, Henry, hardware.
Richards, G. N. *Standard.*
Reese, Rev. R. S., pastor M. E. C.
Robinson, C. W., physician.

Suber, M. K., dry-goods.
Sack, G. H., attorney at law.
Sparks, S. P., attorney at law.

Shryack, M., family groceries.
Shepherd, J. M. & W. S., attorneys.
Stepper, George, druggist.
Stafford, C. N., merchant tailor.
Smith & Kauffman, boots and shoes.
Simmons, E. K., elevator.
Shryack, J. A., groceries.
Schneiglesepen, J. W., gunsmith.
Steele, Rev. J. C., U. P. minister.
Sparks, A. J., teacher.
Sams, Walter, jeweler.
Tyler, J.K ., treasurer Johnson Co.
Trego, E. O., wagon maker.
Taylor, Rev. John, pastor U. P. C.
Upton, Bros., family groceries.
Wagner, F. X., billiard hall.
Worden & Bryson, druggists.
Wood, W. W., attorney at law.
Wallace & Fitch, Mrs., milliners.
Ward, M. T., boots and shoes.
Williams, James, Simmons House.
Wilkins, Charles, transfer express.
Young, M. cashier bank.
Zimmerman, J. A., druggist.

Sams, Edward, meat market.
Stepper & Eads, druggists.
Spiess, A. & William, grocers.
Sperling, William, barber.
Simmons House, Phelps & Williams
Stone, John W., livery stable.
Schriecker, William, groceries.
Sanburn, William, prof. N. school.
Starr, Prof. J. F., prin. pub. school.
Shockey, J. E. groceries.
Shaw, J. A., sheriff Johnson county.
Talbott, J. E., merchant tailor.
Tomlinson, Charles, vineyard.

Vernaz, P., vineyard.
Welch, Aikman, attorney at law.
Witherspoon, H. S., clerk cir. court
Williams, S. P., collector county.
Wadell, A. J. and R. E., photo.
Wright, T. J., physician.
White, S. T., attorney at law.

York, R. fish market.
Zoll, William, nursery.

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP.

Warrensburg township is so intimately connected with the city of the same name, which stands near its center, that the history of the former is blended with that of the latter, and much equally applicable to the township will also apply to Warrensburg City. The township derived its name and geographical position from the county seat, and is one of the oldest in the county, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison and Washington being only eighteen months older.

Warrensburg township, as at present constituted, is bounded on the north by Hazel Hill and Simpson townships, on the east by Washington, on the south by Post Oak and Chilhowee townships, and on the west by Center View township. It is more centrally located than any other township except Center View. It is exactly midway in the county, north and south, but a little east of the geographical center. Technically defined its limits are as follows; beginning at the northeast corner of section 4, township 46, range 25; thence west to the northwest corner of section 4, township 46, range 26; thence south to the southwest corner of section 16, township 45, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of section 16,

township 45, range 25; thence north to the place of beginning. Its length north and south, is nine miles, width east and west, seven miles, and contains 63 square miles, or 40,320 acres.

Among the early settlers who came to this township previous to the year 1840, we mention the following names, with the remark that in obtaining them we were compelled to rely wholly upon the memory of men, as no list from records could be obtained. Those who have resided in Warrensburg township since 1840 are remembered by many now living, and to them must devolve the task of enrolling their names on the pages of history: Martin Warren, Abram Adams, Benjamin Granger, Isaac Granger, Thomas Granger, A. B. Granger, Madison Warren, Calvin Adams, John Adams, Jas. Fletcher, Jacob Perman, Archibald Thistle, William Perry, Elijah McCrary, Adam Fickas, Davis B. Wood, Andrew Blevens, Thomas W. Pace, Marcus A. Turner, Joseph P. Henshaw, James Cochran, James Marshall, James H. Marshall, G. Wilson Houts, Theo. F. Houts, Richard F. Page, James Hollowell, William S. Purtle, John G. Gibbons, Martin Greer, John Cox, James Taylor, James W. Potts, James Guynn, Daniel Lanier, Harrison Lanier, Adkins Powell and William Rupe.

Physical Features.—A range of sand hills on which the city of Warrensburg is situated extend about four miles north and south, and about three miles east and west, near the center of the township. The two northern tiers of sections are mostly composed of bottom lands, through which flows Blackwater; but the bottom lands on Post Oak and Bear creek are narrower and less marked.

Blackwater enters the township near the north-west corner pursuing an easterly and north-easterly course till it leaves the township, very near the north-east corner. The bottoms on Blackwater frequently open out into broad level plains, now under cultivation or covered with grass. Post Oak flows north through the western portion of the township, uniting with Blackwater in section 11, township 46, range 26.

Much timber formerly skirted Post Oak, but during the war vast quantities were cut off by the soldiers, a seconed growth, however, has taken its place, covering the uneaven knolls and breaks for miles in extent, north and south. Bear creek, the third stream in size, in this township, rises in the southeast, flows in a northeasterly direction, and empties into Blackwater, just over the line in Simpson township. The banks are high above the water, hence no fords where loaded teams can pass. Walnut creek, a small stream from Hazel Hill township, enters Blackwater a short distance above the mouth of Post Oak, but on the opposite side. West fork of Post Oak enters this township from Centerview, and unites with the main current three miles southwest of Warrensburg.

The boundary sections all the way around within the outer rim of the township, are generally better land for agricultural purposes than the central portions. While this township is by no means so rough broken and interspersed with sand hills, as to be considered in any sense worthless, yet through large portions stunted oaks cover knolls with thin, and not extremely productive soil. North, south, east, and west, as one approaches the limits of the township, he sees beautiful rolling prairie stretching out into surrounding townships, and furnishing advantages for the finest farms in the world. Probably the finest farms in the township are found in the southeast and northeast, though other localities are exceedingly highly favored. For stock raising, this is the banner township of Johnson county. Enough timber at intervals, covering little hills, to furnish wind-breaks for feeding, pure springs and running streams in every locality, proximity to a good shipping point, and sufficient gravel and sand in the soil to prevent deep mud in the feeding lots during wet seasons. Warrensburg township seems to lack no essential quality in constituting it pre-eminently fitted by natural resources for feeding and fattening stock.

Sandstone exists underneath the soil, and in many places it crops out to the surface. The sandstone quarries, two miles north of Warrensburg, are sketched more fully in the city history.

Indian Mounds.—An old Indian burial place has recently been discovered on the farm of Mr. H. Spiess. The present indications are three large mounds within a radius of a few rods. These mounds are supposed to have been the work of the ancient mound-builders, who inhabited all this portion of North America, long before the Indian of more recent day had made the conquest of the Mississippi valley. The mounds have been dug into, and various relics found, some of which are preserved in the collection of curiosities at the normal. The writer made an examination of these mounds, and found, among other things, a large molar, rib, and piece of a cranium, all of which bore unmistakable evidence of great age, and that they were the remains of an ancient Mound Builder. The largest mound is twelve yards in diameter, and six feet high. It contains a cell or vault 10x12 feet, built up with flat stones, brought from the creek, one half mile distant. In this narrow house the bodies of the chiefs were interred. The other two mounds are similar to the first, but smaller.

Oak trees, from one to two feet in diameter, are now growing on and about the mounds.

It is supposed that, at the time these mounds were built, great numbers of that race dwelt in this locality. Warrensburg may have been the center of a great settlement of Mound Builders.

White Sulphur Springs, about three miles north of Warrensburg, on

the farm of Mr. McFarland, boils up from the bottom lands, one-half mile west of Post Oak. The taste and odor of sulphur is very strong, and it leaves a deposit of the same mineral upon debris over which the water flows. curb has been placed in the excavation, and it is rendered easy of access for all who desire its valuable medicinal waters.

Statistical.—The county seat was selected in May, 1836, and the following September the township boundaries were defined. At that time it contained a great area, having since been reduced several times. The population was very small. Warrensburg township, including the city, in 1870, contained a population of 4,804; in the year 1876, it had 4,400, and according to the United States census of 1880, it had a population of 5,778, while the city contained 4,049. In the year 1877, an abstract of the agricultural products, etc., stood as follows: voters, 902; white persons, 3,742; colored persons, 658; horses, 768; mules, 236; cattle, 1,718; sheep, 494; hogs, 2,903; bushels wheat, 8,532; bushels corn, 252,100; bushels oats, 9,925; rye, 350; pounds tobacco, 25,590; pounds wool, 1,275; tons hay, 1,319; gallons wine, 1,370; gallons molasses, 4,995. According to the assessor's list, for 1881, we have the following: Horses, 958, value, $31,795; mules, 252, value, $11,870; cattle, 2,383, value, $28,158; sheep, 1,309, value, $1,309; hogs, 4,780, value, $7,977; total value of personal property, $315,-811.

Organization.—The order of court first establishing the boundaries of Warrensburg township, bears date October 3, 1836.

Schools.—This township is furnished with the best school facilities, both for teacher and pupil, of any in Johnson county. The Normal, city high school and numerous elementary schools are superior both in quality and convenience of access. The schools outside the city continue in session from five to eight months a year.

The following are among the teachers of Warrensburg township: J. W. McGiven, D. S. Redford, Miss Rosa Hooker, W. R. Delaney, T. P. Reid, A. F. Dunbar, Ed H. Gilbert, W. R. Nelson, A. J. Sparks, Gus Coleman, Miss Rebecca Granger, G. M. Shanton, Miss Mary Emerson, Miss Sallie Zoll, Miss Josie Smith, Miss Sallie Smith, Harvey T. Williams, Miss Frankie A. Miller, Miss Nellie De Garmo, Miss Mattie Zoll, Miss Lizzie Logan, Miss Kate Logan, Mrs. M. D. McCormack, Miss Lizzie McCluney, Miss Nannie Williams.

German Baptist Church.—This church is sometimes called "Dunkard." It is situated about two miles south of Warrensburg, and had a membership of twenty. It was organized August 3, 1880, and the church edifice was soon erected at a cost of $700. Among the original members are: A. W. Reese, minister; John Bowman, deacon; Jos. E. Lightner, Wm. Mohler, Thomas Adams, Nancy J. Roop, Alice Hall, M. Gibson, Sarah

L. Baile, Minnie C. Christopher, Susie E. Reese, Lizzie D. Mohler, Lucinda Bowman, Anna Bowman, Lizzie Fickas, Anna Lightner. The present pastor is Rev. A. W. Reese.

Union Prairie Baptist Church.—Two miles north-east of Warrensburg, in this township, there stands a little Baptist church, called Union Prairie. It was organized December 8, 1865, by Elder E. H. Burchfield, and the house was built in the spring of 1867, by Luther Price, at a cost of $1,500. The edifice was 45 feet long, 30 feet wide and 14 feet high, and furnished with board seats and pulpit. The divines, who from time to time broke the bread of life to this little flock of believers, were Elders Jonathan Gott, John Letts, P. J. Collop, J. E. Welch and F. M. West. Seven devout and faithful believers first entered the organization. Their names are as follows: Elder Jonathan Gott, William Adams, Elizabeth F. Adams, Martha Adams, Samson Adams, Eliza J. Knight, and Susan Granger. Under the pastorate of Elder Gott, as also at a later date, there was a considerable revival. On the 7th day of May, 1881, the church numbered 30, but seeing themselves weak and unable to support regular preaching, they resolved to disband and unite with the Warrensburg church, which they did.

The Regular Baptist Church.—This church is situated four miles south of Warrensburg City. It was organized in 1842. They now have a frame church edifice well furnished, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, built by one of its enterprising members, Adam Fickas, at a cost of one thousand dollars. This is one of the oldest church organizations in Johnson county. Adam Fickas is one of the main pillars in this church, and its success is greatly due to the liberal contributions of time and money by him.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

On Saturday evening, November 29, 1873, a distructive fire broke out in the city of Warrensburg, consuming the Ming hotel, Johnson county saving's bank, besides several stores and offices, and three persons burnt to death.

The following is a brief description of the heartrending scene, written soon after the occurrence:

"About ten o'clock, the proprietor and several guests were seated by the office stove, when a crash, as the breaking of a glass in the dining room, started Mr. M. E. Mulverhill, the landlord, to his feet, who exclaimed, 'That sounds like an exploded lamp,' and rushing to the scene of the disaster, followed by several others, they found dense volumes of smoke and flame issuing from the lamp-room. Mr. Mulverhill immediately proceeded to alarm the sleeping guests, but was never again seen alive. Virgil Pinkston, a daring young hero of this occasion, found Mrs.

Mulverhill in her bed room door, apparently bewildered with fright, refusing to make any effort to escape from the gathering conflagration, when Mr. Pinkston seized her in his arms and conveyed her safely through the stifling flames and gases, landing her securely in the street, and proceeded to rescue others. Miss Fannie Smith appeared in the third story window; escape by the stairway being cut off by the flames, she jumped into the arms of Mr. John Cheedy, on the porch below, and thus saved her life. Thomas C. Higgins, a boarder at the hotel, was in the office when the alarm was given, and immediately rushed to his room in the top story for his baggage, but he had no sooner gained the upper floor, than he was cut off and retreat seemed impossible, but having great caution he drew his hat over his face, and sped down the dining room stairway, only losing his beard and hair, which were singed off in his downward flight. David Holden, of the quarry company, was sleeping in the fourth story, when the alarm was given; he had only time to partially dress when he found the smoke and furious flames beating against his door; he passed out through the dormer window on the steep roof and crawled to the front eave, thence bounded a distance of thirty feet to the porch, without breaking any bones. W. D. Ordendrake and wife had retired for the night, in the third story, above the porch, and their only chance of escape was through the window to the porch below; he let his wife down as far as he could reach with his hands, when Mr. Crone, the clerk, caught her from the balcony.

Charred and burned remains of the dead were found the following day. Mr. M. E. Mulverhill, the landlord, made all due haste to arouse the inmates, and in attempting to make his exit, it is supposed became suffocated. A burned and charred form was taken from the debris, at about ten o'clock the next day (Sunday morning), and identified as the body.

The next body taken from the ashes was supposed to be J. W. Poland, a photographer, who arrived from Kansas City, the previous Thursday. This body was in a crisp, though partially natural form. The third victim was a young man by the name of J. L. Prouty, of Clintonville, Missouri, who arrived that evening, with the expectation of attending the Normal school. He occupied an upper room, and was repeatedly urged to jump from the window, and probably from fear and consternation, utterly failed to escape the fiery elements that were fast bearing upon him. A portion of a body was taken out, supposed to be that of this unfortunate young man."

The Ming Hotel stood on the east side of Holden street, opposite Stepper's drug-store. It was a four story pine building erected in the spring of 1865, and owned by I. M. Cruce. It was insured for $9,000. The hotel furniture was all lost. The inmates lost everything except the

clothing upon their backs. The hotel furniture and bar-room fixtures were covered with an insurance of $5,000. The hotel safe, containing considerable money, stood the fire and nothing damaged.

A two story brick building adjoining the hotel, owned by H. F. Clark, was consumed. It was insured for $3,700. The upper rooms were used as bed rooms, while the lower room was occupied by J. D. Morris, as a saloon. The bar fixtures and billiard tables were insured for $1,300.

The next building destroyed belonged to the Johnson County Savings Bank. The lower room was used as a bank and the upper part contained offices. Everything was saved. The safe was fire-proof. The insurance was $4,000.

Mr. M. E. Mulverhill, the landlord, located in Warrensburg in December, 1870, and conducted a hotel to his demise. He left a wife and two children. He had an insurance of $2,000 on his life, which showed his care in providing for the future of his wife and family. Let his epitaph be, "He died to save his fellow man."

Closely following on the great conflagration of the Ming Hotel, another big fire broke out in the post-office building the following week, burning three buildings aud destroying upwards of $50,000 worth of property. No lives were lost. It is said that Dr. W. L. Hedges had a narrow escape.

For several years past Warrensburg has had a loathsome cell, called her jail, where prisoners were confined without safety. An incident is related that on Monday March 2, 1874, the following prisoners were sent to the State's Prison: James Todd and J. M. Combs, each ten years for murder in the second degree; Dan Fisher, two years for manslaughter in the third degree; Frank Page, three years for burglary; David McConnaughay, two years for breaking jail; Z. Monday, four years for attempted rape on a child under twelve years of age; Jno. Jackson, two years for grand larceny; Younggold, four years for everything villainous grand larceny in particular. A large crowd of citizens assembled at the depot to see them leave, and as they passed down the streets they sang the following refrain, composed by one of the victims in jail. Here is the original:

"Come all you young fellows, ho live far and near,
Come listen attentive to what you shall hear;
Its of a young fellow ho could not give bail,
And they sen him awhile to the Warrensburg jail.

CHORUS:
And its hard times in the Warrensburg jail,
And its, and its hard times they say.

And all you git to eat is a piece of dry bread
As thick as a log and as heavy as led
And a cup of cold coffee and beef that is stail,
And is doing very well for the Warrensburg jail.

CHORUS:

Your bed is composed of old rotten rugs,
And when you lie down you are covered with bugs.
The bugs will swear if you do not give bail,
You are bound to get lowsy in the Warrrensburg jail."

During the year 1874 a branch railroad was built to the Warrensburg Stone Quarry. The following damages were assessed for the right of way by the board of commissioners, Messrs. Delaney, Markey and Burford: Will. S. Stone, $150; E. C. Fitch, $200; George Kane, $400; Austin Elliot, $430; R. Baldwin, $625; Jno M. Jewell, $166; total $1,971.

The above mentioned road has been of invaluable service to the quarries, and has paid well.

On Friday night, April 11, 1873, the brewery in Warrensburg was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated to be about $9,000.

The first annual fair of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held at Warrensburg during the month of October, 1858. It was a success.

CHAPTER II.—HOLDEN.

Introduction—Present Prosperity and Future Promise of Holden—The Early Beginning—The Town Laid Out—Its First Settlement and Early Growth—The Additions to the Town since its Commencement—The Incorporation, Including its Charter and Ordinances—History of the Various Churches—History of the Establishment of Holden College—Public Schools, Including a List of Their Teachers—Newspapers—Railroads—Depot—Engine-House—Bridge and Building Department—Mills and Elevators—Hotels — Post-Office — Banks — Societies — Holden Cemetery — Nursery—Streets and Walks—Business Directory—Madison Township.

History by all writers upon this subject is divided into various departments, and these are again subdivided into smaller divisions, for it is only by the separation of a subject into its various branches or parts that the human race is enabled to make any progress toward the attainment of knowledge. History implies growth, movement, or change, for if anything should remain the same through any series of years, during that length of time it would have no history. Then we have as many kinds of history as we have subjects upon which history treats; that is, when we speak of history in its broadest sense. We may say there are as many kinds of history as there are departments of human investigation. We speak of the history of the earth and its geological formations, the his-

tory of the human race upon the surface of the earth, or even of a single man in his career through life. Every bird that wings its flight in the air, every fish that swims beneath the crystal waters, nay, even the despised worm that crawls beneath our feet, has a history; and no doubt in many cases a history full of interest and instruction to man. But of all histories that comes within the ken of human knowledge, none are fraught with more mighty results, none involving more vital questions to mankind, and none more profoundly the object of man's thoughts and investigations than the rise, progress, and decline of civic communities. Its political and social relations are generally so intricate and yet so vital that they at once command the study, and at the same time diversify the opinions of the whole human race. But next in importance to the history of a state must be ranked the history of cities and towns. To tell the apparently trifling circumstances that sometimes lead to the location of a town or city, or tell some little incident that influenced the originator of the city to change its place of location; to narrate the various struggles it had to go through in its incipiency; or to record the mighty impetus it has received from unforeseen cause; and in general to relate the vicissitudes of fortune that have tossed it from shore to shore in the great ocean of time, are events that are read with profound interest by all who are connected with its history. Many of the great cities of Europe owe their origin to mere chance; and could we penetrate the darkness of pre-historic times with the light of modern times, the cities of Asia in their early growth would present us a history so full of richness and beauty that the oriental splendor of her more modern life would be eclipsed. But in the progress of the human race, as the star of empire wends its way westward we come to the history of another class of cities.

The growth of our western cities has been so rapid and so marvelous in many respects that little in the history of the cities of any other country can be found to surpass it. Wild uncultivated prairies have been converted into beautiful cities within the space of a single decade. And in the growth of this grand old state that rears her head aloft with pride, and bids fair in a few years to be the rival of any state in the union, the county of Johnson and the people of the city of Holden need never be ashamed of the part they have taken to make this state what it is destined to become, but, on the other hand, they must always be animated with feelings of personal pride, and be ever ready to recount to their children and their children's children, the arduous toils and the severe trials which they underwent when building up and developing the resources of this favored spot. All who enjoy the civil and social advantages, and the many other blessings of an enlightened and refined community, should ever cherish the most profound and sincere gratitude toward those noble

pioneers who bore all the toil and braved all the danger that others might reap the fruits. Holden may congratulate herself upon securing such a thrifty and enterprising class of citizens as she has had to contribute to her rapid growth and development. At the close of the war and the disbanding of the armies a very large class of men found themselves out of employment and many of them without homes. It was then the great immigration to the west began. The class that first ventured out from the ties of home and the association of friends, were those that were the most ambitious to succeed in the world, make for themselves and families homes, and be honored men and women in the community in which they lived. Holden at this period had just thrown open her gates and an invitation was extended to all who intended to add to her material wealth. While the early settlers of this place have never been wanting in their efforts to build up the town and make it a city that would be an ornament to the county and to the state, it is a compliment to their judgment and their foresight, to choose this spot, so especially formed by nature, for their future homes. In the midst of such a vast extent of fertile lands whose resources were just begining to be developed, and whose promises and prospects have seldom been surpassed by other tracts of land of equal extent. Holden was peculiarly favored in being central in its location, and elevated in its position. The iron horse, the great civilizer of modern times, has just been introduced, bringing with him communication and means of transportation with all the east.

Yet within the space of fifteen years what bard of eastern inspiration what poet of Shakespeare's genius could have foretold or described the marvelous and unparalleled changes which have taken place? Holden is a city, if not in name yet in all the attributes of its business relations and facilities, and still more in promise. The massive churches that lift up their heads in one perpetual prayer to God, tell in an unspeakable language of the present dignity and importance of the "city of Holden," and at the same time give divine premonition of her future greatness.

The frequent whistle of the locomotive as it rushes into the city from different points of the compass at almost every hour of the day is an unmistakable sign of the growing importance of the city. The neat and commodious dwellings, and the large and elegant mansions with yards and barns ornamented with exquisite taste, all bespeak for the youthful city a prosperity for the present seldom surpassed, and promise for the future rarely rivaled.

The continued streams of wagons loaded with the various products of the farm that pour into this place during the business season of the year, are visible proofs of the richness of the surrounding land, of the thrift of the farmers, and of the trade that is annually conducted at this point.

These advantages are not transient or uncertain, but are fixed features in the characteristics of a people ,and unchangeable elements in the constitution of the soil.

In the summer of 1857 the present site of Holden was a wild, uncultivated waste of rolling prairie belonging to the government. This land was sold by the government for 12½ cents an acre, and in the fall of 1857 a tract of about 160 acres was bought from the original patentee by Isaac Jacobs. At this time the Pacific railroad was built as far as Jefferson City and a bill had been passed through the legislature, laying out the road through this section of land. And hence it was with a view of locating a town at this place that Isaac Jacobs bought this tract of land. This was a very favorable site for a town for many reasons. It was a very prominent point on the open prairie, commanding a very wide view of the surrounding country, including some of the most beautiful scenery to be seen in this portion of the world. It was the most southern point on the proposed railroad, and hence would command all the trade in the southwestern part of the state, while the Missouri river in those days commanded the trade from the counties bordering upon it. And again, this was a very favorable place for building a city, because it was at considerable distance from any large town. Some time after the purchase of this tract of land, Mr. Jacobs associated with him Sanford Cummings, and hence the town of Holden was said to have been laid off by Jacobs and Cummings. Major W. B. Holden being a prominent citizen at this time, and having been largely instrumental in bring the railroad through this county, since he was a member of the legislature at the time, obtained the honor of having the new town named for him, and soon after became identified with her interest and rapid growth. The town was laid off into lots 72 by 144 feet and sold for $50 apiece. A plat of the town was made and recorded in the recorder's office, April 27, 1858, by Isaac Jacobs. This gentleman seemed to be very enterprising and did every thing in his power to add to the growth of the new town. August 12, 1858, he had a sale of lots, and in order to show the enterprising spirit which animated him, as well as some other interesting particulars connected with the sale of lots, we give below in full an article contributed to the *Western Missourian* and published in Warrensburg, and bearing date of July 31, 1858:

A few days since I attended a sale of lots in this newly laid-out town, and it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, if I give a brief description of it, and the surrounding country. It is generally admitted, I believe, that Johnson county is one of the best agricultural counties in the state. The rapidity with which it is being settled and improved is evidence of this. The town of Holden is located in one of the very best parts of the county; the fertility of the soil cannot be excelled. It is directly upon the line of the Pacific railroad, and arrangements have already been made with the directors of that road by which a depot is to be established at the town. Without intending to disparage any

of the other towns in our county, I must say, that no place could have been selected better suited for the building up of a flourishing town than this. It is situated in the very center of as good a farming country as can be found in the world, at a distance of some 15 or 20 miles from any other town of any size. With these advantages it must become, in a very short time, a prominent business place. In the way of fuel and water, it is peculiarly favored; good water can be had by digging about 25 feet, while excellent springs are abundant, and excellent coal is obtained within one mile of the place.

The enterprising and public spirited proprietor, Mr. Isaac Jacobs, has adopted a plan, which cannot fail of bringing to the town, a sober, industrious, and intelligent class of citizens. In each deed a condition is incorporated, that no spirituous liquor shall be made or sold upon the premises, except for medical purposes, on violation of which, the lot is to be forfeited to the trustees of the town, by them sold, and the proceeds applied to the support of schools. To some this condition may be an objection, but one thing is certain, it will secure a sober, temperate and orderly community, and afford full protection against the evils resulting from liquor establishments. Mr. Jacobs has also agreed to expend in the building up and improvement of the town, all the proceeds arising from the sale of the lots. This will be an additional inducement for persons to settle in Holden. On the day I was present, some thirty of the lots were sold, at prices ranging from $25 up to $80, and I understand that most of the purchasers intend improving at once. A post-office has already been established there, and coaches running from Jefferson City to Independence pass through daily. Men of every trade have strong inducements held out to them to settle in Holden. Work at good prices can readily be obtained and persons who wish to settle can purchase lots at private sale, on good terms. Success to the new town, and to its enterprising proprietor.

No name is signed to this contribution, but it serves to give the reader an idea of the estimation in which the people of Johnson county, at that early day, held their county, and, at the same time, how zealous they were to build it up, and develop its resources. This effort, on the part of Mr. Jacobs, as we shall now see, did not fail to bring about the desired results. In the latter part of the year 1858 Jacobs & Cummings erected a small box house, on the corner of Second and Olive streets, and in this building started a store containing all kinds of articles needed by farmers. Next, John Spiess, the first carpenter in the new town, built a small frame house, similar to the first, on the corner of Lexington and Market streets. About this time Dr. C. F. Carter bought two lots, on Second and Olive, and erected the first frame building used as a residence in Holden. In the winter of the same year a frame hotel was erected by Joseph T. Mason & Son, where the hardware store of H. C. Betts & Louis now stands. This hotel was consumed by fire during the late war. In the same year Horatio Cox built a blacksmith shop. Dr. C. L. Carter was the first practicing physician in town, and had the first doctor's office erected. In the spring of 1859 the first school-house was built, on First and Livingston streets, E. N. Cooter being the first teacher. This school-house, for a number of years, was also used as a church, in which William Roup, of the Protestant Methodist denomination, preached a large part of his time,

though preachers of other denominations preached in the same building. In the summer of 1859 M. W. & H. H. Mize built a house for general merchandise, and began business soon after. This store had a Masonic hall above it. Among the first carpenters, besides John Spiess, already mentioned, were Perry Harris and M. W. Marquess. W. C. Painter had the second blacksmith shop, and Dr. Bolton built the second doctor's office, in 1860. A one-story brick was built by James Bradley, in the year 1860, and burned down just at the commencement of the war.

This brief sketch contains the outlines of the progress made by Holden before the war. The town had a population of about one hundred, making in all sixteen families.

During the war Holden had to undergo a very severe shock, and, for some time, it seemed that she would go back to the starting point, but she finally struggled through, having lost, in the war, several of her largest and best buildings by fire. Soon after the close of the war, in 1866, Holden began to get on her feet again. Hubbard & Coventry commenced an extensive dry goods business, and about the same time H. C. Bettes began his hardware store. In a short time W. J. Lee started another dry goods store, as did also Jas. S. Peel & W. B. Nichols. I. Starkey and William Christian commenced in the lumber business in the same year. By this time Holden was thoroughly under way, and since then has made such progress as has been seldom equalled by the growing towns and cities of the state. Men from the east, many of them with wealth, began to flock to this and other states of the west in pursuit of homes, and many found Holden the most attractive town in the west in which to cast their fortune.

In 1868 the town organation was perfected with the following officers: J. M. Hubbard, mayor; George L. Wells, J. O. Parish, Abe Metzler, and J. C. Richards, councilmen; Ed. Stearns, marshal; D. Nation, attorney; and J. W. Mack, clerk. By the year 1873, the town had grown so much that the charter had to be amended, but this matter will be more particularly mentioned in the article devoted to the incorporation of the town. The town had been first incorporated in 1861. In 1876, the population of Holden had swelled from one hundred in 1861, to 1,800, and at present 1881, it has a population of nearly 3,000, and during the present year over a hundred new residences have been erected besides many business houses, including a new hotel, a large grain elevator, a woolen mill, a new bank building and a college structure.

Until the year 1867, the plat of Holden as it was originally laid out, remained unchanged. This plat embraced all that tract of land included between the railroad and Sixth street on the north and south, and between Gay and Lexington on the east and west. August 6, M. W. Mizes' addi-

tion was made to the town. This addition was south of the original plat, and consisted of a narrow strip of land included between Sixth and Tenth streets. North Holden was added to the town on the 21st of October 1867. This portion of the town is just north of the depot. In November, W. M. Coventry made his first addition. This was next to Mizes' addition on the east, and embraced likewise, between Sixth and Tenth streets. Cooke's addition was made, April 14, 1868. This is south of Mizes' addition, and extends beyond Thirteenth street.

Van Matre's addition to the town was recorded soon after January 15, 1868. This lies entirely between Cooke's and Mizes' additions, and is much smaller in extent. West Holden was added to the town, May 11, 1868. This now forms a large part of the town, embracing the tract extending from Lexington, to some distance beyond St. Charles street, and bounded on the north by Second, and on the south by Sixth streets. Mize and Coventry made an addition together, April 22, 1869. Wilderman's first addition was made May 15, 1869. Wheeler's addition, November 3, 1869. Kelley's addition, November 10, 1869. Coventry's second addition, February 17, 1870. Cheney's addition was made June 11, 1870. Sanders addition, May 31, 1870, and W. M. Coventry's third addition was made July 28, 1881. This latter is the last addition recorded. Many of these additions are small, but when they are all put together they make a large area for a town.

The rapidity with which additions were made shows how fast the town was growing at that time.

INCORPORATION.

The charter and ordinances of the town of Holden, as printed by Mittong & Cruce, *Enterprise* office, make up a good sized pamphlet of sixty-seven pages of close reading matter. As the charter and ordinances of a town are a good index of the business qualities of the town officials, as well as of the needs and wants of the town in general, and since they show the decided attitude which is taken against crime and the violation of law, it will be of importance to take a brief survey of this charter and the ordinances, touching only upon a few vital points. The charter contains eight articles which are composed of eighty-eight sections, while there are thirty-nine ordinances, and in these altogether are 304 sections. The town organization being completed in 1868, from that time forward we have a complete list of the officers of the town.

The following is a list of those officers for each year from 1868 to 1881 inclusive:

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

1868.

Mayor—J. M. Hubbard.
Council—Geo. L. Wells, J. O. Parish, Abe Metzler, J. C. Richards.
Marshal—Ed. Stearns.
Attorney—D. Nation.
Clerk—J. W. Mack.

1869.

Mayor—J. C. Richards. W. G. Finley.
Council—I. Starkey, J. F. Tygard, Geo. Young, Jno. Ellis.
Marshal—B. F. Metzler.
Attorney and Clerk—D. Nation.

1870.

Mayor—Geo. S. Walton.
Council—Chas. Bluhm, J. Wallace, Jas. McMullin, Jno. Ellis.
Marshal—J. F. Power.
Attorney—D. Nation.
Clerk—A. P. Espenscheid.

1871.

Mayor—J. W. Mack.
Council—W. C. Smith, G. S. Young, Ed. Davis, Wm. Hill.
Marshal—T. Sharp.
Attorney—A. Van Matre.
Clerk—H. Martin Williams.
Treasurer—D. Golladay.

1872.

Mayor—F. B. Hawes.
Council—I. Nichols, J. C. Richards, I. Starkey, J. G. Cope.
Marshal—T. Dudly.
Attorney—A. Van Matre.
Clerk—J. H. Hewes.
Treasurer—D. Golladay.

1873.

Mayor—W. B. Nichols.
Council—J. G. Cope, R. T. Leaverton, I. Starkey, W. C. Taylor.
Marshal—A. B. Sparks.
Attorney—J. P. Orr.
Clerk—George N. Richards.
Treasurer—E. R. Stevens.

1874.

Mayor—W. C. Smith.
Council—M. V. Johnson, T. M. Mills, I. Starkey, John Ormsby.
Marshal—H. D. Smithson.
Attorney—J. E. Johnston.
Clerk—J. H Hewes.
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1875.

Mayor—W. C. Smith.
Council—M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, I. Starkey.
Marshal—J. M. Duke.
Attorney—J. P. Orr.
Clerk—George Patton.
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1876.

Mayor—W. C. Smith.
Council—M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, S. S. Metzler.
Marshal—E. A. Lucas.
Attorney—J. P. Orr.
Clerk—George Patton.
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1877.

Mayor—W. C. Smith.
Council—M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, S. S. Metzler.
Marshal—H. H. Still.
Attorney—J. P. Orr.
Clerk—John W. Mittong.
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1878.

Mayor—M. A. Powell.
Council—M.V. Johnson, J. H.Ormsby, S. S. Metzler, H. C. Conner.
Marshal—H. H. Still.
Attorney—J. P. Orr.
Clerk—J. W. Mittong..
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1879.

Mayor—W. C. Smith.
Council—I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, H. C. Conner.
Marshal—H. H. Still.
Attorney—A. VanMatre.
Clerk—J. W. Mittong.
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1880.

Mayor—W. C. Smith.
Council—I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, H. C. Conner.
Marshal—H. H. Still.
Clerk—James Steele.
Treasurer—George V. Hall.

1881.

Mayor—A. Van Matre.
Council—I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, H. C. Connor, John Gibson.
Marshal—H. H. Still.
Attorney–A. H. Carpenter.
Clerk—J. H. Hewes.
Treasurer—George V. Hall; died April 26, 1881, and David Golladay elected to fill the vacancy.

In the list of officials we see that W. C. Smith served as mayor seven years, while George V. Hall was serving his eighth year as treasurer, when the hand of death removed him from the post of duty.

We give below the initiatory sections of the charter of the town of Holden:

An act to amend and consolidate into one act, an act entitled, "an act to incorporate the town of Holden, in Johnson county," approved February 21, 1861, and amendments thereto approved March 19, 1873. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. All that district of country lying and being in the county of Johnson, embraced within the following description, according to the United States survey, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section eleven, thence west to the northwest quarter of section ten, thence south to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, thence north to the place of beginning, in township forty-five, range twenty-eight, together with such additions outside of the above limits, as may hereafter be laid out, mapped and recorded according to law, is hereby declared to be within the corporate limits of the town of Holden.

SEC. 2. That the inhabitants of said town of Holden be, and they are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the manner and style of the town of Holden, and by that name shall base perpetual succession, and may have and use a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure.

The charter provides that there shall be a mayor and four councilmen, who shall constitute a town council, of which the mayor shall be *ex-officio* president.

Be it ordained by the council of the town of Holden: General elections for town officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April,

in every year. The officers, besides the mayor and four councilmen, are town attorney, clerk, marshal, treasurer, and street commissioner, the duties of which are similar to those of any other town or city.

The thirty-nine ordinances of the town of Holden are thorough and complete. Most of them were passed in the year 1880, bearing the name of W. C. Smith, mayor, and attested by James Steele, clerk, but some of the ordinances bear date of 1870, and from that year up to 1880.

CHURCHES.

To a distant view of the city of Holden, nothing adds more to its beauty and attraction, than the many churches whose tall spires rise up in such simple grandeur and loveliness. The eye of the observer is pleased with the variety in their forms and sizes, and the mind is filled with thoughts of the fair flowers of youth and beauty that may be found within, thoughts of the mighty moral influence that is wielded within the sacred walls, and with thoughts of the immortal truths that are promulgated from the pulpits. The churches of Holden are the great reservoir of all the moral influence exercised over its people. Her ministers are men of great dignity, of austere morals, and unapproachable in all the qualities that make up a citizen, and a minister of the word of God. Many of them have long been identified with the church work in this city, some of them young men of fervid zeal in the cause, and others have grown gray in the toils and labors of their Master.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Holden, Missouri, was organized in the summer of 1867, by Rev. G. H. Reed. The church known as "Coventry Chapel" was begun in June, 1869, and was completed and dedicated in August, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Dant, of Kansas. The church is a neat frame, with a fine sightly spire, by far the highest in town. It is well furnished, and has one of the best toned bells of the country. The church has had the following pastors: G. H. Reed, M. Mitchell, J. E. Gardner, A. N. Fields, J. H. Lease, N. Jewett, R. R. Pierce, J. E. Tuttle, Wm. Stevens, S. H. Mortland and I. P. Patch. There is also a small but commodious parsonage attached to the church. The church is valued at $5,000, parsonage, $400. The first Sunday school of this church was organized by Mrs. J. E. Gardner in her own house in 1868. At this date the church membership is over 300. The average attendance at Sunday school is 153, with O. R. Roger, superintendent, and Thomas Long, secretary. Too much can hardly be said of the liberality and untiring efforts of Mr. William Coventry, in the erection of the church. Several revivals of considerable interest have marked the history of the church, but the revival under the labors of Rev. I. P. Patch, during the winter of 1880-81, has been, the most extensive and, perhaps, far-reaching in its influence. More

than 200 professed religion and united with the church. No church in the county has a more promising future than this one. Among the pastors of this church, Rev. W. Stevens has been the longest identified with the church work, and is, perhaps, the most widely known minister of his denomination in the county. He is a native of New York, born July 13, 1834, appointed to Holden in 1877, served two years as pastor. In 1879 he was appointed presiding elder of Kansas City district, which office he has filled three years. In 1880 he was chosen delegate to the general conference which met in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Evangelical Association.—This church is situated on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, and is a commodious frame building, 26x44; has a steeple on top, and in every respect is well seated. This church was organized, as it now stands, in the year 1879, by Rev. Koepsell and Rev. Schaefer, and in the same year the church was built by its members. The original members were: William Koch, Lizzie Koch, Philip Ulrich, R. Ulrich, H. Hagemeyer, C. Hagemeyer, E. Henzy, J. Miller, Chas. Hagemeyer, S. Hagemeyer, E. Scheer, F. and R. Witzell, F. Winkenhoepner, H. Rorman, M. Spath, R. Markley, J. Rorman, and several others whose names cannot now be obtained. In the following year, 1880, this church was dedicated by Rev. G. Pfeefer and Rev. Koepsell. The building cost, when complete, $1,800, and the following pastors have officiated in it since it was built: Reverends Falgeht, Emmell, Harter, Koepsell and Schaefer. Presiding elders being J. Wurth, G. Pheifer and H. Matill. The average number of attendance at Sunday-school during the present year (1881), is fifty, and the superintendent is H. Hagemeyer. Preaching commenced by the above association in the year 1872, with two ministers. In the year 1880 they had a very good serial meeting, conducted by Rev. F. Schaefer. Their present membership is 21, and their prospects for the future seem very good. When they first commenced preaching they had to move from one place to another, but now they are blessed with the privilege of worshiping under their own "vine and fig tree." No power of darkness can hinder them from serving their Master. The character of their ministers stands very high, and they are loved by all their members. These people are very plain and simple in their worship, but at the same time very devout and highly respectable.

The First Baptist Church.—This church is situated on the corner of Sixth and Market streets. The church was organized March 23d, 1878, by C. N. Webster, and the building in which they now worship was built in the year 1879, by I. N. Newman. It is a large brick building, one of the best in town, and cost the church about $4,500. Rev. C. N. Wester served as pastor in 1878, and Rev. I. N. Newman in 1879 and

1880, but on the death of Rev. Newman, in March, 1881, Rev. Wester again succeeded him as pastor of this church. The original membership of this church consisted of the following members: C. N. Webster, Willis Tefft, Sarah Tefft, Seth Cook, R. B. Johnson, Rebecca Lane, Jacob Parkhurst, T. J. Allison, Mecca Miller, Mary S. Johnson, Lizzie E. Miller, T. H. Miller, Mamie Johnson, Mary Garnet and Millard Parkhurst. This church, starting with only fifteen members at its organization in 1878, has shown such zeal in the propagation of its faith, and given to the world such an example of a pure and spotless life, that its membership has been increased so rapidly until they now sum up a hundred and ten. Their average attendance at sunday-school is one hundred, which speaks in glowing terms of a church whose membership is only 110. Their present superintendent is Mr. M. W. Rodman, and their secretary Mr. Charles McClure. Here, as in all other countries of the world, simplicity in their manners and in their worship, and a pure, unaffected faith in the truth of their principles, animate them in all their daily life, and push them forward to the extension of their influence and their religious views, until now they stand the equal of any church in America.

The First Christian Church.—This church is situated on the corner of Main and Third streets. These faithful followers of Christ were organized as a church at this place in 1865, by Elder Stout, and their church building was erected by order of the congregation by carpenters Wise & Andrews. The church is a large frame edifice, which cost the members $3,750. The church is painted white, has a large belfry and a spire on top, and presents to the eye a very attractive appearance—nothing gaudy, nothing superfluous; on the inside it is plainly, but neatly furnished. The following are the pastors wo have served in the church since its organization: Elders Stout, Todd, Smart, Randall, and J. A. Lord, the present pastor. The original members who formed the organization are: J. W. C. Huls, L. U. Barnes, Mrs. B. A. Barnes, W. F. Flynn, Paul Huls, Mrs. E. M. Huls, Mrs. T. A. Huls, A. H. Stout, C. F. Wilkerson, and Mrs. Maria Wilkerson. These devout Christians, starting with ten members in 1865, have now attained to a membership of about 150. Under the superintendence of their pastor, Elder J. A. Lord, they have a well conducted and popular Sunday school, having a regular attendance of eighty. The secretary of the Sunday school is W. P. Baker. The most successful revival ever held in this church was at a meeting held soon after its organization, by Elders Longan and Todd, when eighty members were added to the church. These zealous workers in the service of the Lord aim to restore religious worship to its former simplicity and truth and pay homage to God with the same rites and in the same spirit as did the primitive Christian. They recognize no dis-

tinction of sects, and hence call themselves "Christians," giving to all other people the same right to be and to call themselves the followers of Christ. This church like its brethren all over the country, is steadily and surely gaining ground over all who hear their plain statement of gospel truths.

The First Presbyterian Church.—This church, situated on the corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, was built in the fall of 1867, by the members of that congregation. The following are the first minutes of the church at its organization in 1866:

"On the 4th of November, 1866, a meeting was held, at which the Rev. S. G. Clark presided. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the following persons were examined by Mr. Clark: Jonas Houghton, Mary Jane Houghton, his wife; Wm. Powell, Anna C. Powell, his wife; Janett E. Powell, J. R. Peet and Nancy W. Peet, his wife; for the purpose of organizing a church, and calling it the First Presbyterian Church of Holden, Missouri. The next day, it being the first Sabbath in November, (the above mentioned persons being found worthy) the church was duly organized. Rev. S. G. Clark preached an appropriate discourse, and the following persons were chosen officers of the church: Jonas Houghton, elder; William Powell, deacon; J. R. Peet, clerk; after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated with impressive exhortations by Mr. Clark. The above persons were all received by letter from other churches. J. R. PEET, *Clerk.*

December, 1866."

Their building is of wood, about 33x46 feet, and cost the church at the time very near $2,500. It will seat over three hundred people.

Their first minister, as we see from the above minutes, was S. G. Clark. Mr. Clark was at the time also engaged with a church at Warrensburg, but in April, 1868, Rev. Hiram Hill was employed in this church, and continued to devote his services to her cause till October, 1872, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. William J. Lee, of Indianapolis. Mr. Lee is still minister of this church, and has served with them so long that it would be difficult to part with him. Their membership is at present 246, while their average Sunday school attendance is 133. Superintendent, W. J. Lee; assistant, Dr. M. V. Johnson. The church is so well known and so popular that nothing need be said in its praise.

This church has just commenced what will be the finest church edifice in central Missouri. The size of the building is 80x64 feet, facing the north and west. Its height is forty-five feet to the court, with a tower, eighty-five feet to the apex, on the northwest corner. On the outer corner of this tower is another octagon tower, 36 feet to the apex. This building has an ell on the south, divided into three rooms, and so arranged

with sliding doors, that they may all be opened into one vast room Behind the pulpit is a large, triple window, 18x12 feet, with stained glass. On each corner, and on each side of every entrance, connected with the main wall, are buttresses, thirty-six inches square, of brick, capped with Warrensburg sandstone. The building is lighted by three large cathedral windows, 12x20 feet. The large tower has six gothic windows, 7x3 feet. In the tower is the belfry, with a 1,500 pound bell. In the basement is a large furnace for heating the building. The pews, of walnut, are made and placed in a circle, with aisles on the side. The architect is Mr. J. H. Maurice, of St. Louis, a man of reputation for church building.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—This church is situated on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, and was organized in May, 1869, by Father M. G. Maskin and in the same year the church edifice was erected. This church not being of brick or stone, has not been dedicated, but was simply blessed, by Rev. Philip Brady, of St. Louis, Missouri. This church, of frame, cost the members $2,400. The building is 60x30 feet, and contains forty-five pews, and also a gallery, for the use of the organ and for the choir. The following pastors have served in this church since its organization: Revs. M. G. Mackin, M. S. Brennan, and James Phelan. The original members consisted of the following: John Churchill, T. E. Coleman, A. Ward, T. A. Conrad, and others, whose names have not been given. Their present membership is 314. They have an average attendance at Sunday school of eighty-six. Miss Susan Hengy is the superintendent, and Miss Maggie McMullen, secretary. Like all other Catholic Churches, this church is very zealous and prosperous.

The M. E. Church (colored).—This church is situated on Seventh street, and was built by the colored people of Holden in the year 1879. Their minister at this time being Rev. R. Rush. The church had been previously organized in the year 1874, by Rev. William Wheeler. It is a frame building 28x34 feet, and has never been dedicated. The pastors who have served in the church are as follows: A. Abanatha, William Wheeler, William E. Wilson, J. J. Dyere, W. H. Sampson, A. Lee, A. Rush, and J. D. Evans. Its present membership amounts to fifty-five, while the average number attending Sunday school is forty-five. Their present Sunday school superintendent is Josey Larden, and their secretary is Alex. Jacobs. The church has had a building of its own but a few years, yet it has made substantial progress in religious worship.

The African Methodist.—This church is situated in the southwestern part of Holden, and, as its name indicates, belongs to the colored people of the town. It is a substantial frame structure, and cost the colored brethren about $500. This church was organized by C. R. Runyon, September, 1876; but the building was not erected till September, 1878. It

was built by Rev. P. D. Yocum, but has never been dedicated. This church has an ample supply of comfortable seats, and two chairs for the ministers. The original members are as follows: Alice Bell, Maggie Stewart, George Bell, Laura Carter, William Ford, Minta Ford, Emily Hughes, Eliza Bony. The following have served as pastors in this church: Rev. A. R. Runyon, Rev. Peter North, Rev. P. D. Yocum, Rev. J. R. Loven, and Rev. Moses Dixon, present pastor. It has at present twenty-eight members, and has an average attendance at Sunday school of thirty-one. Present superintendent, Miss Maggie Stewart; secretary, Miss Emma J. Violett.

Holden College—This institution, which opened its first term September 12, 1881, is located in Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, and is the outgrowth of the generosity of the citizens and private enterprise of Prof. W. White, a gentleman recently from Canada, of wide experience in college work.

While we cannot give an account of past years' work, we can give great promise of future success. Two acres of ground were purchased for the college site in the most elevated part of town, overlooking a tract of country twenty-five miles in extent. Each way the eye may view a country that is not excelled in any state of the Union. The town of Holden has 3,000 inhabitants. Few cities or towns have the same qualities for building up good society, known for its morality rather than untold wealth. Having good churches and plenty of them, good markets for agricultural products, live, energetic business men, it offers inducements, to those seeking new homes, seldom met with. The majority of its people are from the east, that left the ruts of a past generation to enter new fields of labor. They have come with the energy and pushness of youth; they have left behind them their prejudices, and replaced them with bright smiles. This determination to make oneself agreeable is the secret of good society in Holden.

The building is three stories high, with a good basement, is built of brick and sandstone, has sixty-five rooms, is heated by steam, well ventilated, and has all modern improvements. Has three departments—collegiate, art and musical. The collegiate department is under the supervision of a live principal, Prof. J. N. Prince, of Jacksonville, Illinois, assisted by Miss E. Bush, of Montreal, Canada, and other assistants.

The preparatory department has Miss Sadie Crisp, of Santa Rosa, California, as principal, and, under her kind and sympathetic treatment, will be a grand success.

The art department is ably represented by Miss G. Brandt, of Portland, Maine, and Miss Carrie Smith, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Here is taught oil painting on canvas, silk, satin; velvet, both cotton and silk; wood,

shell, etc.; drawing in crayon, pencil and perspective wax work; embalming flowers; fancy needle-work, in silk and wool; hair work, lace work, silk and linen. The musical department is under the direction of Prof. C. H. Waterhouse, a graduate of the justly celebrated school at Leipsic, Germany, and Prof. White takes great pleasure in introducing such a master-musician to the people of the west. Mrs. Mertie H. White is teacher in voice culture. After having years of training by the best masters of the United States and Canada, she is well fitted for the position which she occupies.

Prof. White is the president of the college, and will also teach the class singing and theory of music. Students who desire to make music a special study will find here advantages equal to any west or east. The college is non-sectarian, open to both sexes (lady boarders only), with strict adherence to morality. We bespeak for Holden College a brilliant success and future.

Public Schools.—The public school of Holden was placed under its present organization in 1868, and since that time has continued its work up to the present with great acceptability to the people, the attendance constantly increasing with the growth of the town.

A brick building two stories high, and containing four rooms, was erected in 1870, but in a few years this was found too small, and then a small frame house of one room was built in the yard of the other building. But this again became too small to accommodate the number of pupils in attendance, and from that time to the present, a room over the Odd Fellows' Hall has been used for the smallest primaries now under the efficient management of Miss Anna Stark. The school house yard contains about three acres of land well set in blue grass and interspersed with beautiful maple trees, making altogether a very lovely yard. We furnish below a complete list of the teachers from 1870 to the present time:

Teachers for 1870.—Mr. S. H. Hatch, Mrs. E. J. Dudley, Miss M. H. Reed, Miss Kellogg. 1871: John A. Young, salary $100, Sallie Brooks, salary $50, Sallie Hubbard, salary $50, M. H. Reed, salary $50, Jennie Wise, salary $50, Kate Humphreys, salary $50. 1872: John H. Leas, Kate Humphreys, M. K. Beatty, P. R. Carol, Bettie Lewis, Sallie Hubbard. 1873: W. A. Smith, A. L. Clothier, M. K. Beatty, Kate Humphreys, Carrie Gloyd, Saidie Hubbard. 1874: Geo. W. Sindlinger, Ida C. Clothier, Mary Brown, Julia McGrew, M. E. Lewis, M. C. Halbert. 1875: E. W. Stowell, Ida C. Clothier, Mary Brown, M. E. Brown, Alice B. Cline, Anna E. Sharp. 1876: E. W. Stowell, Ida C. Clothier, Mary Brown M. E. Brown, Lizzie Hanishaw, Anna S. Carroll. 1877: George B. Longan, M. Brown, R. M. Cook, M. E. Brown, Ida C. Clothier, Eva Hengy. 1878: George B. Longan, M. Brown, M. E. Brown, Mary C.

Hank, Tillie Stephens, Eva Hengy. 1879: George B. Longan, M. Brown, M. E. Brown, Mary Bobbs, Mary Hank, Lutie Umstadt. 1880: W. D. Guttery, M. Brown, M. E. Brown, M. E. Hopkins, Anna P. Stark, Eva Hengy. 1881: A. C. Jones, salary $80, M. E. Hopkins, salary $40, Eva Hengy, salary $40, Anna P. Stark, salary $40, Maggie Sparks, salary $40, Clara Wise, salary $40.

In the above list the principal of the school leads in the list for each year. The principal is always a male teacher, and is paid as we see above, $65 to $100 a month, while all the other teachers are females, their salaries ranging from $35 to $50 per month. The financial business of this school was badly managed for a number of years, running the school deeply into debt, but under the present efficient management the debt is being rapidly paid off. The $1,500 which it now owes, it is thought, will be paid by the close of the present year.

In order to show the present condition of the school, we furnish below the report of Mr. W. C. Taylor, secretary of the board, to the county commissioner for the school year ending in the spring of 1881: Number of white persons in the district between 6 and 20 years—male, 270; female, 319; total, 589. Number of colored persons in the district between 6 and 20 years—male, 27; female, 29; total, 56. Number of white children in attendance during the year—male, 200; female, 215; total, 415. Number of colored children in attendance during the year—male, 27; female, 29; total, 56. Total number of days attended by such children—white, 36,032; black, 3,650; total, 39,682. Average number of days attended by each child—white, 99; colored, 65. Number of days taught—white, 140; colored, 110. Number of children attending each day—white, 292; colored, 33. Number of teachers employed during the year—white: male, 1; female, 5; colored, 1; total, 7. Salary of teachers per month—white: male, $80; female, $60; colored: female, $30. Average cost per day for tuition of each child, 6½ cents. Number of children may be seated, about 300. Value of property in the district, estimated at $7500. Rate levied for school purposes on assessment—general, 40 cents; interest, 60 cents. Cash in hand at beginning of year—white, $487.89; colored, $16.09; total, $494.98. Public funds and railroad taxes of county treasurer—white, $1002.00; colored, $85.26; total, $1087.26. Teachers' wages during the year—white, $2116.00; colored, $165.00; total, $2281.00. Fuel during the year—white, $184.31; colored, $14.80; total, $199.11.

There are several other incidental accounts in the report, not necessary to mention in this history; but this will show to the reader the present condition of both the white and colored schools. The colored school has never had more than one teacher at a time. This school has been in operation since 1868. It is under the management of the same directors as the white school, and is supported by the town of Holden.

Newspapers.—The first paper established in Holden was published by E. Giles, the first copy being issued on the 29th of August, 1867. It was a large seven-column paper, and was called the Holden *Enterprise.* In the spring of 1871 Mr. Giles sold this paper to Mr. G. W. Richards, now of the Warrensburg *Standard.* About the year 1872 Mr. W. Sankey bought this paper from Mr. Richards, and continued the management of it till the spring of 1877. Mr. F. R. Kirkpatrick, who had started the *Republican* in 1876, then bought this paper, and merged this and his *Republican* into what was known as the *Advance.* This paper was edited by Mr. Kirkpatrick until October, 1879, when it was sold to Mittong and Cruce. In June, 1881, Mr. Cruce sold his interest to Mr. Mittong, and became editor of the *Journal-Democrat*, Warrensburg, Mo. The *Enterprise* is by far the oldest paper established in Holden; in fact, it may be considered about the only paper that has lasted for any length of time. Yet this paper, for a number of years, could scarcely be considered a successful paper, since it changed hands a number of times within a few years.

But when it passed into the hands of Mittong and Cruce, they, by their energetic, faithful and enterprising labors in behalf of the *Enterprise*, made it what its name signifies—a paper devoted to the interests of the county and to the upbuilding of Holden; taking a firm and decided stand in its political views, being a strong advocate of Democratic principles, and at the same time truthful and conscientious in the discharge of its duties.

The popularity of this paper has so increased that it stands to-day second to none in the county. It has a circulation of 1,200, and is now regarded as the leading paper in the county. Its pages are read not only in this and adjoining counties, but it has an extensive circulation outside of the State.

The *Holden Democrat* was first issued from the office of the *Enterprise* on June 2, 1871, by H. Martin Williams and A. Raga, editors.

This office was burned down January 10, 1872, but all the material was spared and moved into the Daniels' building. In a few months Mr. Williams had to close out his office under a mortgage held by E. Roop, of Centerview, and under the management of Captain A. Raga the *Holden True Democrat* made its appearance and was conducted in the interest of Centerview, to bring the county seat there. In a little more than a year the material was moved to Houston, Missouri. In the meantime Mr. Williams had procured other material and resumed the publication of the Holden *Democrat* and continued it till July 31, 1872, when it was entirely destroyed, two of the printers barely escaping with their lives. Since then this paper has never been resumed.

The *Holden Democratic Era* was issued April 8, 1872, by E. Giles and only survived a few weeks.

In February, 1874, Carpenter and Plum issued the *Real Estate Reporter*, a monthly, which continued but a short time.

In 1878, S. R. Whiting started the *Herald*, a kind of a family journal, that took no decided stand in politics, but that paper was discontinued in less than a year.

Until recently the newspapers of this town seemed to have the same fate. They were either sold out or discontinued, but the present prospects of the *Holden Enterprise* are such that all feel it will continue in every way to be a first class paper. Its present public-spirited proprietor, Mr. John W. Mittong, will not fail to do his part in building it up and making it such a paper as the people of Holden will be proud of.

Railroads.—The various struggles that had to be made, and the great sectional animosity incurred in many cases when the people of this county were working for the location of the Pacific railroad at this place, have been narrated in another part of this history. Mayor N. B. Holden, the man for whom the town of Holden was named, was in the legislature of the state at the time and did perhaps more than any other man in the county toward bringing the road here except Col. B. W. Grover, of Warrensburg. The state legislature located the road in this county about the year 1852, but it was nearly thirteen years before the road was built to Holden. The road had reached some point this side of Jefferson City when the war came on, and suspended all work upon it till near the close of the war. The railroad reached Warrensburg in the summer of 1864, but did not get to Holden till May 1865. But from that time on, the war being over, the work upon the road was prosecuted with vigor until its completion in 1869, when the Atlantic and Pacific were brought into close connection with each other. The present depot of the Missouri Pacific was, at the time the railroad was completed to this point, an old boarding house, and was soon after turned into a depot, and has remained the only depot at this point to the present time. But a new depot is now being erected which, in a short time, will take the place of the old one. This new building is much larger and more commodious, being of frame 85x24 feet, and much higher than the old one. The depot ever since it was established in 1865, has been under the management of Mr. M. L. Gray. At this depot, including the night and day operator, seven hands are employed to manage the business. Extensive freighting and shipping keep them employed at all hours of the day.

In 1870, the Holden branch road, as it is called, was completed to this point. The township of Madison, including its private subscription, gave $72,000 to have this road built here. This road runs southwest from Holden, passing through Harrisonville, Cass county, and thence to Paola, Kansas, its final termination being Junction City, Kansas. This road has been a great benefit to the town of Holden, adding largely to its business

and giving encouragement to its citizens. This branch road, now known as the Kansas and Arizona division, makes connection both morning and evening with the Missouri Pacific trains. The morning passenger bringing communication from St. Louis and all points east, arriving at Holden at 6 o'clock, A. M. The passengers on it for the Arizona division, stop and take their breakfast, while the main train passes on, arriving at Kansas City at 9 o'clock, and thence takes passengers to all parts of the great west, since at Kansas City trains pass out to all points of the compass. The train on the Kansas and Arizona division leaves here at 6:15 A. M., and passing southwest it makes connection with the Lexington and Southern division at Harrisonville, and from this point passengers can go anywhere in southern Kansas, the Indian territory or Texas.

Again at 6 o'clock P. M., a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific, arrives at Holden bound for the west, and after waiting twenty minutes for supper, passes on to Kansas City, reaching that destination at 8:05 P. M.

At 9 o'clock A. M., the first eastern bound train arrives at Holden, and at 6:30 P. M., this train is in St. Louis.

Then again at 8:50 P. M., the second train for the east comes in to Holden. This train makes connection with the eastern bound train of the Arizana division which arrives a few minutes before it. From this it can readily be seen that Holden is getting to be a railroad center. Several efforts are being set on foot to bring other railroads to this place, and it is the ambition of the people to make Holden a railroad center second to none between Kansas City and St. Louis.

Freight trains are run, coming in at almost all hours of the day, and there is so much shipping and switching, that six tracks have been built for that purpose, three on each side of the depot. When in addition to all this Holden has the engine house and turning table. The engine house was built here in 1867. It is located about a hundred yards northwest of the depot. The engine house is about 30x60 feet, and has several small additions to it for offices and other purposes. Every night three or four engines are kept in this engine house. Between the engine house and the depot is the turn table. This is made of very large and stout timbers. and so well balanced that a few men can turn the engine or any car that is put upon it. Also between the turning table and the depot are kept large quantities of coal from which the various engines are loaded as they start from this place.

Bridge and Building Department.—In connection with the railroad department of this city, we have the bridge and building department, being a branch of that department in St. Louis. This under the management of James Stannard, assistant superintendent of the department at St. Louis. J. W. Scott is at the head of the painting department, and J. M. Finney is foreman of the yard at this place. The warehouse of this

department was erected in January, 1881. It is a neat, commodious frame building, 25x30 feet. They build and keep up bridges, tanks, turn tables, and all other wood work needed in over four hundred miles of road, besides doing the painting for the same. One hundred men are constantly at work for this department. They have under their control the Kansas & Arizona division, Lexington & Southern division, the Neosho division, and the Ottawa branch of the Missouri Pacific. Their jurisdiction extends west 215 miles, and south to Carthage. Immense piles of lumber are seen at all times on either side of the warehouse, extending many paces in either direction.

Holden Elevator and Mill.—This elevator and mill is situated about one hundred yards east of the Pacific depot. It is a large, brick building 35x70 feet, and is four stories high. This mill was erected in 1876 by J. H. Smith and W. H. Stark, but soon after the erection W. H. Stark sold out to J. C. Conner, and since then it has been under the management of Conner & Smith. The mill and elevator is run by a large 80-horse power engine. Their mill contains five run of burs and two set of rolls. They have a large corn-sheller run by a separate engine. The sturdy farmers from all parts of the neighboring country come flocking into this mill to sell their grain, and they generally find a ready market. They manufacture daily over a hundred and ten barrels of flour, and this besides selling to the surrounding farmers they ship to St. Louis. They ship over 300 car loads of wheat a year from their elevator, and between 300 and 400 car loads of corn, besides making up into meal a large portion of the corn they buy. This elevator is in a very convenient place for shipping, being situated just north of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and having a switch passing by the elevator so that the cars can be loaded from the door. This also connects immediately with the branch road running into Kansas, so that the mill is in direct communication with a large part of southern Kansas. The proprietors have been doing a very successfu business, and at present are busily engaged in making many important mprovements. They are putting in a new engine, and enlarging the capacity of the mill and elevator both. They have now the largest business of any similar firm in the city, or even in this part of the county. These gentlemen have been engaged in the business for many years, and thoroughly understand their work, and will no doubt in a few years do as large a business as any other mill in the county.

Bluhm & Boxmeyer's Elevator.—These gentlemen are carrying on a very prosperous trade in the grain business. They have a large grain elevator situated a few steps east of the Pacific depot, on the south side of the railroad. Their building has the lower part made of brick and the upper of wood. It is 100x36 feet and is 3 stories high. These gentlemen commenced business in 1874, in this building, though previously

they had been engaged in the same kind of work elsewhere. Their elevator is kept constantly at work during the season for grain delivery. They have a 16-horse power engine to run the elevator. The cars pass by the building so that the grain may be loaded from the door of the granary. They ship very extensively to St. Louis and sometimes to New York. Their trade has hitherto been very profitable and argues for a better success in the future.

Holden City Mill.—This mill was erected in 1868, by J. H. Reed and A. L. Daniels, the present proprietors. It is situated in the eastern part of Holden, about three-eighths of a mile from the depot, on second street. It is a large, frame mill, on the edge of a branch, which dammed up, supplies it with water. The mill is three stories high and has three run of four-foot burs. The mill is run by a fifty-horse power engine. They are extensively patronized by the farmers of the surrounding country. They bring in from all sides their wheat and corn, and exchange for flour and meal. This mill turns out daily, about 200 bushels of flour, besides grinding, generally, a large quantity of corn. These gentlemen are doing a very good business, and both as millers and artizans have won the respect of the community in which they live. Their gentlemanly deportment toward all strangers who call upon them on any business is in the highest degree commendable. In the future they cannot fail in whatever they undertake.

Hotels.—Only two hotels deserving the appellation have been established in Holden since its beginning.

The Herman house was built in June, 1865, and has been conducted from that time to the present by Mrs. John Doran. The building has been enlarged since its first establishment as a hotel, and as it now stands, contains thirty-two bed rooms, has one hundred and twenty feet front, and is three stories high. It is made entirely of frame, but is a very substantial one. It is situated opposite to the depot and affords meals to passengers, at twenty-five cents per meal. It has an extensive patronage and is full nearly all the time. This house is well conducted by its proprietress, Mistress John Doran, and has always been prosperous.

The Bell House is much the largest and best hotel in Holden. It was built in 1868 by Richard Bell, of this city. It is a very large, three story brick building, running back 132 feet, with a fifty foot front, and has twenty-four sleeping rooms. Mr. Bell first leased the hotel to Mr. Judy, for three years, and when Mr. Judy's time expired it passed into the hands of Stephens & Bro., and after being conducted a short time by these gentlemen, Mr. Bell took it and ran it one year himself. Then Johnson & Hall kept it a few years, when it was put under the management of Geo. W. Rose. It then passed from him to Mr. R. P. Hall, and thence to Mr. E. B. Barrett. Mr. Barrett took the proprietorship in July, 1880, and on

the first of August, 1881, he gave up the hotel to J. J. Fitzgerald, the present popular proprietor. Mr. Fitzgerald supplies from his hotel, meals for four trains each day. On the Arizona division the six o'clock morning train and the eight twenty-five evening train take their meals here; and in the evening, the six o'clock train on the main road stops here daily for supper. First-class meals are supplied here for customers, at fifty cents a meal. This hotel is very largely patronized by the travelling public, and under the management of its present accommodating proprietor will, no doubt, continue to increase in the public estimation, and be an honor and pride to the city of Holden. This hotel is abundantly supplied with water, having two cisterns and three wells. Water is conducted by pipes to the kitchen and wash rooms, and it is the intention of the proprietor to have pipes supplying all the rooms in the house. All the bed rooms are supplied with fire escapes, according to the provisions of the law. The whole yard is paved with brick, and is arranged so as to draw all the water off. In connection with the hotel is a complete laundry establishment, under the supervision of the same proprietor. In the building is a large reading and writing room, containing journals from all the leading cities in the union. Mr. Fitzgerald is improving the building and in a short time will refurnish it and make it in every respect as attractive as the public could desire. Mr. Fitzgerald seems to be well qualified in every particular for the important position he now fills.

Postoffice.—For several years before the town of Holden was laid out, there was a postoffice northeast of its present site, a few hundred yards on the line of the stage route running from Jefferson City to Independence. This postoffice was kept by Mr. Isaac Jacobs, and when Holden was laid out and Mr. Jacobs' store put up, the postoffice was moved there. This little store was located on the corner of Second and Olive streets, and the postoffice was placed in it in the year 1859. Mr. Jacobs had a small supply of general merchandise and attended to this in connection with the postoffice, till the commencement of the war. During the war all business was suspended and little or no mail came to this place, but this store continued to be the postoffice, in connection with his store, but in the fall of the following year Mr. Jacob Peer moved it to his store. This was a small store of general merchandise, located where Carter's blacksmith shop now stands. In the spring of 1866 William Coventry started a general dry goods store in this place, at the place now occupied by Clark & Craig's grocery store, and had the postoffice moved into his store, taking charge of it as postmaster and running it till sometime in 1868. Mr. Coventry then let Mr. T. J. Tygart, take charge of it. Mr. Tygart moved it to where McClellan's stables now stand, and did in connection with the postoffice a real estate business. In 1869 at the commencement of the administration of President Grant, the postoffice was placed in the

hands of J. W. Mack, the present postmaster. Mr. Mack has had the entire charge of the postoffice ever since. It has been located during this time in Murray & Day's drug store. Mr. Mack has proved a thoroughly efficient and popular postmaster. and since the postoffice has been in his hands, the mail business has very rapidly increased. For sometime Mr. Mack has been compelled to have an assistant. This office has recently been raised to the third class of postoffices, and the postmaster is appointed by the president and employed at a fixed salary. The present salary of the postmaster is $1,500 a year. Mail from all points come to this office. From the east on the Missouri Pacific, mail arrives here at 6:15 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., while from the west on the same road, mail arrives at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock in the evening. Then on the Kansas & Arizona division, mail comes in at 8:35 P. M. In addition to the daily mail that arrives from almost every point of the compass, mail arrives twice a week from Pittsville, twice a week from Garden City, and three times a week from Clinton. For this reason a large quantity of mail is handled at this place, which is not distributed here, but is sent out by the stages running to these points.

Since Mr. Mack has had charge of this department he has sold 13,638 money orders, and this line of business is increasing at a very rapid rate. Every three months Mr. Mack sells $600 worth of postage stamps, and about 8,000 postal cards. Nearly 600 letters pass through the office daily and over 800 newspapers come to this office every week. There are registered at this office every year upwards of 4,000 letters. In the last year Mr. Mack has paid out of the office on money orders $26,724! Nothing can more clearly show the present business status of the town and the advance it has made in the last few years than the postoffice report. When the office was started and for many years following, it had to be run in connection with a store, and afforded little or no pay to the postmaster. Now it affords a handsome income and bids fair in a few years to be raised to an office of the second class. The people of Holden may consider themselves fortunate in having the services of so efficient a postmaster, so long and may continue to rely upon its successful management as long as it remains in the same hands.

Bank of Holden.—This bank was organized May 15, 1872, from the firm of I. M. Smith and Louis Cheney, private bankers. It started with a paid up capital of $50,000, but in 1878, another $50,000 was added, making the present capital stock $100,000. Their building is situated on the corner of Market and Second streets. It is a large brick structure, 48x80 feet, two stories high, with an elegant stone front. The officers are, I. Starkey, president; John G. Cope, cashier; J. E. McClure, assistant cashier; and F. B. Hawes, secretary. The directors are, John G. Cope, I. Starkey, F. B. Hawes, T. J. Allison, Ira B. Smith, C. C. Tevis,

J. E. Clark, W. H. Liddle, J. E. McClure, A. Plessner, J. P. Orr, J. H. Blewitt, and M. V. Johnson. They do a general banking business of discount and deposit, and engage in no outside speculations. They buy and sell exchange and government securities, make collections and execute financial orders here, in St. Louis, and in New York. This bank started in 1872, passed through the great panic of 1873, as well as all other financial crises without failing to honor every check that was presented to it. Since 1878, they have declared annually a dividend of from 14 to 15 per cent after paying all expenses. Their stock is worth thirty per cent premium, and is difficult to be obtained at that price. They have on hand deposits of nearly $400,000, and their business constantly increasing.

The gentlemen engaged in this bank have long been before the public, and are thoroughly known as men of first-class business qualities. Their future efforts in this business cannot fail to continue to bring the desired reward.

The Firemens' and Commercial Bank.—This bank commenced operation, March 17, 1881. It started with a paid up capital of $25,000, and will increase it in a short time to $50,000. They have a large brick building, located on the corner of Main and Second streets, and fitted up with all the necessary conveniences, including a burglar proof safe. Their officers are, W. M. Steele, president; George S. Young, vice-president; Z. T. Miller, cashier. They have nine stockholders, composed of the following: W. M. Steele, G. S. Young, Z. T. Miller, D. C. Quick, J. S. Johnson, Richard M. Simpson, H. D. Smithson, J. C. Creighton, and S. H. Farrar. They have on hand deposits to the amount of $75,000. Their stock nominally at three per cent premium, is not for sale at all. Their business is rapidly increasing and bids fair to rival the old bank in a few years. These gentlemen are business men of long standing in the community, and will gain its hearty support.

SOCIETIES.

Holden, though distinguished in many other important particulars, is, perhaps, the most noted of all towns in the state for the number and size of her secret societies. Many of her most popular and public spirited citizens are members, in many cases of three or four different societies. Great energy and industry have been shown by the people of this place in carrying out and enforcing the principles which their several societies embody. Many of these societies have been under headway nearly from the beginning of the town, while others have just lately been organized, but in either case they are both prosperous as societies and beneficial to the public at large. We have been unable to obtain a detailed account of these societies, and in a history of this breadth and comprehension, such an account would be too minute. Hence, we aim only to give a few lead-

ing facts about their organization and progress, and then the present officers of each society as well as number of present membership.

Masonic Lodge, No. 262.—This lodge was organized in October, 1867, with a charter membership of 28. This order has been very successful here, having increased its membership from 28 to 65, besides this, many of its members have risen to higher orders. This lodge meets the Thursday on or before the full moon in every month. Their hall is situated between Main and Market on Second street. Their officers are elected in June every year. The officers elected in June, 1881, are the following: M. Roberson, W. M.; William Steele, S. W.; Joseph Johnson, J. W.; W. C. Smith, S. D.; J. S. Hewes, Sec.; Louis Berthold, Treas.; S. H. Mosley, Tyler.

Haggai R. A. Chapter No. 65.—This is a higher order of Masons, and the fact that Holden has an order of this kind with such a membership, speaks in the highest terms of the progress she has made in this direction. This order was organized in 1870, with twelve members. Since then its membership increased to 38. This order meets the Tuesday in each month on or before the full moon, and uses the regular masonic hall.

The officers are elected every year, and the following are those elected in 1881:

M. Roberson, H. P.; R. F. Bolton, K.; H. Cox, S.; I. Starkey, C. of H,; O. R. Rogers, P. S.; H. C. Conner, G. M. of 1st V.; W. C. Smith, G. M. of 2d V.; E. P. Barrett, G. M. of 3d V.; John Gibson, R. A. C.; J. H. Hewes, Sec., Louis Berthold, Treas., Richard Bell, Sen.

Alma Lodge, Knights of Pythias.—This ancient order was organized in 1872 with ten charter members. It has rapidly but gradually increased in membership until now it has enrolled 162 members. The organization meets every Monday night at Castle Hall and their elections are semi-annually, being in June and December. The following officers were elected in June 1881: J. B. Beebe, P. C.; S. J. Seaman, C. C.; J, E. Strode, V. C.; William B. Simpson, P.; W. Hartzell, K. of R. and S.; J. D. Bridendolph M. of E.,H. M. McCoy, I. G.; F. R. Ragle, O. G.; W. C. Smith, D. G. C.

Endowment Section, No. 346.—The organization was established in this city in October, 1879. It started with fifteen members, now has 35. This society has an insurance of $3,000, and meets the last Friday in each month, at the Knights of Pythias Hall. Their officers are elected once a year, and those for the year 1881 are as follows: W. C. Smith, President; W. B. Simpson, vice-President; Walter, H. Mosley, Chaplain; J. Strode, Sec. and Treasurer; John S. Bebee, Guide; J. H. George, Guard; James Roberts, Sentinel.

Vincil Lodge, No. 73, A. O. U. W.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen was established in this city in August, 1879, with forty charter members. Since then their membership has not increased much, being

only forty-five, but they have done well, and may be considered a flourishing lodge. The organization has an insurance of $2000, and meets every Wednesday night in the Knights of Pythias hall. Their elections are annual, and present officers are: J. S. Bebee, M.; J. W. Stride, O.; J. N. Anderson, F.; J. H. Smith, R.; D. J. Harlan, F. R.; Henry Harver, recorder; W. C. Smith, G.; T. S. McClellan, P. M.; J. D. Bridendolph, O. W.; W. C. Smith, D. G. M.

Beacon Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 2320.—This lodge was organized in Holden in November, 1880. They commenced with a membership of 42, and have now increased to 52. This is a very flourishing order. They meet every Friday night. Their elections take place semi-annually, their present officers being the following: John Taylor, D.; Chas. D. Smithson, V. D.; John Gibson, A. D.; J. W. McFarland, R. E. P.; Thos. Kennedy, F. Rep.; W. C. Harlan, treasurer; Joseph Huber, I. G.; H. H. Still, O. G.: Wm. Steele, P. D.; W. C. Smith, D. G. D.

Holden Lodge, I. O. O. F..—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Holden in February, 1868. At their organization the following were their charter members: I. S. Swearingen, Dr. M. V. Johnson, B. A. Crane, S. H. Mosley, M. L. Gray and J. C. Richards, the officers of which at the time were: B. A. Crane, N. G.; I. S. Swearingen, V. G.; Dr. M. V. Johnson, secretary; J. C. Richards, treasurer. This organization starting with 6 members, has now 47. They own a building, the lower part of which they rent to the public school, and the upper part of which contains their hall. This is a well furnished hall, 24x60 feet. This order meets every Friday night, and elects their officers in April and September. The following are their present officers: A. VanMatre, N. G.; T. M. Templeton, V. G.; W. W. Gaunt, secretary; Robert Long, treasurer.

Holden Lodge, I. O. G. T.—The Independent Order of Good Templars was established here in February, 1880. They started with 40 charter members, and since that time, in the space of a little more than a year, have increased their membership to 69. They meet every Thursday night at the Knights of Pythias Hall. It has been the object of this organization to rid the place of all drinking saloons, and thus confer a lasting benefit upon the town. We give below the officers of the lodge elected in May, 1881: Mrs. E. P. Tompkins, P. W. C. T.; W. C. Black, W. C. T.; Miss Anna King, W. V. T.; E. P. Tompkins, W. Treas.; J. M. Moore, Jr., W. Sec.; Thomas Halsey, W. M.; Rev. I. P. Patch, W. C.

Order of Mutual Protection, Enterprise Lodge, No. 19.—This society was organized July 26, 1880, with 45 charter members. The first officers were: Robert A. Long, president; A. M. Steinberg, vice-president; R. A. Cruce, past president; John H. Hughes, secretary; F. A. Houck, treasurer; Wm. H. Craig, chaplain; J. T. Simpson, guide; M. Redinburn,

inner watchman; J. D. Beeman, outside guard. The present membership is 49. The lodge is in a good financial condition, there being a surplus of capital over the assessment. The meetings are held the second and fourth Monday evenings in each month. The present officers are: A. M. Steinberg, president; R. A. Cruce, vice-president; Robert A. Long, past president; John H. Hughes, secretary; F. A. Houck, treasurer; J. C. Oliver, chaplain; John Page, guide; E. O. Affield, inner watchman; J. D. Beeman, outside guard.

Holden Cemetery.—For a number of years after Holden was built there was no regular cemetery laid out and established by law. The inhabitants and neighboring farmers buried their dead in what is known as the old burying ground. This was on the ground now occupied by the public school building in the southern portion of the town.

But when the cemetery was laid out all the dead in the old buring gound were removed to this cemetery. There were 125 graves removed from this ground and put in the "potters field," and in addition there were many moved by their friends, enough probably to make 150 graves altogether that were moved from the old ground. The cemetery was laid out and platted May 17, 1869, by Luther Wagner, civil engineer.

We give below the wording found on the plat of the cemetery, which both locates it and describes the manner in which it is laid out.

This cemetery is located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. 10, township No. 45, range 28, Johnson county Mo., and contains 476 lots, each of which is 12x25 feet, excepting lot Nos. 57 and 58 in blocks A. and B, and Nos. 1, 2, 109 and 125 in blocks C. and D., which are fractional. All the alleys running north and south are 6 feet in width, excepting the alleys on the border lots, which are 8 feet. All the streets are 17½ feet in width, and the main avenue is 30 feet. All the alleys running east and west in blocks A. and B. are 10 2-3 feet, and in blocks C. and D. are 5 feet in width. The alleys on south side are 5 feet, and on the east and west sides they are 5 feet, and same on the north side. The streets and alleys are dedicated to the public use. The town of Holden agrees to keep a good board or hedge fence around said cemetery, and to keep the same neat and clean, and to ornament same in good and substantial style. The said town also retains jurisdiction over said cemetery, and all lots therein, and also to extend the jurisdiction of said town over the same as far as permitted by law. This cemetery is situated southwest of town about a mile and a quarter from the depot. It contains ten acres of land. It is in a perfect square 640 feet each way, and is divided, as may be implied from the above article, into four sections called respectively, sections A. B. C. and D. In the center of the square is a small circle 160 feet in diameter. This circle is densely set in beautiful trees, such as silver poplars, maples, pines, cedars,

etc. In addition the entire cemetery is set in trees of many varieties presenting a very varigated and beautiful view to the observer. It is situated upon a high point and the whole cemetery may be seen from some distance, and as the marble tombs and monuments rise up in lovely proportion, the traveler cannot fail to be struck with its exquisite beauty and unaffecting simplicity. The Marshal of the town has always been the custodian of the cemetery, and at present the accommodating gentleman, Mr. H. H. Still, is it's sexton, and has been for a number of years, being town marshal during that time. When the cemetery was laid out, a space of twenty-five feet wide and extending all around the square was reserved for the burial of the poor. This has been largely used for the burial of those moved from the old burying ground.

The cemetery as it now stands contains ten acres, but at the last meeting of the Town Council it bought five acres more on the north, adding a strip of half the present size to the north side. It is estimated that at least 650 graves have been made in this cemetery. From block A. forty-eight lots have been sold, from block B. fifty-six lots, from block C. forty-two lots, and from block D. twelve lots, making in all 156 lots already sold. This cemetery has many elegant monuments and tombstones, made of the finest and most polished marble.

The town has exercised great taste in selecting the site of their cemetery, and no doubt in after years when the trees have grown larger and the grounds have been ornamented a little more, this will be the finest cemetery in the county. Great care and respect have been shown by all who have friends or relatives buried here, both in erecting suitable monuments and in decorating the graves. A beautifully arched gateway leads to the cemetery on the south, and nice drives will soon be had through all parts of the grounds.

Holden Nurseries.—These nurseries were established in 1868, by W. H. Liddle & Bros. These gentlemen continued to conduct this business with constantly increasing patronage until 1877, when Mr. W. H. Liddle sold out his interest, and now the nurseries are under the exclusive management of Mr. J. F. Liddle. Mr. Liddle is located one mile east of Holden. He has 130 acres of land but only about 50 acres are devoted to the nurseries. They keep constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry and other kinds of fruit, ornamental, shrub and shade trees; grape vines and evergreens, hedge plants and flowering shrubs, etc.

Mr. Liddle has had large experience in this business, and has deserved the reputation he has won in this line of business.

Streets and Walks.—Holden being a town of very recent origin, has its streets laid out in right angles to one another, all running north and south or east and west. They are very broad and well regulated. The

streets running east and west are numbered from the railroad, First street beginning with the railroad. Second street is the main business street in Holden. Strangers would think that was Main street, but like many other towns, the streets are named before there is much business, and it is not known upon which street the most trade will be carried on. Passing from Second, the streets are numbered up to Thirteenth street. But this street takes us to the suburbs of the town on the south side. The streets running through the main part of the town, east and west, are over a half mile long. Of the streets running north and south, Main street is the most important. It passes across Second at the eastern end of the line of business houses on that street, being the second street west of the depot. From Main, on the east, we have first, Pine, and then Vine and Gay streets; beyond this there are no streets of any importance. On the west side of Main we have in succession, Market, Olive, Lexington, Buffalo, Niagara and St. Charles streets. In the north-western portion of the town, and beyond the railroad, we have a number of streets running east and west and extending some distance in the country. Counting from Second street, we find in order, McKissock, Car, Maple, Walnut, Chestnut, Locust and Elm streets, the last five of which are beyond the railroad and west of Lexington street. The most beautiful street in town is Main. It is lined on both sides with a row of fine maples, and is the most popular resort in the evening for the young folks. It extends about a half mile from the railroad, and beyond Sixth street is called Stonewall Avenue. Among the most popular streets may be mentioned Market, Pine and Olive. These streets are but little inferior to Main in point of beauty. They are also well shaded with beautiful trees, and make elegant drives in the evening. Holden is well supplied with good plank-walks on all her principal streets except on part of the business portion of Second, which is paved with brick or stone. The streets and side-walks are always kept clean and neat; little trouble is ever had keeping the streets and walks clean, from the natural habit of cleanliness on the part of the citizens. Nothing speaks more praise of the people of Holden than the orderly manner in which they conduct themselves on the streets, and the quiet, unpretending mode of dress which characterizes them.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Affield, E. O., restaurant; Arnold, J. S., restaurant; Armstrong, S. J., barber; Barnes, A. H., physician; Burris & Bostic, furniture dealers; bank, farmers and commercial, cashier, Z. T. Miller; bank of Holden, cashier, John G. Cope; Brunn, H. merchant tailor; Berthourd, Louis, jeweler; Bolton, R. L. & Kyger, J. W., physicians and surgeons; Bluhm & Boxmayer, grain dealers; Baker, W. P., carriage maker and implements; Bridendolph, J. D., plasterer; Belmont, Miss E., milliner; Bettes, W.

H., dealer in harvesters and reapers; Bates, H. J., carpenter; Beebe, John, tinner; Carpenter, A. F., Attorney at law; Carpenter, G. D., insurance agt.; Carter, C. L., physician; Crane, H. B., liveryman; Conner & Smith, millers; Carpenter, H. P., grocer; Clark & Craig, grocers; Cottrell & Rand, dealers in pianos and organs; Carver, Henry, painter; Cooter, J. M., blacksmith; Clothier, Miss Ida C., teacher; Campbell, J. M., stockdealer; Day, Samuel, physician; Doster, J. F., restaurant keeper; Doran, Mrs. J. proprietress of Herman House; Dick & Johnson, dry goods merchants; Daskam, Geo. & Mathews, painters; Etter W. H., dry goods merchant; Everett, J. M. jeweler; Elliott, N. B. Blacksmith; Estelle Mrs. S. E., milliner; Flowers, B. L., physician; Fitzgerald, J. J., proprietor of Bell house; Fry & Son, blacksmiths; Gray, M. L., depot agent; Golladay, D., druggist and book dealer; Gibson, John, butcher; Gillis & Tackitt, carpenters; Hornsby & Willoughby; grocers; Hartman, A., saloon keeper; Heinish, Jos., restaurant keeper; Huber Jos., saloon keeper; Hengy Jacob, tailor; Hagemeyer & Graber, grocers; Hawes, F. B., real estate agent; Harlan, D. J. & Minnick, James, mechanics; Higgins, H. W., mechanic; Hast, O., city express agent; Hartzell & McMullen, express-agents; Houck, F. R., tinner; Hengy, Miss Eva, teacher; Hopkins, Miss M. E., teacher; January, J. H., attorney at law; Johnson, E. P., butcher; Johnson, M. V., dentist; Johnson, John, blacksmith; Jurden S. W., lumber dealer; Jewell & Ausman, carpenters; Jones, A. C., principal of public school; King, Benjamin, physician; Kennedy Bros, & Co. grocers; Long, R. A. Druggist; Lowry, J. W., physician; Lucas & Son, carpenters; Lee, W. J., minister Presbyterian church; Lord, J. A., minister Christian church; Miller, T. H., Dealer in boots, shoes, hats, caps etc.; Mittong, J. W., editor and publisher of *Holden Enterprise*; Murray & Johnson, druggists and book dealers; Mack, J. W., post master; Murray, L. F., physician; McMullan, P., cigar manufacturer; Miller, Z. T., cashier of F. & C. bank; McClure, J. E., Ass't cashier of bank of Holden; Miller, Jno., shoemaker; Miller, Wm., telegraph operator; McClellan, T. S., liveryman; McCoy, H. M., tailor; Morgan Bros., harness dealers; Morrison, & Bro., clothiers and dry goods; Manheimer, A., clothier and dry goods; Mortland, S. H., minister M. E. Church; Murray, C., teacher; Nicholson, T., carpenter and builder; Newman, T. G., shoemaker; Orr, & Tevis, hardware dealer; Orr, J. P., attorney at law; Orr, J. S., teacher; Peak, A. B., dentist; Page, J. W., carpenter; Pleasner & Son, dry goods merchants; Patch, I. P., Minister M. E. church; Phelan, James, Catholic Priest; Reed & Daniels, millers; Rogers & Bro. grocers; Rodman & Sheidler, furniture dealers and undertakers; Randall, I. P. homeopethist; Ropp, Geo. E., teacher; Rhodes & Evans, painters; Roberts, Luke F., stock dealer; Strode, J. U., barber; Smith, W. C., attorney at law; Still, A. T., physician; Still, H. H., town marshal; Summers & Stanfield, grocers·

Steele, Wm., president of F. & C. bank; Starkey, I., president of bank of Holden; Sheidler, Mrs., milliner; Stevens, W. S. B., saloon keeper; Shriver, A. L., restaurant; Stevens, W. J., presiding elder M. E. church; Smithson & Robertson, dry goods merchants; Schoenwelter, A., barber; Stearns & Liddle, dealers in hardware and implements; Sherlock & Co., marble workers; Snead, R., harness maker; Starkey & Christian, lumber merchants; Seaman, Samuel, blacksmith; Simpson, W. B. Jeweler; Sparks, Miss Maggie M., teacher; Stark, Miss Anna, teacher; Schaeffer, Rev. L., minister German Evangelical church; Scott, Valentine, stock dealer; Taylor & Jones, real estate agents; Tompkins, E. P., photographer; Tackitt & Roughton, dealers in musical imstruments; Tatlow, R. H., grocer and confectioner; Taylor & Bettes, dealers in hardware and implements; Tackett, Miss Josie, teacher; Van Matre, Abner, mayor, attorney at law; Van Matre, Mrs. S. E., milliner; Violett, Andrew, blacksmith; Wann & Jaqueth, manufacturers of boots and shoes; Wilson, L. T., attorney at law; Wright, J. J. & Castle, F. M., grocers; Wills, Geo., tinner; Wester, C. N., minister Baptist church; White, W., president of Holden college; White, Mrs. M., teacher Holden college; Wise, Miss Clara E., teacher; Young, G. S., vice-president of F. & C. bank.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

One of the smallest geographical divisions we have in this country is that of townships. This word, as may be readily inferred, was originally used to represent that portion of country just adjacent to and under the immediate influence of a town. But this word, like many other words in the English language, has taken some departure from the original signification and application and is now applied to a division of territory next in size to a county, and is thus named whether it contains a town or not. But in regard to the township under consideration it may be correctly such according to either interpretation of the term.

Madison township derives its name from that distinguished American citizen and President, who has given his name to no less than eighteen counties in the United States, one State capitol, and numberless small cities and towns.

In the fertility of her soil, in the strength and endurance of her citizens, as well as their energy and perseverance, and in the blessing of favorable weather and good climate, Madison township may have reasons to aspire to something above the common level of township history. Her growth and development from this time on will be identified with that of her only city, and in the course of time these may all be blended into one. But the people of this township need no extravagant eulogium on their merits for these are seen in the substantial fruits of their toil.

Madison township is situated in the western portion of the county. Holden, its only town being seven and one-half miles from the Cass county line, but Kingsville township intervenes between it and Cass. It is about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the county. It is a perfect rectangle and very near a square, being a little longer north and south than east and west. From its original size other townships have been cut off till now it is one of the smallest in the county, containing only forty-two square miles.

The south fork of the Blackwater runs through the northern part of the township. The entire township is drained by this stream and its tributaries. The general slope of the township is toward the north. The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs through its central portion.

The township in its physical features is similar to the remaining portions of the county, being alternately dotted with woods and prairie. The northern part of the township has most timber and it has the most water.

This was one of the first townships organized, being the last one of the four that included all the county in 1835, but it may be said it is about the latest township in the county, for, of all the improvements and general wealth, none, comparatively speaking, existed before the war. No settlers crossed the Blackwater previous to 1830, and the family of Fergusons were about the first to cross and settle in what is now the western part of Madison township.

In 1855 there were no settlements between the present site of Holden and Isaac Hanna's, which latter place is about fifty or a hundred yards south of the southern township line. Most of the settlers lived north of the present site of Holden and a few west. These settlers lived near the two branches of Pin Oak and were very few in number.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned: Samuel and Aaron Ferguson, James Bradley, William Davidson, Squire A. B. Hamilton, P. H. Ray, Archy Ray, and their father Hugh Ray, Moses Tapscott, August Demasters, Squire J. G. Doyle, Matthew Cummings, William Cummings, Sanford Cummings, Joseph Mason, John Windsor, Reuben Fox, John Utt, Thomas Tapscott, G. Hays, Joseph Christian, Jacob Sahms, Jacob Beck, Charles S. Ferguson, Martin Ferguson, Pleasant R. Ferguson, Joseph Matthews, William Burden Sr. and Jr., Eldridge Burden, George Conley, John Miller, Wm. Miller, James Thompson, George Medlock, G. Cunningham, Barrett Duff, Squire Thompson, Williamson, G. K. Roberts, and Dr. Roberts.

In 1835 Johnson county was composed of four townships: Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Madison. Madison township included all of what is now Kingsville and Rose Hill townships and most of Chilhowee and Centerview for a number of years after the late civil war. Madison

township has had its boundaries changed a number of times both before and after the war.

The boundary lines of Madison township remained as they were established in 1836, until 1868, when Chilhowee was formed from it and Jefferson. In the following year this township was divided into two voting precincts by the order of the court.

In 1858, when Madison was still a very large township, containing all that part of the county on the west and south that forms Kingsville and Rose Hill, and a large tract of land on the north and east, the town of Rose Hill was the voting precinct of the township, as she was by far the oldest town in that part of the county.

In this year an election was held at this place, and below we furnish in full the poll-book of this election, which contains a list of all who voted, as well as the candidates for office and the number of votes each received:

"A poll-book for a general election held at Rose Hill, in Madison township, in Johnson county, Missouri, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1858:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
Johnson County. }

We, Dennis Dunham, Alfred White, T. Drake, do solemnly swear that we will impartially discharge the duties of judges of the present election, according to law and the best of our ability, so help us God.

DENNIS DUNHAM.
ALFRED WHITE.
N. T. DRAKE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of August A. D. 1858.

WATSON W. HAM, J. P.

We, John Baker and John H. Baily, do solemnly swear that we will faithfully discharge the duties of clerks of the present election according to law and the best of our abilities, so help us God.

JOHN BAKER.
JOHN H. BAILY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of August A. D. 1858.

WATSON W. HAM, J. P.

Voters' names: Jas. L. Chinn, Elijah Chinn, J. W. Smith, J. J. Armstrong, S. J. Reed, Peyton D. Huff, C. C. Wheeler, H. S. Barksdale, Jas. H. McCarty, E. Hocketts. J. N. Mills, Wm. M. Bruce, Ambrose England, H. H. Hale, Sam'l Reed, Jas. L. Wilson, D. W. Skaggs, B. F. Fisher, Wm. Townsend, John V. McCarty, Squire Asburg, W. T. Roberts, Wm. J. Townsend, Wm. F. Long, Wm. M. Harris, Wm. C. Sharp, R. L. Jackson, Michael Baker, L. Jones, H. Isley, Philip Isley, Christy Gates, W. E. Templeton, John W. Ham, J. G. Hutson, Andrew Hinkle, Cary Elliot, Peter Campbell, Martin Burly, L. P. Lisk, Jas. M. Moore, W. W. Ham, G. W. Stranger, John Hinkle, G. H. Barnett, B. Wooldridge, W. A. Campbell, Thos. Moore, S. A. Duncan, G. W. L.

Bradley, J. S. Gilkey, Wm. M. Tutt, R. S. Wooldridge, Edward Welch, I. L. Dye, Jas. E. Summon, A. A. Doake, John M. Lurby, Joel P. Lowing, Wm. Owsley, John A. Townsend, Wm. Smith, D. B. Rivis, E. Doman, B. F. Lewis, R. L. England, R. L. Elder, David Owsley, E. Welch, Thomas Hinkle, John Howard, Andrew Worth, A. C. Umstattd, A. H. Boggs, Noah Crual, Jas. Bones, P. H. Duncan, R. M. Anderson, W. F. Carpenter, Sidney Scott, B. F. Cross, Jas. Hinkle, Wm. Hutson, Wm. Harlow, David Bradshaw, G. W. Vowill, James Fox, Wm. H Fruners, A. G. Fulton, J. F. R. Turner, R. H. Atkins, Sam'l P. Rimsy, John H. Baily, John B. Baily, W. P. Day, B. S. Durrett, J. B. Pemberton, W. A. Givins, J. W. West, L. C. Camden, Wm. Welch, Henry Stumpff, Matthew Cummins, E. T. Peyton, Wm. Wiseman, John F. West, Jas. D. Smith, George M. Stange, Wm. G. King, Miles Bradshaw, W. L. Suart, Morris Hodges, R. L. Skillman, T. N. Carpenters, G. H. Duncan, B. F. Umstattd, Wm. Allen, John Umstattd, Jas. G. Atkins, Adam Thomas, Wm. Cummins, C. P. Smith, Josiah Holden, Martin Orr, S. W. Pemberton, J. A. Turner, John Hughs, D. M. Holden, Sanford Vineen, Jas. Alexander, Brinkly Hornsby, John H. Priestly, G. A. Flowon, John A. Drake, George S. Hammon, Dennis Dunham, N. T. Doake, Jessie Coats, John Taggart, Alford White, J. Cooke, J. C. Parsons, G. J. Farrensworth, W. D. Turner, Sanford Cummins, Porter Magors, J. B. Andersen, Jas. Savage, Martin P. Foster, Wm. P. Foster, Wm. Hill, M. W. Fulton, John S. Graves, Benjamin Cross, D. S. W. Boston, J. G Cocke, R. S. Gilliland, F. R. Jackson, John Enirson, G. B. Summon, C. H. Harris, A. G. Beard, M. P. Fisher, Jas. Furgeson, W. J. Climont, Wm. Hodges, John Orr, H. H. Dobyns, W. S. Wood, John C. Gilbert, F. M. Scott, J. S. B. Strange, W. P. Carrington, A. M. Potts, Sam'l Smith, A. O. Faumhill, S. V. Turner, Wm. H. Reese, Jas. Corkran, J. C. Rogers, W. H. Anderson, Sam'l Craig, Thos. Durrall, Thos. J. Jones, Isaac Jacobs, John W. Barsdale, George W. Gloyd, John Baker, John W. Tackitt, Daniel Gloyd, S. L. Smith, Jas. A. Wilson, Cyrus Plouman, B. E. McVey, Wm. Adams, Thos. A. Jennings, Wm. P. Hulso, A. H. Stout, Wm. T. Kennedy, Wm. Burden, S. A. Scott, W. C. Duncan Wm. H. Camden, Selbourn Nailor, David Davenport, Nathaniel Baker, A. J. Fulton, S. N. Copsland, Wm. Payne, R. Z. R. Wall, Wm. S. Hughs.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
Johnson County. } ss.

We, the undersigned judges of an election begun and held at the town of Rose Hill, in Madison township, in the county of Johnson, on the 2d of August, 1858, do hereby certify that the following candidates held and received the number of votes attached to the name of each as follows, (viz.:

For Congress, Samuel H. Woodson 78 votes, John W. Reed 92 votes, George R. Smith, 40 votes; for State Superintendent, Wm. B. Starks 106 votes, J. G, Province 36 votes; for State Senate, M. G. Goodlett 126, S. L. Cornwell 58; for Representative, Robert Shaw 115, Aikman Welch 78; forCounty Court Judge,

Morton Thompson 9, W. C. Baker 49; Samuel Craig 116; for Sheriff, G. W. Houts, 188; for County Treasurer, Wm. S. Hume 70, W. H. Anderson 110; for County School Commissioner, Alexander Mars 40, John Gibbons 130; for Coroner, Henry H. Dobyns 42, A. Morgan, 112, Ruee Brown 8· for Justice of the Peace of Madison township to fill the vacancy of Wm. Dishager, Samuel S. Smith 81, Wm. C. Duncan 34, Silas N. Copeland 37; for Constable of Madison township, Wm. H. Camden 49, Wm. Payne 53, Wm. S. Hughes 79, David Davenport 9.

Given under our hands this 2d day of August, A. D., 1858.

Attest.

JOHN BAKER, JOHN H. BAILY. } *Clerks.* DENNIS DUNHAM, N. L. DOAKE, } *Judges.*

The reader will pardon us for giving this document in full, but it contains a rather complete list of the voters that lived in this township before the war, and also affords some important political history. Many of the men whose names are found in this list, are now living, and, in many cases, the most respected citizens in the county. In many cases, their children and their grandchildren are men and women now, engaged in the various pursuits they then followed, and living it may be, on and around the same old homestead. These, then, cannot fail to be proud to see their forefathers names recorded in this history, and to also see with what great political leaders their names were enrolled.

The population of this township in 1876, according to census, was 2,170, and in 1881 it had increased to 2,931. Since then the population has increased still more rapidly, especially in Holden, giving to this town a population nearly equal to the whole town in 1880.

We give below some statistical reports in regard to stock in this township in the year 1880, and the reader must bear in mind that Madison is a very small territory, containing as we have said only 42 square miles of land. In Madison township there were 719 horses, valued at $25,100, 2 asses valued at $50, 191 mules valued at $8,590, 2,539 cattle valued at $17,093, 849 sheep valued at $849, 2,833 hogs valued $4,096. Money notes, bonds, and other credits, $114,582. All other personal property $83,794, making a total of $254,254. This is a very large sum of money to be owned by the inhabitants of 42 square miles of land, very little of which being occupied by a town.

The Missouri Pacific railroad passes very nearly through the center of the township. After crossing the township line it passes in a southwestern direction, until it gets to the suburbs of Holden, when it turns and passes through this place, a little north of west, and thence continues in its general course, unchanged, till it runs into Kingsville township.

The most southern point on the railroad is about two and a half miles from the southern township line. The Arizona and Kansas division runs northeast through a small part of the township on the west, and makes

Holden its eastern terminus. These two roads have done, perhaps, more than anything else to build up the township and its only city, Holden.

The wagon roads in the township are among the best to be found in the county. Bridges or good fords are found at all points where the roads cross the streams. In many cases the roads are shaded partly by good hedge fences, and in all places the fences found in this part of the county are made of the very best material and kept in the best possible condition. All the roads are very largely traveled, especially in the seasons of grain delivery. Roads pass through the county in all directions and little or no difficulty is experienced by the people in going from one place to another. The roads in general lead toward Holden, though there are plenty of roads leading through the country. A large part of the history of this township belongs to the town of Holden, and hence much that would be given in an ordinary township history is here reserved for the history of Holden, it being a place of so much importance as to require a separate history.

The church history of this township extends back as far as its organization, but reliable records have been very difficult to obtain, and hence, only a few meagre facts are given. There are only two church organizations outside of Holden, that worship in the township, and only one of these have a building set apart for the sole use of the congregation.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rock Spring, Madison township. This is probably the oldest church in the township. It was organized May 21, 1835, by Rev. R. D. Morrow. The exact time is not known when the church was built, but it was made many years before the war. The church was built of stone and was the common place of worship for all the farmers for miles around, before the war. During the war it was burned but as the walls were made of stone, they remained standing. In 1870 this building was repaired, while the church was under the care of Rev. J. Cal. Littrell with a cost to the church of about $1,200. This was dedicated in the same year by Rev. J. A. Prather. But the first congregation of the church was called New Hope, and this remained their name till 1843, when it was changed to Rock Spring. The pastors that have served in this church since the war are: Rev. J. Cal. Littrell, Rev. S. D. Givens, Rev. John A. Prather and Rev. Frank Russell. The original members are as follows: Lazarus Masterson, Elizabeth Masterson, Deborah Masterson, Samuel E. Rowden, Nancy Rowden, William Bigham, Sr., Lydia Bigham, Jane Bigham, James Givens, Joanna Givens, Martin Forgeson, Mary Ann Forgeson, Robert M. White, Jane White, Jane Brooks, Elizabeth Bigham, and Samuel L. White. The first session was composed of Robert M. White, Lazarus Masterson and Samuel E. Rowden. The present session is composed of Milas Russell, John Porter, B. S. Hiatt, S. G. Bigham and David Hogan. J. B. Chapman, who

was killed by a train in Texas, was an elder. This church has now 130 resident members; has a large Sunday school with an average attendance of 54⅝. This Sunday school is conducted by Rev. Frank Russell, with J. C. Gilliam as secretary. Rev. Russell has been in charge of this church since 1876 and has now the highest respect and love of his congregation.

M. E. Church South—Round Grove.—This church is situated in the northeast corner of Madison township. It was organized May 16, 1879, by Rev. S. P. Cobb. They have no church building but worship regularly in Round Grove school house. The pastor of this church for the first two years of its existence was Rev. S. P. Cobb; and the pastor for the present year is Rev. W. S. Woodard. The names of the original members are Silas Ellisten, J. P. Lowrey, F. Lowrey, O. W. Strange, V. Strange, V. K. Shepherd, J. V. Tapscott, M. A. Tapscott, Sr., M. A. Tapscott, Jr., F. L. Tapscott, C. L. Woolfolk and D. P. Woodruff, J. D. Ellisten, P. R. Ferguson. They have a present membership of twenty-five; have an average attendance at Sunday-school of forty-five. This Sunday-school is under the superintendence of D. B. Woodruff, and has B. F. Wineland as its secretary. These few followers of Christ have proved themselves earnest workers in the cause of Truth and in the service of their Master.

The school districts of the county, which are laid out irrespective of township lines, are mostly found to include part of two or more townships, so that probably the schools of Holden are the only schools entirely within the township lines. These schools, like most country schools in the county, are taught from four to seven months in a year, and a very large per cent of the teachers are supplied from the State Normal at Warrensburg. Many young ladies are employed to teach in these schools, and are preferred by many to male teachers. The salaries of these teachers vary from $30 to $60 a month, owing largely to the wants of the public. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining teachers to supply the wants of these schools. The attendance at these schools range from fifteen to forty scholars, or even more, varying in age from six to twenty years.

This township has soil as rich as any in the county. Large crops of wheat and corn are annually brought forth and these all find a ready and convenient market in Holden. Many of the farmers find it more profitable to raise stock and feed their crops out to them.

Stock dealing is one of the most profitable trades in the county when properly understood. Farmers sometimes go out to other counties in the south and west and buy up a large number of cattle or sheep and bring them home to feed. Nearly all farms of any size have good well bearing orchards on them, so that the people are supplied with fruits nearly all seasons of the year. All kinds of apples, pears, peaches, cherries and damsons are raised on these farms. The farm houses are mostly frame,

but neat and commodious, ornamented with much taste, yet simple and unostentatious.

CHAPTER III.—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Location—Physical Features—Old Settlers—Election Notice of 1858—Gallaher Mill—Old Entries—Knob Noster—Civic Societies—Knob Noster Cemetery—Knob Noster Public Schools—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools—Knob Noster and the Press—Depot—Mills—Banks—Post Offices—Directory—Town Officers—Coal Fields—Census—Statistics—Township Officers—Health—Agriculture—Horticulture Stock Raising—Incidents.

God provides the good things of the world to serve the needs of nature, by the labors of the plowman, the skill and pains of the artisan, and the dangers and traffic of the merchant. * * * The idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world; and he only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth; like a vermin or a wolf, when their time comes, they die and perish, and in the meantime, do no good.

JEREMY TAYLOR.

Room for wealth and enjoyment brought the pioneers to this new country full fifty years ago; but when they came their attention, in many instances was turned more to the latter than the former. Here wealth could only be obtained through the slow process of hard and enduring toil. The trees were to fell, roots to dig up, and the prairies to break before the pioneer could even realize a stinted livelihood. It required a strong man to meet all the hardships that surrounded these old settlers. On the other hand the enjoyment of the chase was quite enticing every day. At that time wild game was here in abundance. Deer, turkey, elk, antelope, and bear, could be found at any time on the wooded streams or in the tall grass of the prairies.

The early settlers were plain in dress, devoted in religion, and honest in their ways. In the school-room and the church service they gave alike praise to both teacher and preacher for their work in mental and moral improvements. The excellent citizens of to-day are the offspring of those honest old pioneers. The praying men and women in the several churches of this township tell the story of their early training and the character of their fathers and mothers. The Cross of Christ is a light burden to the devoted Christian who loves—

"To steal awhile away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer."

The early pioneers were not careless in their family devotions, as some may suppose. In those rude old log cabins, the kind-hearted Christian

mother never renounced the idea of bringing up her children in prayer and purity of heart to serve God and love their fellows.

In our sketch of Washington township, we shall endeavor to give the reader such facts as have come within the scope of the historian. The name, location, physical features, and sketchs of old settlers will be briefly touched. The towns will be noticed in connection with the township details. The religious history of the township is one of which the people should be proud, and which we will give as elaborately as we can gather facts in relation to their origin and growth.

Name.—Washington township was created by an order of the county court, and named in honor of Gen. George Washington, general-in-chief of the Americans during the revolutionary war, and the first president of the United States, May 4, 1835. The first four townships of the county were named for presidents whom the people at that day regarded as model statesmen.

It is due that we should give a short sketch of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but space forbids.

George Washington, an illustrious American patriot, general, and statesman, and first president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732, and died at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1799.

Washington township, of Johnson county, Missouri, is bounded on the north by Simpson and Grover townships, on the east by Pettis county, on the south by Jefferson and Post Oak townships, and on the west by Warrensburg township, and contains an area of eighty-one square miles. It is the same size of Jackson township. These are the two largest townships in the county.

This township was established by an order of the court, May 4, 1835. And is well situated in the eastern part of the county, midway north and south. Its western boundary is three miles from the county seat, while the eastern boundary is upwards of twelve miles.

The Physical Features.—The surface of the township is quite rolling, and in some places very abrupt and hilly. The surface is well drained by Clear Fork, Long Branch, Walnut Creek, and Bear Creek, the principal streams of the township. Limestone and sandstone rocks are found in different parts of the township, and the soil generally partakes of the nature of the rocks in that locality. Clear Fork, the principal stream, has its source in the southern part of Post Oak township, and flows northeast, cutting off the northwest corner or Jefferson township, *i. e.*, section 24, and entering this township in section 13, township 45, range 25; thence nine miles almost due north, leaving the township in section 6, township 46, range 25; passing through the southwest corner of section 31, township

47, range 25, of Grover township, it runs three miles northwest, in Simpson township, to the place where it unites with the Blackwater. In an early day, water-mills were successfully run on this stream. In section six, near the Drinkwater ford, stood the old Gallaher mills, once so well known to the pioneers. In those days, this stream contained abundance of fish. This is the only stream in the county which has in its forests butternut, or white walnut, timber. The white walnut of this stream grows luxuriantly, and there are some large trees of it. These trees yield heavy loads of mast every year, from one of a dozen years to the one of a century's growth. This stream, although it does not vary a mile, either to the right or left, in its course, is very crooked, forming many short turns and angles, as it descends from the broken and hilly section of Bristle Ridge. Fine peacock coal is found in drift beds in many places on this stream, near the northern brow of Bristle Ridge.

Bear Creek is the next stream in size of the township. It is formed by rills from Bristle Ridge, of Warrensburg township, entering this township at the southeast corner of section 15, township 46, range 25, at the bridge on the Warrensburg and Montserrat public road, forming a deep channel though rich alluvial soils; keeping close to the western part of the township, it leaves it at the northwest corner, and runs one-fourth of a mile and unites with Blackwater in Simpson township. The channel of this stream is deep and the bottoms are swampy, malarial-producing land. Walnut Creek, in the eastern part of the township is the third stream in size. It has its source in the prairie east of Knob Noster, leaving the township in the eastern part of section 4, township 46, range 25. This stream furnishes abundance of stock water through the whole year. In some places the water is quite deep, and the stream is required to be bridged. Long Branch is in the southern part of the township and flows just south of the beautiful country residence of L. C. Littlefield. Huff branch has its source on the summit of Bristle Ridge and flows west into Clear Fork. Wolf Branch heads near Montserrat, and flows northwest.

The soils of this township, although quite various, are all productive. In an early day hemp and flax did well here. At present corn and wheat are the staple productions. The soil of Bristle Ridge is quite thin, but by proper cultivation, potatoes and sorghum do well. The soil on the knolls is of an ash or mulatto hue, considerably mixed with a tough clay. The whole surface is underlaid with coal. From the rich, fine land on which Montserrat stands the soil is very fertile over the whole rolling surface, including about all the land north of the excellent stock farm of Capt. E. W. Dawson, east of Bear Creek, south and west of Clear Fork. A few miles east of Clear Fork the land is of a deep, rich loam, on the prairies, and a light sandy soil in the timber, especially on Walnut Creek. North of Walnut Creek around the beautiful stock farms owned

by W. D. Carpenter and Simeon Blackburn, the land borders on black limestone soil, and is very productive. All of the prairie land north of Knob Noster varies in its composition; however, it is all fair farming land. In the southern part of the township, principally on Long Branch, the land is underlaid with marl, which is very valuable for subsoiling. In the future, it will be worth hundreds of dollars to farmers. In the vicinity of Knob Noster the land is made up of sandstone ridges on the southwest, and on the east it constitutes a beautiful rolling prairie of fertile farms.

The Knobs are two prominent knolls, from which the town derives its name. They are both far above the surrounding country, and present a beautiful appearance in the midst of an almost level plain, from which these grotesque mounds stand out in striking contrast. We clip the following from the *Gem*, a weekly paper of Knob Noster, under date of November 28, 1879:

> Just northeast of Knob Noster are two hills known as the Knobs. On one of them is the residence of Mr. I. V. Dudley. On the other is nothing except a rank growth of grass and weeds. For some time there has been talk of the probable contents of this knob, but almost everybody laughed at the idea of it containing anything more than the surrounding land. However, there were a few who still thought there was a bonanza in the hill if it could only be got out. Last Saturday W. L. Shockley and R. H. Carr shouldered a pick and struck out for the knob. After a few hours' digging they were rewarded by finding the skeletons of several human beings, together with other curiosities, which were buried with the Indians, or mound-builders, or whoever they were.

The early settlers, for many years, regarded these knobs as prominent land-marks. Indian tradition states that once a great battle was fought here, and that valuable treasures lie buried about these mounds. The true account will never be known, of that conflict, even if the shining gold, so long hid away, is unearthed. The bones exhumed from their last burial tell the story that they were human beings. To say anything further on this topic would be mere supposition.

The Pioneers.—The old settlers of any country deserve to be remembered. They first raised the pole of liberty, and all the hardships of a pioneer life were to them enjoyed with freedom. They felt the results, but could not tell why—

> "Time, space, and action, may with pains be wrought,
> But genius must be born, and never can be taught."

The early settlements were made close along on the creeks, and often in the timber. Col. Jehu Robinson, an old and respected citizen of Washington township, when it inclued all of Grover township, and about one-fourth of the county, states the following:

"In about 1828, John Leeper, son-in-law of Peter Fisher of Pettis county, settled in the woods, in section 22, town 47, range 25, and improved

five or six acres which is now grown up in fine timber. Just northwest of him in section 16 of same town, settled Wm. Cheek about the same time, and in 1831, built the old Gallaher mill in section 6, on Clear Fork. This mill was the place of voting till Knob Noster was built. Whisky drinking and fighting was the order of the day at the polls. A blacksmith shop was kept here by Joel Cox; a grocery store was kept and owned by James A. Gallaher.

"John Mayes, an esteemed citizen, residing near Montserrat, departed this life Friday, March 4, 1881, at the venerable age of 89 years, 2 months and 15 days, having lived near four score and one-half years. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, December 19, 1791. While in boyhood his parents moved to Rockbridge county, Va., and from there to Green (now Taylor) county, Ky., where he married Miss Nancy H. Berry, on his birth day, December 19, 1817, and in the fall of 1834, moved to Lafayette county, Mo. In the following spring, 1835, he pitched his tent in the then wild country, but now prosperous and busy little village of Montserrat. Here he entered government land and improved a very handsome farm, where he continued to reside, with the exception of a brief interval, until the day of his death. He settled at Montserrat before the present county organization. In 1838, leaving his farm, he built and conducted the first wool carding machine in Warrensburg, and also kept the first hotel for two years, and about the expiration of that time went back to his farm where he engaged extensively in agriculture and stock raising, until the breaking out of the war in 1861. During those trying times, although prosperity had ceased in Missouri, and devastation was stalking like a demon through the land, yet he remained unmoved at his old homestead, a quiet citizen. 'Father Mayes,' as he was often called, became a convert and follower of Christ at the age of eighteen, uniting with the Presbyterian church, and in 1842, joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He became a charter member of old Bethel congregation (now Knob Noster), and was selected as one of the ruling elders, which place he filled with christian zeal and fortitude. At that time persons often went ten to fifteen miles to church on Sundays in 'Father Mayes'' neighborhood. Becoming fully impressed with the wants of his vicinity, in 1858 he assisted in erecting Mary's Chapel, a neat and handsome chuch edifice, which has since been moved two miles southeast to a conspicuous site in the village of Montserrat. During all this time he remained a pious, consistent member of Mary's Chapel congregation, laboring prayerfully for the good of his children and all around him to the end of his life. For many years his house was the home of the missionary and circuit-rider. His family consisted of eleven children, seven boys and four girls. At present seven boys and one girl are living. His eighteen grand-children, and thirteen great-grand-children were present at his death. He and his

wife lived dutifully together during the long affianced life of sixty-one years and two months. She passed to the spirit land, January 29, 1878, and was laid to rest in the private burying-ground on the old homestead. Mr. Mayes, after the death of his beloved and cherished companion, gave much thought to the future. One of his first acts was to surround his wife's grave with a substantial fence with his own aged hands. He cut locust posts, charred the ends to make them lasting, and then set them in the ground and nailed substantial boards to them. After this was done, he remarked, that he was prepared to die at any time, and all he asked was a place beside the grave of his departed wife. In business transactions Mr. Mayes ever lived up to the golden rule. About eight years prior to his demise, he gave over all his property to his children, and lived with his youngest son, A. S. Mayes, on the old home place the remainder of his days. His funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. J. Cal. Littrel, on the day following his death, to a large number of friends, among whom was the deceased's time-honored friend, Col. Jehu Robinson. In the afternoon of the obsequies his body was interred in the family cemetery beside his wife, as he had requested, in the presence of many tearful eyes. He had only been sick a short time of plurisy, a disease which troubled him in his younger days, when the angel of death passed by with his dark pinions extended and in haste bid the pious christian soul fly to the other world. Truly it may be said of John Mayes—

With humble ambition and nourishing fare,
Contented, though toiling, he traveled abreast,
Till the kind hand of death took his burden of care,
And he sank, in the faith of the christian, to rest.

—*A. J. S.*

William Gaut, one of the old and esteemed citizens of Johnson county, was born in Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri and settled in Johnson at an early day. He died at his home near Montserrat, in his 63d year, April 1st, 1881. He came to this state with his father, Cornelius Gaut, and settled near Columbus, in this county, about forty years ago, and has ever since borne a conspicuous part in the interest of the county. In politics he was a democrat, a man of fine intelligence, of a free and social disposition, and was familiar to a remarkable extent, with all the important transactions and events of the county. He, through life, kept up the old custom of visiting and spending a day or night with his old friends. At one time he was a large land-holder, and wielded considerable influence in the politics of the county. Joseph Lapsley came here in 1837, from Russell county, Ky., and died in the year 1854; John Coy came here from Ky., in 1833, and died in 1850; Spence Adams came here in 1835, from N. C., and died in 1867; Ambros Brockman came here from Russell county, Ky., in 1837, and died in 1848; James A. Gallaher was one of

the first settlers here (q. v.); for a brief account of him see the biographical sketch of John A. Gallaher, his son; William Cheek came here from Tenn., in 1834, or earlier, and died in 1868; Vally Hall came here from Ky., in 1835, and died in 1868; John Stewart came here from Ky., in 1834, and died in 1843; Samuel Graham came here in 1834, from Ky., and died in 1840. In 1837, Thomas M. Ramsey came and settled in sec. 14, township 46, range 24, and built his present home in 1859. He is an excellent citizen, and has brought up a family of dutiful children. Samuel McKeean settled here at an early day, on sec. 22. Jonathan Butler improved the old Carpenter farm in 1838. Alexander and William Gregg, James Ray, George Gallaher, were some of the old pioneers. Mr. Strickner, a German, settled here in 1836, on sec. 12, but when settlements began to be formed he said "too thick settled for me, I go further south," and moved away. W. A. Williams, Jacob Knaus, Samuel Workman, W. H. DeArman, James Brown, Richard Combs, Henry Hayes, Fred Houx, John Reed, Andrew Thompson, George Thorton, Smith McCormack, Benj. Howard, Wm. Box and W. R. McCart were here prior to 1840. Rev. Robert H. Lea was born in N. C., moved to Tenn., and thence here in 1845. He has been a minister in the M. E. church (south) over fifty years, and now resides in Henry county, in his 87th year. Dr. Thos. S. Lea came here in 1844, from Tenn., and subsequently moved to Texas, where he died in 1879. Judge J. B. Mayes emigrated from Green county, Ky., to this county, in September, 1834, while this part of Johnson county was wild and unsettled. The Kaw Indians were quite numerous here yet, but had changed their residence to Kansas, and would come back in hunting squads. He was married to Miss Gillum, January 11, 1844, in this county. When he "set up" to house-keeping, the nearest mill was at Dover, on the Missouri river. He states the following: "It took six pair of oxen to break the prairie land; now, two horses can do the work. Then, deer, bear, and many kinds of wild animals were here in abundance, and people were happy and all loved one another, and neighbors were well known who lived five miles apart. In those days, I never knew a man to charge another, even a stranger, for staying all night, nor never knew a bushel of potatoes sold. If one neighbor raised more than he wanted, he told his fellow to come and get what he wanted. One man would kill a beef and send for his neighbors to come and get what they wanted, 'without money and without price.' It is not so now."

At a general election held in Knob Noster on the first Monday in August, 1858, A. Hargraves, Samuel McKeen and Jacob Knaus were judges, and J. C. Corum clerk, all sworn in Aug. 2, 1858, by J. B. Mayes. J. P. At this election 250 votes were cast. At present the township is divided into two voting precincts, one at Knob Noster, and the other, Montserrat.

Gallaher Mill was built about 1830, by Wm. Cheek, it subsequently and in succession passing into the hands of James A. Gallaher, Montville Huff and Col. Morton Thompson. A store, gun shop and a mill made this a favorite resort for the pioneers.

Adam Carpenter, one of the worthy citizens of the township, was born in Casey county, Kentucky and moved here in 1851. He was an excellent man, and a devoted member of the Christian church. He departed this life when about 74 years of age. His wife, Mrs. Mary A. Carpenter, a lady with a good share of common sense, is living on the old place. Around her reside her children, doing for themselves.

In order to give the reader an idea of some of the pioneer landlords, we copy the following original land entries:

"John Stewart, Dec. 13, 1833, nw qr, ne qr, sec 31, tp 46, r 24; William Cheek, Jr., Nov. 30, 1832, e hf lot 2, nw qr, sec 6, tp 46, r 24; William Gragg, Oct. 8, 1834, e hf, se qr, sec 11, tp 46, r 24; James Ray, Sept. 29 1837, ne qr, sw qr, sec 2, tp 46, r 24; Geo. Gallaher, Oct. 25, 1836, e hf, ne qr, sec 9, tp 46, r 24."

KNOB NOSTER

was first laid out in "Old Town." It is picturesquely situated upon beautifully rolling land, on both sides of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The business part of town is south of the railroad. The road passes through a deep cut just east of town, and, in fact, continues westward in a defile. The town has several handsome residences. That of Samuel G. Kelley is an elegant structure. A large number of the business houses are constructed of brick, and are commodious.

The following are the civic and religious societies of Knob Noster. Prior to the war (1861) the Masons were organized, but became scattered during the conflict.

The civic societies of this township were organized quite early. It has always been a question of forethought that men assembled in private council. The history of secret societies dates back to the remotest ages, yea, many of which ante-date all records.

I. O. O. F.—Paola Lodge, No. 147.—Was organized and a charter granted bearing date May 22, 1861; John Doniphan, G. M., and Charles C. Archer, G. Sec. The present officers are: A. Weidman, N. G.; J. P. Vanausdoll, V. G.; J. C. Winkler, secretary; A. P. Winkler, P. secretary; Peter Shultz, treasurer. This lodge has a nicely furnished hall, which cost about $2000. *Hope Encampment, No. 32*, received the charter under date May 18, 1877; L. T. Minturn, G. P., and C. C. Archer, G. S.

A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 141.—This order was organized June 19, 1879, with the following charter members and officers: W. J. Workman, M. W.; P. O'Sullivan, financier; C. B. Littlefield, receiver; A. O. T.

Pennington, recorder; B. C. Stephenson, P. M. W.; P. Shultz, foreman; W. W. Rhodes, A. C. Spake, J. W. Carr, J. W. Taylor, J. C. Miller, Dr. J. P. Walker, Simeon Blackburn, E. A. Strickland, Timothy Brosnahan, A. A. Case. This order meets in the Masonic hall.

A. F. and A. M., Knob Noster Lodge, No. 245.—The present charter was granted May 26, 1865, to James B. Harris, J. H. Warren and Lewis H. Huff. The present officers: C. L. Cribbs, W. M.; (S. W., vacant;) B. P. Taylor, J. W.; Isaac V. Dudley, treasurer; John A. Collins, secretary; John G. McKeehan, S. D.; James Langston, J. D.; John N. Kinzey, S. S.; A. O. T. Pennington, J. S.; John McKeehan, tyler. Meeting on every Friday evening previous to or on full moon. Present membership, 76. The commodious brick hall and lodge property is estimated at about $2000. The first lodge of Masons was held in Col. Jehu Robinson's house, near the present site of Montserrat, and the colonel was one of the charter members.

Knob Noster Grange, No. 18.—Was organized in November, 1872. The first officers were: John A. Collins, Master; Henry B. Coffey, Secretary. The present officers are: P. H. Shafer, Master; H. B. Coffey, Secretary. The grange hall and property was consumed by fire during the year 1877. The charter members were: J. M. Mitchell, Will. D. Carpenter, Dr. Martin, A. A. Case, W. T. Gough, C. Bondurant, Thos. M. Ramsey, and their wives. Now there are about thirty members. Once this was a very prosperous grange, and its meetings were both profitable and interesting to farmers.

Good Templars.—Necessity Lodge, No. 558, I. O. G. T. was organized at Knob Noster in August, 1881. The following are the officers and charter members: G. W. Lutz, W. C. T.; Aggie Larkin, W. V. T.; Gordon Hardy, secretary; Mrs. J. A. Collins, F. S.; Wm. Carmichael, treasurer; Robert Chester, marshal; Miss Phronie Galdfelter, D. M.; Mrs. Thos. Melvin, I. G.; W. Woodin, sentinel; Rev. J. S. Porter, chaplain; Eld. B. C. Stephens, P. W. C. T.; C. Cobb, lodge deputy. The officers are worthy the positions they fill. This lodge meets Friday night of each week. Long may they prosper is the wish of the writer.

Knob Noster Cemetery Association.—Was incorporated in June, 1878. The original trustees are A. M. Coffey, P. B. Shafer, Chauncy Cobb, and J. M. Mitchell. Since then Gordon & Hardey have been added. The cemetery inclosure contains eighteen acres, ten of which have been laid off into lots 12x30. The first lots were sold in March, 1868. The first person interred was a boy who lost his life by falling on a knife. Wm. Dunn, who was shot at the depot by B. J. Ingle, was the first man buried here. The land upon which the city of the dead is located is a beautiful rolling spot, about one mile east of Knob Noster. In general appearance it presents one of the pleasantest views for a cemetery in the county.

Saml R Sparks

WARRENSBURG

Here are some elegant and substantial monuments, besides many beautiful slabs. The managers of this place of the dead deserve considerable praise for their taste in beautifying the grounds.

The educational interests of the town were promptly attended to immediately after the close of the war, and just as soon as the people began to put up business houses in the village. In improving, sometimes it happens that men go beyond their means; it may be that the people of this village, although they felt the need of education and educational appliances, went ahead of what the citizens were able to bear by taxation. Hence the bonded indebtedness. It has always been a source of pleasure to the industrious man that he has spent his earnings for the mental, moral, and social well-being of himself and others. No idle or thriftless man ever became great. It is among those who never lost a moment that we find the men who have moved and advanced the world, by their learning, their science, or their invention. Happiness cannot exist without true home culture. That higher education which only parents and

KNOB NOSTER PUBLIC SCHOOL.

teachers can give, should be early sought, ere the child is lost from the family care. The true happiness, which the human family needs, can be fostered by parents and teachers, and be perfected by self-culture. The poet Chaucer says:

"Deem no man in any age
Gentle for his lineage.
Though he be not highly born,
He is gentle if he doth
What 'longeth to a gentleman."

The present substantial brick school building was erected in the year 1869, by William Lowe, at a cost of $18,000. The following were the school board at the time: J. R. Cordell, L. C. Littlefield, C. Larkin, Jas. S. Rogers, J. J. Cushing. The present (1881) officers are: A. Case, Gordon Hardey, A. M. Coffey, J. C. Winkler, and C. Cobb. At present, under the successful management of this board, the school is doing quite well. The school-room is well furnished and ventilated, and shows the high appreciation the citizens have of good schools and education. These people believe with the poet Young—

"The clouds may drop down titles and estates,
Wealth may seek us—but wisdom must be sought."

The early settlers fostered a religious spirit, and it was not long after they came here before they held preaching and prayer meetings in their rude log cabins. They brought Christianity with them and planted its seed-truths in the hearts of their children, whom we find now to be the supporters and pillars of the churches. These good old "soldiers of the cross" were thrifty economists. They saved what money they could for building churches and spreading the gospel. Their thrift and hard work was not to wrong measure. With them it meant economy for the purpose of securing independence. Thrift required that money should be used, and not abused—that it should be honestly earned and economically employed—

"Not for to put it in a hedge,
Not for a train attendant—
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

Elsewhere will be found some account of the early religious meetings and Sunday-schools.

Through the kindness of the pastor, Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, we are enabled to give an elaborate sketch of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Bethel congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church under the care of the Lexington Presbytery; was organized in the house of Col. Jehu Robinson, by Rev. J. B. Morrow, on the 26th day of November, 1842, with the names of twenty-seven members, viz:

George Gallaher, Sarah Gallaher, Marshall Estes, Martha A. Gillum, Jehu Robinson, Sarah L. Mayes, Cynthia Estes, Elmira T. Huff, Andrew Thompson, Nicholas Houx, John B. Mayes, David Senior, Nancy H. Mayes, John Mayes, William Rutlege, Elizabeth S. Senior, George S. Mayes, Julia A. Robinson, Frederick Houx, Rob't C. Mayes, Wm. T. Gillum, Elizabeth F. Gillum, Eleanor Houx, Vincent Litton, James Hall, Thos. S. Foster, and Mariah T. Gillum.

The session of Bethel congregation was composed of Rev. J. B. Morrow, George Gallaher, Andrew Thompson, and Jehu Robinson, elders,

George Gallaher was chosen clerk of session, and Rev. J. B. Morrow served as supply, or pastor of the congregation from its organization until October, 1855. The congregation was supplied by Rev. Warren Compton, B. F. Thomas, and R. S. Reed, until October, 1862. The troubles of the war then caused a cessation of regular service, and the congregation was vacant until about 1866, when Rev. J. B. Morrow again took charge. From 1842 to 1862, there had been added to the congregation, from time to time, until the congregation numbered more than 100. During the war troubles, the congregation became so scattered and demoralized that on the 27th of May, 1866, it was found necessary to reorganize the congregation. All who desired of the old members had their names re-entered on a new book, the old one having been misplaced or lost. There were forty-one who thus recorded their names. Since then, from time to time, the church has received by letter and examination 187 members. There are at this time (July 26, 1881,) 110 members. Many have moved away, and still many more have died, and some few have joined other churches. The following named ministers have supplied the congregation with the Word and ordinances since the reorganization, viz.: Revs. J. B. Morrow, Warren Compton, David Barnett, David Hogan, James H. Houx, and R. S. Reed. For the last three years the Rev. J. T. A. Henderson has served the congregation one half of his time. In 1866 the name was changed from Bethel to Knob Noster. The old building stood about four miles north of town. It was a log house. The present building was erected since the war and cost about $900. The present elders are Andrew Thompson, James McKeehan, Wm. R. Brown, James R. Gallaher, P. P. Embree, Chas. G. Oglesbey, and W. C. Wells. The house is well furnished with bell, chandeliers, comfortable seats and carpet, besides a good organ. Prayer meeting is held every Wednesday evening. Walter McMillin is Sunday-school superintendent, and Wm. Collins, secretary.

M. E. Church, of Knob Noster, was organized by Rev. C. E. Carpenter in 1865. The handsome brick church edifice was erected in 1870, when Rev. Sanford Ing was pastor, at a cost of $5,000, and was dedicated by Bishop Bowman. The house is 38x60 and the walls 20 feet high. The room is well furnished with comfortable seats, good organ, chairs and blackboard. Some of the original members were Sam'l Workman, Sarah Workman, Geo. W. Lutz, and Christina Lutz. The following is the list of pastors: Revs. C. E. Carpenter, Geo. McKee, W. W. Powell, J. R. Sasseen, Sanford Ing, T. S. Benefield, John H. Leas, Wm. DeMott, C. J. W. Jones, and Jas. S. Porter. The present membership is eighty-five. Average number attending Sunday-school is eighty-eight. The present superintendent is John A. Collins, and Miss Julia Lutz, secretary. In connection with the above church the congrega

tion have built a comfortable parsonage on the same lot, which has five rooms, three chambers above and two good rooms below. The building is frame. A well and stable are also on the lot, and all is enclosed by a substantial fence, and the church is out of debt.

Christian Church, of Knob Noster, was organized by Elder James H. Randall, in 1866, and the present frame building was put up in 1870, and cost $2,300. The building is comfortable but very plainly furnished. The following pastors have served: James H. Randall, O. Spencer, C. A. Hedrick, Robert Dorsey, Charles Laycock and J. H. Vance. The original members were: Dr. J. H. Warren, Sarah Warren, Geo. Courtney, Sarah Courtney, Polly A. Carpenter, Col. R. Wells, Lucinda McAdoo, Sarah Wells, Margaret Oglesbey, Mrs. M. Southey and Margaret Carpenter.

The church now numbers about 100. The average attendance of the Sunday school is sixty. The superintendent is Mr. Shultz. The church has preaching twice a month and social service every Sabbath and Sunday school at 3 p. m., and prayer meeting Thursday evenings. B. C. Stephens and J. P. Wallace are the leading workers. The first elders were: H. C. Coffman and Absalom Stephens, and J. W. Dennison, deacon. The first trustees were: J. Dennison, James McAdoo and Col. R. Wells. The present pastor, J. H. Vance, is an efficient worker, and the church is prospering under his care.

Baptist Church, of Knob Noster, was organized in 1856, by A. P. Williams. The present beautiful church building on corner McPherson street and Jackson avenue, was built in 1869 and dedicated the following year by Elder Charles Whiting, The house is a frame structure, 33x60 feet vestibule in front, 12 feet; well seated, carpeted, two chandeliers, side lamps, good organ, blackboard, charts and maps. This building cost $4,000. Names of pastors: J. L. Cole, R. H. Harris and J. L. Carmichael. Some of the original members were Joseph Bowman, and wife, Joseph Woolsey and wife, John Coram and wife, G. C, Reese (deacon), and wife, Wm. Wortham, Dr. Atkerson, John Pigg, Mrs. B. B. Wyatt, Mrs. L. C. Littlefield and George Young. The membership now numbers about eighty-five. The average attendance of the Sunday school is sixty. The present superintendent is C. Cobb; secretary, R. Chester. On account of the civil strife of 1861–5 the records of the church were lost and much of this history is given from memory. The church was reorganized in 1866 under the ministry of Elder Hudson. This congregation has had several revivals, and the membership was at one time upwards of 125.

Presbyterian Church, of Knob Noster, was organized by Rev. J. H. Byers, September 21, 1867, and during the spring of 1868, the neat frame building, 30x50, that is now used for worship was erected at a cost of $1,500, and dedicated by Rev. J. H. Byers, March 22, 1868. The house

is plain but well furnished with Sunday school apparatus. The following is the list of ministers: Revs. J. H. Byers, J. C. Thornton, R. S. Reese, G. W. Goodale and T. H. Allen. Names of original members: Jno. M. Mahin, Sarah A. Mahin, Wm. T. Mahin, Joseph T. Welshans, Mary E. Young and E. Mahin.

The present membership is seventy-three. The average attendance of the Sunday school is forty. Mr. Gordon Hardy is the present superintendent.

Besides the churches of the town of Knob Noster, there is one in Montserrat, one a mile south of that village, and one on the line of this township and Jefferson. We can only furnish a brief sketch of each.

Pleasant Grove church is a union building owned by the Cumberland Presbyterian and Southern Methodists. It is situated in this township near the line of Jefferson in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, township 45, range 24.

The Catholics have a neat little church building here and also a Sunday School. Father James Phelan is the present priest.

The C. P. Congregational was organized here in 1853-4 by John B. Morrow. The building was erected since the war (1861) and dedicated by Revs. J. H. Hunt and Young. The house cost $1800. The size is 34x48 and is well seated.

Pastors of C. P. church and M. E. church (south) are: Revs. W. Gilliam, W. Compton, B. W. Pierce, E. Morgan, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, B. F. Thomas, J. T. A. Henderson and L. H. Davis. Old members were: Wm. Geery and wife, Daniel Adams, Susan Adams, Isaiah Kimzey and wife, and C. P. Phillips. The present membership is about fifty-five The attendance of the Sunday School is from seventy-five to one hundred. John Lemley is superintendent.

In the fall of 1868 the church convened for a revival and several ministers were present but not allowed to preach on account of not having taken the test oath required by law. Several successful revivals were conducted at school houses before the church was built.

The M. E. church (south) continue to have a class here with Rev. L. H. Davis, preacher, in charge. He is a devoted and good zealous worker and will earnestly help to build the broken "walls of Zion."

Lea's Chapel.—M. E. church (south) is about one mile south of Montserrat, near the residence of Dr. J. L. Lea, one of the pillars of the church. A class was organized here about 1840, but no building was erected till 1861, on the eve of the civil war. The neat frame building which is still used cost $500, and was dedicated by Rev. W. M. Prottsman. The following is the list of preachers: James Porter, Wm. Brown, Rev. Schiloof, T. Tolbert, W. H. Kelly, L. Pulliam (1874), W. S. Woodard (1875), W. M. Bewley (1877-80), M. Duren (1881). The original members are

Mary Hargraves, Robt. H. and Jane D. Lea, W. H. De Arman, Margaret Robinson, Dr. J. L. Lea and Mrs. Harriet Lea. The present membership is about fifty. The church has no Sunday-school.

Mary's Chapel, C. P. church of Montserrat, was organized Nov. 5, 1859, by Rev. J. B. Morrow. The present commodious building originally stood a few miles southwest, near the residence of Robt. Mayes, until 1866, when it was removed to the present site. The house was built by John Mayes, Col. Jehu Robinson, J. T. Gillum, J. B. Mayes and others, and was dedicated in 1869, by J. H. Houx, the first one he ever dedicated. The house is a beautiful frame 36x46, 14 feet to ceiling, and cost $2,100. It is surrounded by a substantial fence.

The following ministers have served:

Revs. J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, R. S. Reed, W. Compton, D. M. K. Barnett, S. H. McElvain, G. D. Givens, Levi Henshaw, David Hogan, J. R. Whitsett, and J. Cal. Littrell. The original members were: John Mayes, Jehu Robinson, J. T. Gillum, J. B. Mayes, and others; in all, about thirty members. J. B. Mayes organized and successfully conducted a Sunday-school before and after the church was built (q. v.) as will be found under the head of Sunday-schools. The present superintendent is John T. Gillum; Miss Jennie Hare, secretary. The church has a membership of ninety-eight, and the Sunday-school averages eighty in attendance.

We can only give a brief sketch of the cemeteries of the township.

Adams' Cemetery was known as a graveyard in 1844.

Mayes' Cemetery is in section 22. Geo. L. Mayes was the first buried here.

Lea's Cemetery is near Lea's Chapel, one mile south of Montserrat. Thos. J. Lea, the first, was interred here January 2, 1859. One acre is here set apart by an order of the court, consisting of two lots, one for the church, the other for the cemetery, which was donated by Rev. R. H. Lea, for these purposes.

Besides these burying places there are others, which we give as follows: Pleasant Grove, Husk and Warren graveyards.

The cause of education was early fostered by the pioneers in Washington township.

A log school house was built in section 23, close to the present residence of Mr. McCart, in 1838, and James Cochran was the first teacher. He came from Tennessee. The house had one log left out for a window. A few boards were nailed up for writing desks. The seats were made of puncheons. The room was warmed by a large fire-place.

Another log house was built about 1835, size 11x16 in northeast quarter of section 10. One log was cut out for a window. The clapboard roof was held on by weight poles, the door swung on wooden hinges, and

fastened by wood latch. Two years after this building was erected another log school house was erected, on southeast quarter of section 11. The first building was put on government land, and that was the reason for a new house. In this house Jesse Trapp and James Ford taught. This house then was moved to the Carpenter land where it remained two years, at the expiration of that time it was moved back to the same place. Soon after this the old log house was abandoned, and a new one erected on the Bivens land; it remained here one year, and then was moved to the old camp meeting ground. Then a house was erected south of the Taylor place in 1856, after old town of Knob Noster had started. The next house was erected in old town of Knob Noster and stood there until 1866, when it was moved two miles southeast on the south half of section 12, where it now stands, and it is the identical house now owned by *Oak Grove* district, No. 10, which was organized in the year when the house was moved. The old rickety frame house is said to have cost the people $5000.

The following are the teachers who have taught here since the organization of the district, and we are under obligations to Miss Maggie Ramsey for this list:

D. D. Duncan, Miss Siphia Welsh, J, R. Rainwater, J. M. Bigley, Mrs. Anna Dunn, Reuben Reaves, W. R. De Laney, Reuben Wade, Thomas Prather, Wm. O'Bannon, W. H. Hatton, H. C. Sparrhawk, J. P. Walker, H. T. Williams, J. E. Gatewood, J. H. Allen, and Everett Miller.

Quail Trapp is the name of an old school building in district No. 8, erected in 1866, in section 34, township, 45, range 24. The house became unfit for use, and in 1879, when L. C. Littlefield, Wm. Ruffan, and Thos. Jones were directors, the present handsome frame school building was erected at a cost of $700, and was christened *Prairie Home* on account of its beautirul location on the rolling prairie. We are under obligations to Miss May Littlefield for favors shown in collecting the following names of teachers of this school:

Samuel Zimmerman, Harvey Zimmerman, Miss M. Brown, B. C. Stephens, Thos. H. Jones, Miss Nellie Zimmerman, Chas. B. Littlefield, Miss Laura Lutz, Miss Alice Wharton, Frank P. Langston, Davison Groves, Peter Lynch, Miss Sallie Zoll, Miss Bettie Duffield, Miss Myra Houts, and Miss Mollie Guihen. The average wages of this school are $43 per month. School is usually kept here from eight to ten months in the year. The present directors are L. C. Littlefield, Wm. Harvey, and John Stephens.

Montserrat school is in the village of Montserrat, located upon a beautiful eminence overlooking the valley north. This is a substantial frame, erected in 1868, and an addition made to it in 1880. The building cost about $600. The present directors are J. B. Mayes, John A. Gallaher,

and L. C. LaRue. The following teachers have taught here: John McKeehan, Mrs. D. A. McCormack, J. P. Wallace, A. J. Sparks, and John Byrne.

The other schools are the "Hayes," "Dawson," "Hanna," "Brushy," "McAdoo," "Young," and "Graham." County Line school, No. 13, is now taught by Miss Lillie M. Witherspoon.

The town of Knob Noster was laid out by Wm. A. Wortham, and part of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 46, range 24, in 1856, and consisted of eight blocks. The land was owned by R. B. Dawson. In 1868, during the railroad excitement, additions were made; also, after the *ante bellum* days in 1867–8, other additions were made. This town is a "hive of commerce and a city fair to see," as has heen expressed by the *Journal-Democrat*, a leading paper of Warrensburg. It is a place of business and is peopled with business men, all of whom are wide awake and alive to the interests of their fast growing village. The town has a population of about one thousand inhabitants. This is a very desirable location for a village, an account of the fine fertile agricultural lands surrounding the village. The people of this town are kind-hearted, pious, and energetic. The dwelling houses are exccedingly substantial and comfortable buildings, pleasantly ornamented with beautiful shrubbery. The store rooms are generally large and commodious. In general, a fine religious sentiment prevails among the inhabitants, and they are all kind, whole-souled, and hospitable people.

The Press.—The town supports two newspapers. The oldest paper si the *Gem*. This paper made its first issue May 31, 1878, with Harris and McFarland as proprietors. On July 5 of the same year, J. P. Johnston and Will D. Carr took charge, and January 18, 1879, J. P. Johnston sold his interest to E. B. Farley, and on April 25 of the same year E. B. Farley sold and Will D. Carr became sole proprietor. On February 5, 1880, Will D. Carr sold out to Ed. D. Crawford, when the paper was run partially as a republican organ. On November 1, 1880, E. D. Crawford retired, and Will D. Carr and brother took charge, and have continued ever since with good success. The paper was started as a five-column folio, but on April 30, 1880, the issue was changed to a five-column quarto. We credit the *Gem* under date, March 12, 1880, with the following:

"The press on which the *Gem* is printed is not the best in the world, but still it has a history. It was originally purchased and owned by General Fremont * * * * and was carried by him throughout his famed Rocky Mountain tour, on which was printed his discoveries, bulletins, and incidents of camp life. Like Mary's little lamb, wherever General Fremont went this little Foster was sure to go. * * This little press is venerable with years. It began its work ten years before we were born, and like its original owner, it is badly used up, and rarely ever makes a good impression. * * Had General Fremont been elected President in 1856, no doubt we could sell this Rocky Mountain relic for enough to buy a new Campbell press." * * *

The *Farmer* was started here in 1872, during the grange excitement, by Jacob Cordell and A. D. Huntington. It soon became defunct. The press was moved to Boonville, thence to St. Louis.

The *Register*, *Local*, and *Herald* were small five-column folio papers, issued from the same press, prior to the existence of the *Gem*.

The *Review* was first issued during the spring of 1881, under the auspices of Littlefield and Tompkins. B. R. Tompkins was editor till September of that year, when C. B. Littlefield took the editorial chair. The *Review* is a neat paper published on a new press and is devoted to Knob Noster and its interests. This paper has not been in existence long and therefore cannot have much history.

Old town of Knob Noster is fast passing into a rustic aspect. Wm. A. Warthorm was one of the pioneer merchants of the village.

The Knob Noster depot is a common frame building north of the business part of town. A. O. T. Pennington, ticket agent, is a kind, accommodating and worthy gentleman, and Charles Pennington, baggage-master, is also a clever fellow.

Knob Noster mills were built in 1870, by E. G. Gilbert, millwright, and cost $12,000. The mill has a corn sheller with a capacity of 300 bushels per hour. It has three burs. The wheat burs grind 250 bushels of wheat per day. Ben Dennison is miller, and J. N. Dennison & Sons are proprietors.

Knob Noster Savings Bank was organized in 1869. Judge Curtis Field was the first president, and T. F. Melvin, cashier. In 1872 the bank was organized as the First National, and in October 1875, again reorganized and continued to be the Bank of Knob Noster. John N. Kinzey is president and C. B. Littlefield cashier. It carries a cash capital of $10,000; authorized capital, $50,000. The average deposits are $65,000. This is said to be one of the safest banks of the county. It went through the panic of 1873 without the loss of a cent, and has steadily increased in business and popularity ever since, and is a great convenience to the people of eastern Johnson county.

Post Office.—The first office was established here about 1850, at the residence of Andrew Thompson, first postmaster, prior to the laying out of any village. The following is the list of postmasters: Andrew Thompson, James Morrow, John Satorios, Charles Vantillman, Robert Dawson, Wm. Mayes, John A. Pigg, Wm. Chester, Miss Jennie Chester, and C. Cobb. The post office at this place has of late become of some prominence. The old settlers, who have stood the storms of the last forty years about the "Knobs," can see a striking contrast in the mail matter of to-day and that of the pioneer age, when the mail boy arrived once a month bringing a dozen letters.

KNOB NOSTER DIRECTORY.

Bank of Knob Noster, C. B. Littlefield, cashier; Baker, J. R., dealer in dry goods; Baker, Mrs. S. A., milliner; Cobb, C., postmaster, and dealer in furniture; Case & Larkin, dealers in hardware; Collins & Wells, dealers in hardware; Central House, Mrs. M. H. Elliott, proprietor; Benton & Collins, livery and feed stables; City Hotel, Mrs. M. E. Gardon, proprietor; Cornelius, E. A., grocer; Carr, Will D., editor *Gem*; Carr, Richard, printer; Dennison, J. N. & Sons, Knob Noster Mills; DeArman & Wells, dealers in dry goods; Dawson, Chas., dealer in drugs; Elliott, C. M., Central House; Elbert & Carr, grocers; Furguson, Wm. A., dealer in notions; Gordon, Mrs. M. E., City Hotel; Gilbert, L. W., agent for McCormack binders; *Gem*, a weekly paper issued on Fridays; Huff, Dr. C. V., dentist; Harrison, G. P., saloonist; Hughes, V., Blacksmith; Harris, H., dealer in saddles and harness; Hull, Dr. L. D., physician; Hardy, Gordon, dealer in dry goods; Harris, Pres., saloonist; Hutchinson, Alice, dressmaker; Irwin, W. W., painter; Johnson, Thos. tailor; Jackson, Mrs. Mary toys and notions; Kinzey & Talpey, druggists; Kelley, S. G., attorney at law; Kerby & McFarland, barbers; Lewis, E. G., photographer; Lutz, Geo. W., dealer in furniture; Littlefield, C. B., editor *Review*, and cashier Knob Noster Bank; McCabe, Mrs. Guy, boarding house; McCabe, Guy, house and sign painter; Miller, Dr. L.C., physician; Miller, J. C., wagon maker; Maupin, Chas., boot and shoe maker; Maddex, J. P., saloonist; Maddex, Wm., printer; Mercer & Gladfelter, (Misses) milliners; Perkins, G. H., dealer in lumber; Pennington, A. O. T., R. R. ticket agent; Pennington, Chas., baggage master; Pragheimer, M., dealer in clothing; *Review*, C. B. Littlefield, editor; Rhodes, W. W., boot and shoemaker; Rigg, T. E., carpenter and builder; Rust & McVeigh, lumber dealers; Shultz & Wooding, barbers; Shockley, J. L. blacksmith; Spake, A. C., shoemaker; Tussey & Sons, druggists; Thornton, D. E. L., dealer in harness; Warren, Dr. J. H., physician; Ward, M. D., wagon maker; Wilson, Mrs. M. M., milliner; Wells, Mrs. Sarah, milliner; Zink, T. E., livery stable.

The following is a list of the town officers of Knob Noster:

1877.—H. C. Coffman, chairman; councilmen: V. Hughes, C. Cobb, P. O'Sullivan, G. Hardy.

1878.—P. O'Sullivan, chairman; councilmen: V. Hughes, C. Cobb, H. C. Coffman, G. Hardy.

1879.—B. R. Tompkins, chairman; councilmen: V. Hughes, C. Cobb, P. O'Sullivan, G. Hardy.

1880.—B. R. Tompkins, chairman; councilmen: J. C. Winkler, J. Carr, G. O. Talpey, W. J. Workman.

1881.—J. H. Knaus, chairman; councilmen: C. B. Littlefield, J. L. Winkler, A. D. Wilson, J. C. Miller. T. E. Rigg, marshal.

MONTSERRAT VILLAGE.

is on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about three miles west of Knob Noster, in a rich mining district. It is properly located in the south half of section 13, township 46, range 25. It was laid out by John A. Gallaher, August 24, 1870. At present the village is one of the most thriving places of its size in the county. It is located on the southern slope or terminus of Bristle Ridge, with drift beds of fine coal among the hills to the south; and to the north, fine agricultural land. On the summit of a beautiful eminence, tending westward and to the north, is the attractive residence of John A. Gallaher. A view in his lawn will be noticed elsewhere. Those doing business in the village are as follows:

Anderson, W. H., carpenter and justice of the peace; Baker, C. B., saloonist and postmaster; Boyd, Thomas, coal operator and merchant; Cooper, J. C., (colored), blacksmith; Fitch, P. D., engineer; Gallaher, John A., president of a coal company; Gibson, John, saloonist; Gallaher, John W., physician; James, Geo., saloonist; Lea, J. L., physician; Lea & Gallaher, druggists; Lea & Mayes, grocery store; La Rue, S. J., grocer; McCracken, H. B., drayman; Penn, Geo., saloonist; Winters, Frank M., Missouri Pacific Railroad ticket-agent; Williams, D. S., butcher.

Carbon Hill was laid out as a village in 1867, and is located about midway between Montserrat and Knob Noster.

Montserrat Coal Fields.—Properly this belongs to the physical feature of the township, but we give it in connection with the village of Montserrat. These vast fields of coal were discovered, and partly developed, about the year 1863. It was worked first in the drifts in Clear Fork. In 1865-6 the business was improved on a small scale. In the year 1866 the Missouri Pacific Railroad Coal Company, a large organization, sunk the first shaft. They operated successfully for four or five years, when, owing to a change of management on the railroad, they lost their patronage, which at once rendered their business unprofitable, and the mining business was suspended for a time. This interval lasted four or five years. During this time Mr. J. A. Gallaher was operating in fine smithing coal, and did a good business on a small scale.

The Montserrat Coal Company was organized in 1875, and did an extensive business. They, daily, averaged 400 tons of coal on cars and in chutes.

In 1877, during the great riots in the east, "strikes" had almost become a mania everywhere. In this year the miners and coal-diggers employed by the Montserrat Coal Company made a "strike," lasting thirty days, costing the company above $10,000. The company then contracted with the manager of the state penitentiary, and put into the mines 300 convicts, where they worked successfully for three years, with profit to the state

and the company. In those days Montserrat was a quiet village, without saloons or carousing. Then the debauchee looked to other fields for the poison that makes men mad. Rev. J. Cal Littrell, of Warrensburg, preached the gospel to the convicts on Sundays.

The depth or average distance of this great coal-bed, from the surface, is about one hundred feet. The thickness of the coal vein, or stratum, varies from three to six feet, with an average thickness of about five feet.

For domestic use this coal ranks with that found in the mines of Lexington, Rich Hill and Leavenworth. It is classed as superior for railroad purposes, producing immense heat.

The extent of this vast coal area covers several acres, as far as developed. As far as known, it lies in a field three to five miles wide, east and west, and ten to fifteen north and south.

Census and Statistics.—The tenth United States census of Knob Noster precinct was taken by R. B. Tompkins, and that of Montserrat by Dr. J. W. Gallaher. This census for 1880 shows a population of the township, including the villages, of 3,166; Knob Noster, 689; Montserrat, 255. The state census and statistical report for the year 1877 is as follows:

Voters, 582; population, white, 2,586; colored, 186; horses, 1,073; mules, 431; cattle, 2,179; sheep, 1,803; hogs, 3,962; wheat, 13,058 bushels; corn, 341,000 bushels; oats, 17,500 bushels; rye, 510 bushels; tobacco 47,525 pounds; wool, 3,209 pounds; hay, 624 tons; wine, 1,000 gallons; sorghum molasses, 1,215 gallons.

The following is the assessment list of the personal property of 1881: 1,290 horses, valued at $41,840; 4 asses, $350; 352 mules, $16,560; 3,467 cattle, $38,609; 2,236 sheep, $4,472; 6,611 hogs, $10,508; money, notes, bonds, and other credits, $73,286; all other personal property, $87,299; total, 270,688.

The assessed value of the land in this township averages about $8.50 per acre, which is about one-third the price for which the best agricultural lands sell. About twelve to fifteen dollars per acre is the average selling price of land.

The township system which was in successful operation from 1873 to 1877, pleased the people of this part of the county, and many of them believe there was great injustice done them when that law was repealed.

The following is the list of township officers: Thos. F. Melvin, trustee; W. H. Anderson, justice of the peace; W. J. Walker, justice of peace; W. Zink, clerk.

The health of this section of Johnson county is excellent. The air is salubrious, and the sanitary habits of the people good.

During the spring of 1881, small pox broke out among the mining population; but, by the watch-care of Dr. J. W. Gallaher, the disease did not spread, and by the middle of the summer the excitement had passed. In

this township, especially within the limits of the coal mines, the habit of daily bathing is generally practiced. This is one reason of so much good health among this class. Water, air, and exercise form the remedial agent that promotes health and longevity, in this, as well as other communities.

The agricultural and horticultural lands of this township are among the best in the county. Wheat and corn are the staple products. In many localities on Bristle Ridge the natives raise sufficient tobacco for home use. Besides tobacco, this ridge produces fine sorghum cane, sweet potatoes, early Irish potatoes, black-eyed peas, and artichokes. In a few localities on this ridge hoop-poles are gathered, and hauled to Warrensburg, and sold to the coopers.

In the valley of Bear Creek, and Clear Fork, north of Montserrat, are the fine farm and stock lands. Here are raised large crops of wheat, corn, hay, and oats, most of which, except the wheat, is fed out on the farms, by the stock-feeders.

Along on Clear Fork are to be found many "patches," owned by the miners principally. From these "patches" they raise sweet corn, turnips, tomatoes, and peas, for culinary purposes. Grape culture is very profitable all along these ridges. The eastern and southern part of the township is very fine for agricultural purposes. L, C. Littlefield has a beautiful stock-farm, and handsome brick residence, about four miles southeast of Knob Noster. He has been classed as one of the largest land-holders of the county. He owned, at one time, upwards of 3,000 acres. He now owns about 1,200 acres of well-improved land. At his home residence he has 250 acres in cultivation. His is the fourth brick residence of the rural homes. He has a very fine blue-grass pasture of about fifty acres, which affords a good stock pasture much of the year. He raises fine timothy. His wheat yield this year (1881) was thirty bushels per acre. This soil is underlaid with marl, which, in time, will be utilized, and yield a handsome income to the farmer. Jacob Shoemaker is one of the largest farmers of the township, and never fails of success. Frequently, he can count his wheat crop alone by the thousands of bushels, bringing him several thousand dollars annually. He is German extraction, and as that class generally do, sticks close to business, and makes a success of farming. He owns a fine brick residence, and several hundred acres of good land.

This township has some excellent land for the horticulturist. Grapes and all small fruits are doing well. At present no one is especially engaged in growing fruits. In the past a few enterprising men have paid some attention, and at one time this township was an equal with Warrensburg in the manufacture of wine.

Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, and wild goose plums do very well everywhere over the township, and almost every farmer has a

little orchard and vineyard. On Dr. J. L. Lea's place are fine thrifty apple trees twenty and thirty years of age. The scions were taken from a home nursery in Lafayette county. The soil of this township appears to be adapted to agronomy, and the successes of the past warrant us in predicting that this township will some day have her fine agricultural and horticultural land developed.

Stock-raising, until a few years past, has attracted but little attention. However, stock-feeding has been carried on successfully here for several years with good success. At present the best farmers have taken a deep interest in the improvement of their stock. The following farmers are classed among the enterprising farmers, stock-raisers and feeders: L. G. Littlefield, J. Shoemaker, Will D. Carpenter, T. M. Ramsey, Sim. Blackburn, R. H. Utley, Geo. Souther, S. S. Brown, S. Hall, John Lemley, P. B. Shafer, Isaiah Hanna, J. T. Gillum, W. S. Mayes, E. W. Dawson, Neal Gaut, James G. Goodnight, A. S. Mayes, and M. Butterfield. Many of these farmers have fine blooded stock, or stock of a high grade.

INCIDENTS.

An odd gentleman by the name of James Brown resides here. He is a clever man, and attends to his own affairs. He was born in New Jersey, March 24, 1801, and came here and settled in the year 1832. We learn that he never voted, never sued anyone or was sued at law, and belongs to no order but the "stone-masons." He has not a single belief concerning the origin and destiny of man. He holds the idea that man first came from the ground and will only get to Heaven by doing good deeds.

In 1837, during the Mormon war in Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Jehu Robinson commanded a battalion. James Warnick was captain. The following constitutes a list of his privates: Wm. Thornton, Jerome B. Greer, Henry Hayes, Daniel Marr, Elmer Marr, Wm. Marr, Joe Dixon, James Borthick, Charles Oglesbey.

An old legend has it that while a company of wealthy Spaniards were traveling on their way to St. Louis, that a party of savage Indians pursued, and the Spaniards buried their gold dust near the noted Knobs.

Col. Jehu Robinson vouches for the following story: He states that a man by the name of Macum Gragg urged him to go and see a fine silver mine that he had found, which was near the line of Pettis and Johnson counties, east of a little knoll called Pilot Knob, on the headwaters of Fisher Creek. Macum Gragg had some of the ore tested at Boonville, and it was found to be very rich. Mr. Gragg died without showing the spot, which he minutely described to Col. Robinson, to any human being.

CHAPTER IV.—KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Introductory.—Situation—Name Derived.—Churches—Baptists.—Presbyterians.—Christians—Methodists—United Presbyterians—Early Ministers—Schools—Teachers—Incidents—Wild Prairies—Devil's Ridge—Centre Knob—Bluff Spring—First Church—Cemeteries—Mills—Slavery—Sunday Schools—Trees—Lost Creek—Township System—Officers—Noted Citizens—Grasshoppers—Kingsville Town—Depot—Large Orchard—Massacre—Public Schools.

Kingsville Township is apparently a small area in the county; has a history interesting and worth recording for all those living within its bounds, which in after years will be held in sacred memory by generations yet to fill the places of their fathers, and to read and think as they have done. It is said:

There is a joy in every spot,
Made known in days of old;
New to the feet, although each tale
A hundred times be told.

Without entering into controversies concerning the origin, cause, and bias of the various factions and difficulties pertaining to the people and this locality, we proceed to give facts, dates of prominent events, as gathered from reliable sources, precluding from our narrative anything tinged with political or religious bias, or family preference.

History is the narration of events as they have occurred. It is the grand master key that unlocks the store-houses of past ages, and presents to our view, Rome, in all her glory; Greece, in her magnificence and refinement; Phanecia, in her commercial enterprise; and the inspired hand of Moses has left for us sacred history that no age can efface. Hence, so dear to us is the history of our country and ourselves, that we should claim it as a birthright, to be vigilantly guarded, lest through carelessness we forget our ancestors, our institutions and ourselves.

This township was originally part of Madison township, until 1870. It is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east by Madison township, on the south by Rose Hill township, and on the west by Cass county. It is seven miles in length from north to south, and five miles in width from east to west, and contains an area of thirty-five square miles. This is the smallest township in the county, being less than a congressional township. The surface of this township is quite varied in character. That part which is situated north of the railroad is diversified with hills, timber and brush land, ravines, creeks, and rolling dales of prairie. It is highest in the western part, where Devil's Ridge begins. On the west of this ridge it is a gradual trend of high land for two miles, where it joins Cass county on the west. On the east of this ridge numerous branches have their source, and flow, making many turns, into South Blackwater. On either side of these branches there are many erosions, and sometimes

cliffs of limestone. In this part, timber is plentiful. Old settlers state that large quantities of timber have been used, and that at present the forest contains a finer and more luxuriant growth of timber than when, about fifty years ago they cast their lot in the "western wilds." No doubt, the keeping fires from the forests is a great saving of timber. This township south of the railroad is unlike the northern part. It consists almost entirely of rolling prairie. Lost Creek and its branches are the only little streams that diversify the monotony of the prairie, by containing some timber and brush along their serpentine wendings. However, this land is well drained, and is in a high state of cultivation.

The occupation of the people is principally farming and stock-raising. Agriculture will, no doubt, continue to be the leading industry for many years to come. Farming land rents for three dollars per acre. The price of land ranges from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre. Corn and wheat are the principal productions. Rye, oats, flax, buckwheat and sorghum are sometimes raised. Clover and timothy does well. In some parts blue grass presents the year round a beautiful carpet of evergreen. Bees are kept by only a few farmers, and have done well till within a few years past. Sheep do well here, and much of the northern part is adapted to the raising of sheep. Large numbers of hogs are raised and annually shipped to eastern markets. In the early settlement, in about 1830, hogs lived wild in the woods, and when an old settler wanted pork, he threw his gun on his shoulder and called his cur by his side, and stalked off to the woods, and soon returned with a fat hog. Every man that had set swine at liberty in the woods to gather the mast, was entitled to search for porkers, and the best one he met was his meat.

This township ranks as one of the foremost in the county for its size, in the value of live stock, and the corn and wheat will favorably compare with any other township of the county. In 1877 it contained 179 voters out of a population of 903. Only nine of this population were negroes. In the same year the following statistics have been gathered: Horses, 407; mules, 202; cattle, 958; sheep, 820; hogs, 2076; wheat, 29,053 bushels; corn, 184,240 bushels; oats, 2,016 bushels; barley, 87 bushels; rye, 1,011 bushels; tobacco, 9,916 pounds; wool, 1,897 pounds; hay, 881 tons; wine, 6 gallons; sorghum molasses, 1971 gallons. In 1880 the population had increased to 1,073.

This township derived its name (Kingville) from the station on the Missouri, Pacific railroad, which bears the same name. Very few settlers were here previous to 1840, as the situation was uninviting to frontier men, owing greatly to the scarcity of timber, except upon the head-waters of the few creeks, which have their source in this township. Many older and stronger settlements forming around this township hindered its progress in many ways, until a rather late day. No church

organizations were effected prior to 1860, in Kingsville, when the Baptists organized. It is true, that long before this time, the people occasionally had preaching at their own rude log cabin dwellings, by itinerant or traveling ministers, and now and then, in his uncouth way, a pioneer farmer would address his neighbors upon Sundays. At that day it was not uncommon for whole families to go to religious meetings, seven or eight miles in a rough ox wagon, and return the same day. The United Presbyterian and Christian churches were not organized till after the war, and are treated under the head of churches.

A Presbyterian church that is now defunct, existed in Kingsville. A neat Presbyterian church building was erected in the village during the year 1870, at a cost of about $1,200. The money used, in part, belonged to the building fund of that church in the east. The congregation, after a trial of a few years, failed to become self-sustaining, and in 1875, the building was sold and moved to Raymore, Cass county, and the money returned to its legitimate place. The few members of that denomination are scattered, and at present this township has no Presbyterian organization.

A few members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, reside here, but have no organization within the township since the "late unpleasantness." Prior to this war, this was the leading denomination.

The following are the names of some of the early ministers: A. H. Stout, L. C. Dunham, Geo. W. Lougan, and David Nation, of the Christian church, Rev. Mr. Minton of the Baptist, and David Hogan, B. F. Thomas, and the Morrow Brothers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The early settlers, where are they,
They are falling one by one;
A few more years may pass away,
And leave but few or none.

Schools were early taught at Lost Creek and Bluff Spring. The school buildings were rudely constructed log huts, with dirt or puncheon floors, slab seats, and fire-place in one end. Chimney's were often built in part of mud and sticks above the mantle piece. Chinks were pulled from the cracks for windows. Houses were generally covered with clapboards and wait-poles held them on. Nails were not much used by the pioneers, for the first few years. Doors were even made without a nail, and hung upon a wooden latch.

In these early schools the teacher taught from "early morn" till almost sunset, received about twenty dollars a month, and paid seventy-five cents a week for board, or took his board out in "visiting around among the scholars."

An incident is related in one of the pioneer schools, that is yet fresh in the memory of those about Bluff Spring, who are classed among old settlers. In a rude old school house, a class of boys and girls were taking a writing exercise. They were seated before a broad plank, used as a writing table, fastened to the wall, and each one in order to keep steady, placed his feet in a large crack opened for the purpose; now, at this time it was a common custom for the boys and girls to go barefooted, until near twenty years of age. But few thought, perhaps, on account of their simple dress and diet, of affiancing until eighteen or twenty years of age, and, therefore, their unassuming ways were entirely discreet to themselves. In this school house crack, more than a dozen dozen toes protruded to the outside where they were visible, and amused a boy who had laid his book aside and left the room and was meandering in the sylvan surroundings of this rural school. A thought struck him, what a fine joke it would be to fasten a cord around a gay maiden's great toe, and then bend a flexible sapling to the ground, and fasten the other end of the cord, and dash away as quick as light. The joke was played to perfection, and the youth who was hero of the tragedy, was by this time in the room looking apparently amazed on the scene, as if he were astonished, and anxious to learn who was so naughty as to play such a prank on the young lady, who, by this time had her foot drawn by the force of the flexible sapling, as far as it would go through the crack. The teacher and scholars after diligent inquiry could find no one guilty, and since no one was hurt, no further remarks were made.

Hackney school-house, an old log cabin, which has perished long ago, stood near Bluff Spring, was undoubtedly the oldest school-house in the township; and the next was the Hornsby school-house which stood in the southwestern part of the township. These structures have long since perished, and have left no visible monuments to tell where they stood except the few old settlers who received some rudimentary knowledge within their walls.

Some of the early teachers who taught in these log school-houses, were, Alfred Hawker, James Allen, Wm. W. Sparks, Joseph Y. Alexander, J. N. Furguson, A. J. Longacre, Hugh Wallace, Ben. Howell, and R. G. Stokeley; the last named was killed at Grand Gulf in 1863.

In the early days but little sickness prevailed in the township except malarial diseases. Small-pox broke out here in 1848, but was confined to the family where it originated.

This township contains five school districts besides the Kingsville district, No. 127, which is under the supervision of a town board of six directors. These schools are known and located as follows: Ralston school, 115, is a neat little frame building, and was erected in 1869, at an expense of $750. It is close to the railroad and also on the public high-

way in section 35, town 46, and range 29. Wm. Ralston was the first director. In 1871 the law required three directors. D. R. Hobbs and R. T. Fryer were added. The directors now in office are, James Douglas, R. T. Fryer and W. C. Ruff; James Douglas, president and R. T. Fryer, clerk. Teachers employed since that time are Wm. T. Johnston, Thos. McKee, Miss Maggie Duncan, J. K. P. How, R. T. Fryer, P. L. Hyer, Stanley T. Rogers, James A. Wright, T. A. Reavis, Maggie A. Totten, Dora Donthit, C. H. Hartzell, T. N. Haynes, F. E. Meigs, Wm. L. Nelson. Average monthly wages paid teachers, $39.75. Average number of months taught in the year since 1870, eight. Liberty school, 112, was put up in 1868, consumed by fire in 1880; is not rebuilt. It was section 15, town 45, range 29. Lost Creek school, 111, was built in 1870. It is section 11, town 45, range 29; near Pleasant Run. It is a small frame building. Jordan school, No. 94, was erected in 1870, and is in section 17, town 45, range 28, near what was formerly called the Osage Division, Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, but now the Santa Fe branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The last teachers were Henry Williams, Laura Blackburg. Everett school, No. 101, was erected in 1871, and is in section 29, town 46, range 28, about one mile from South Blackwater.

Kingsville public school will be treated under the head of Kingsville town. Many of these school buildings are greatly damaged by ill-use. They are all frame buildings, and have been more or less used for preaching, Sunday-school, and every sort of amusement, besides school teaching, the one purpose for which they were erected. At present the Everett district has a well organized Sunday-school, with W. C. Donalson, superintendent, the only one held at any school-house.

The price of land has varied here from 1850, $1.50, to the present, $15 to $30 per acre.

The first settlement on Pleasant Run now commonly called Duncan's Branch, was made in 1839, when no other person lived within a circle of ten miles. Judge Anderson Smith, son of Wm. Smith, formerly sheriff of this county, was the oldest settler and built the first house at Bluff Spring. He sold to Benj. Longacre in the year 1826, who soon put up a tan yard, which furnished the early settlers with dressed skins and hair, for a circumference of fifty miles. Henry Colbern, then the first saddler of Warrensburg, which was then a village in its infancy, father of Geo. Colbern, present banker in Warrensburg, frequently came to this early tan yard for his supplies. It is said that he was often seen on his way home, riding a pony, with a roll of dressed deer skins in front and a bag of hair behind his saddle. The distance he traveled was about twenty miles, making a round trip of forty miles. At an early day a public road was laid out between these two points, and was the only public highway leading to Warrensburg. About 1856 the road was discontinued and now

there is but little trace of it. Benj. Longacre built the first grist mill of the township in 1827. Prior to this time the old pioneers beat their corn in a mortar, burnt out of a block of wood, with a wooden pestle, using the finer portion of the meal for corn cake and the coarser for hominy.

Joseph D. Longacre, son of "Uncle Ben," above mentioned was born in 1820, in Tennessee, and moved to this township in 1829 and settled near his father, where he resided till the spring of 1881 when he moved to Madison township. He is now quite feeble, having served in the Mexican war from the opening till the close in 1848, during that time his health was greatly impaired. For his services, so far, he has only received a land warrant from the government. He served in late war from 1861 to 1865, under Gen. Joe Shelby.

When Bluff Spring settlement was made, the nearest postoffice continued to be Columbus, the oldest and strongest settlement in the county, till 1827, when a postal route between Clinton and Lexington was established and Bluff Spring made the first postoffice in the township, with Benjamin Longacre first postmaster. Then came Samuel Bolejack in as postmaster. This office was discontinued in 1856, and the office moved to the village of Kingsville, which was just laid out. Sam'l Bolejack moving to the new town and was continued in office till the war of 1861.

Nearly all the southern half of the township consists of rich prairie lands, but the greater part of the northern half originally was covered with scrubby timber and brush, only varied here and there by small spots of tall prairie grass, called broom sage by the settlers, who often used it in lieu of broom corn for sweeping. Once the prairies are said to have been covered with a natural growth of grass, with scarcely any weeds intermingled, ranging from six to eight feet in height, so that when a man rode on horseback, only his head and shoulders were visible. So extensive was this dense growth of grass that the early settlers were misled to believe that the land was marshy and would never do for cultivation. It was only when the ground was putting forth the early spring crop of grass, or in the fall after an ocean of flame had consumed the grass that large herds of deer could be seen on the prairies. The supposed cause of these high lands appearing to the pioneers as too wet to ever be utilized, was the softening of the ground by the early spring rains and the rapid and luxuriant growth of vegetation which so covered the ground that the sun's rays could not penetrate sufficiently to cause the dampness to evaporate from the surface of the soil. Hence, the general belief that prairie land was unfit for cultivation. Other reasons why it was not sooner opened was the lack of prairie plows sufficiently strong to break the turf, therefore, the early settlers for the want of proper implements were obliged to confine their settlements in the woods or along the creeks until they became able to subdue the wild prairie land for agricultural purposes.

Gophers were plentiful here on the prairies, building their hillocks, till about 1855.

In those early days the habits of the people were strictly moderate and simple. In dress, simplicity was closely observed, and principles of domestic economy were practical.

Joe Howard and Joseph Longacre were the noted wolf hunters of this section. An anecdote is related that the two met once and the following conversation ensued: "Joe Howard, I saw a wolf jest down the path, can we git 'im." "Now, Josie, now be keerful, an we'll take 'im in." The result of their chase was that they did "take him in."

The honor belongs to Rufus King for introducing and using the first prairie plow, and erecting the first dwelling in the open prairie. This gentleman is of Irish ancestry, born in Alabama, in 1829, and moved to this section in 1850, in company with George Lemon and family, and is now living on his farm in unusual good health. In the breaking out of the war in 1861, he entered the regular service, under Gen. Sterling Price and served as a soldier in the confederate army, till 1863, when he was detailed to run cotton and grist mills in the south. He was in the following battles: Wilson Creek, Newtonia, Pea Ridge, Drywood, Missouri; and Dripping Spring, Arkansas, besides many skirmishes.

The highest land of this township is a dividing ridge, known as Devil's Ridge, extending no farther south than section 25, township 46, range 29. On this ridge of a clear and favorable day, Warrensburg and Butler are visible. This ridge extends north and south. It divides the water systems of the Missouri and the Osage. The streams running east from it, find their way through the Blackwater, and the La Mine to the Missouri river. The streams that flow westward find their way through Big creek and South Grand river to the Osage at Warsaw. On this divide the rainfall is said to be about twenty inches. Statistics show that this is a healthy part of the county, even holding pre-eminence in this respect. Here the soil is deep and light in most parts, but in limestone regions it is often heavy and hard to manage, yet very productive. There is no poor land here. No swamps or lakes. The land is well drained. The cultivation of grapes does well in the northern part, where it is said that the early settlers found, growing wild, summer grapes of an enormous size, comparing favorably with many of those found at present in the vineyards.

The soil is said to be composed of lime and magnesia. Its foundation is a bed of fine silicious marl, which will cause the land to improve, rather than deteriorate by cultivation. Except the rocky ridges this township has but little sterile land. In general, it is supposed that this land contains but little mineral qualities. Coal exists only in detached, shallow beds, near the surface of drift land, and a few wells have been bored through

coal veins of five to fourteen inches in thickness. Sandstones exist on the little streams and bluffs near them.

Devil's Ridge received its name in 1863, from the gangs of rough characters who skulked in the thickets and made their dens in the bluffs where they could dash out and commit depredations and return to their favorite haunts without fear of molestation. Few men would risk their lives to penetrate these bluff thickets during the trying ordeal of the war.

The largest tributary of south Blackwater is little Brushy and flows through sections 31 and 29, entering Madison township, and soon emptying in the main channel of south Blackwater, all in congressional township number 46, range 28.

Centre Knob, one mile east of the village of Kingsville, received its name from the Shawnee Indians, who had a trail on the southern base that they followed as late as 1850. Many Indian relics are found about it. As early as 1827 it was generally known for hundreds of miles around as a noted land mark. A good spring flows from the base a greater portion of the year, it has, since civilization took hold, been sunk eigh feet and now affords never failing water. Nearly four score years ago, the Mexican trading caravans made this a stopping place over night as they were on their way to and from St. Louis to purchase and bear away goods to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In those days gold dust, from the far west, was more of a circulating medium than coin.

An incident is related, that in 1820, while a large train of Mexicans were stopping here on their way to St. Louis to buy goods, they feared an attack that night from the Indians who were in the habit of concealing themselves in the tall grass until dusk, then with a whoop they would dash down upon the train, capture their property, burn their wagons and scalp the teamsters. Being forewarned of approaching danger, they seized their gold, which was sewed in raw hides, "two double" with sinew thread, and buried the whole amount, consisting of several thousand dollars, and, to this day it is supposed that there is gold burried in Center Knob.

About the close of the Mexican war in 1848, John Hackney put up a little frame dwelling and windmill, on the south side of the Knob.

In 1851, Dr. Wm. G. King took possession here and soon became the owner of about 5,000 acres of the rich land surrounding this knob. Dr. Wm. G. King was born in Alabama, Sept. 20, 1824; and died, March 3d, 1859. His wife was Miss Mary Ann Delaney; she was born in the state of South Carolina, Feb. 22, 1825. After the death of Dr. King she married B. A. Crain, April, 9, 1867. Mr. Crain was born in N. Y., April, 3, 1823; and both are still living in the town of Kingsville. Center Knob is no doubt surrounded by the most favored spot in Johnson county, and for all time to come will stand out as an interesting landmark.

Brushy Knob, a prominent eminence, is on the dividing line between

this township and Jackson. It is a beautiful plateau on the summit, where Indians, more than fifty years ago, made this a favorite lookout. In the soil and on the surface they have left their "foot prints" behind in flint arrow-heads, and various other stone implements.

Bluff Spring Knob is an abrupt eminence from which Bluff Spring flows, which was the earliest known Spring in this section. Often to this spring came the early hunter with his dog to quench their thirst from the long and tiresome chase. Sometimes it would happen that the "red man of the forest" would there accidentally meet his "pale-faced brother" on the same mission, and with fraternal feeling they would part from the spot, both, perhaps, feeling that the one was intruding on the other, and yet, may be the good within the heart of each swelled up and subdued their hostile feelings, with the murmur that they were brothers destined for the future "happy hunting grounds." This fact shows that no human being, however wild he may be, but has some spark of good in his heart that may, by proper influence, be kindled to a flame of bitter revenge, or a holy fire of love that may consume the evil or brighten the good within the hearts of men. Near this spring cluster the fondest remembrances of the township. It was here that the first pioneer preacher, Rev. Mr. Lee, of the M. E. Church, long before its division into "north and south branches," preached the first sermon at the residence of Ben. Longacre, in 1826, to the pure minded people who highly appreciated the services of this divine, as one sent from God to direct their religious life, and lighten their burdens by the soothing influence of the gospel, set forth upon the Sabbath day.

Soon after the advent of the gospel here a Methodist organization was effected, the first in the county, and continued, down until the breaking out of the war. However, in the year 1844 when the church called for a division as "north and south branches," one of the most talented pioneer ministers of that time, Rev. Daniel K. Pell, was in charge of the circuit, and put the vote to a class of serious thinking brethren, and when the vote was returned in the negative, *i. e.*, opposed to a division, the able minister was not surprised, since he argued that it was natural for a people to cling to their old affiliations. It was no easy task, he said, for our forefathers to relinquish their love and high regard for the oppressive crown of England during the bitter trials of 1775-6, but when it did come, they stood boldly in the field of battle with their brave hearted leaders; Washington, Gage, Putnam, and others, proud and not ashamed to be called rebels, and during the trying scenes about the revered spot of Valley Forge in 1776-8, these soldiers of the frontiersmen's world stood bravely at their post undaunted, though in the white driven snow the crimson blood from their bruised and frozen feet were seen, their bodies shivering for clothing and food to nourish their vitality and at the same time the wolf starvation was

stalking around their own firesides in their rude log cabins, where they had left wife and children, the dearest solace of earth, to take up arms and to give their fortunes, and lives if necessary, for independence and liberty. After the minister further argued that they had voted wrong, he claimed that by voting against a division they had voted to make one since they were all southern people, and in order to harmonize, they should unanimously favor division and stand by their southern brerhren. The vote was again taken, this time unanimously in favor of the affirmative. The division was made, and the church was named Bluff Spring M. E., South. The ministers after the division, were Revs. Robt. Foster and Warren M. Pitts, the latter is still living a short distance in Jackson township. No church building was ever erected here.

The following are some of the preachers in charge of this circuit up to 1844: Revs. Mr. Lee, Martin Paul, W. Ferrell, Mr. McKinney, Thos. Wallace, B. F. Love, Geo. W. Love, Maj. Jonathan Fine, Samuel Colbern, Mr. Spratt, Geo. W. Bewley, Daniel Leaper, Mr. Ashby and Daniel K. Pell. Rev. Jesse Greene, was the first presiding elder of this circuit and district.

Cemeteries.—There are six cemeteries within the limits of this township, besides many private graves that are only in tradition. In the early settlement of the township few diseases prevailed, except the common ague, prevalent in all newly settled countries, or malarial districts. Accidents, of course, happened here as well as elsewhere. However, but few found their way to the grave until the sands of time were wasted. It was with burning anguish and great reluctance that the people could accede to the separation, and on the funeral obseques friends and neighbors would assemble, for miles around, to catch the last glimpse of one, who, like themselves, had come to make a home in the far west, and had mutually shared the hardships and pleasures of a pioneer life. In these early days no pompus funeral array or hearse conveyed the corpse to the tomb; but wrapped in plain white muslin shrouds, or in the last wearing garb, it was laid in a wooden box and conveyed to the burying ground in an ox wagon, where a grave lay open, but ere the "dust had been mingled with dust," and the demised covered with the clods of the valley, a hoary-headed pioneer opened his hymn book and started a suitable hymn in which all the people joined with a fullness of heart and love for the happy world beyond the dark scenes of the grave, after which, while the people stood almost breathless, while a portion of the Holy scriptures was read, and all bowed in solemn reverence on the ground in prayer to Him in whose hands their departed associate was committed. Very often, a short sermon, or appropriate remarks were made consoling the friends and relatives of the deceased, as a warning to those living, to prepare for the day of judgment. In many cases the interment took place with but little religious ceremony,

or solemn feeling under cases of great emergency. Often at that time no slabs or stones were set up to mark the last resting place of the departed. However, in some old graves we find sand-stones from which the savage monster Time has almost erased the name. Whose these graves are, the oldest settlers cannot tell, nor will we know till the resurrection.

Hopper Cemetery, in section three, township forty-five, range twenty-nine, is beyond a doubt the oldest burying place in the western part of the township. It was the family graveyard of William Hopper, Houston Helms, and Thos. Savage, who resided here about 1836. A blind man by the name of Welch, who lost his life by falling into a ditch, is supposed to be the first man buried here. This is in what is called the "Old Hopper farm." The graves were visible in 1840, but during the forty years since a great change has taken place. The late war, perhaps scattered the friends and relatives who could have looked after this spot, and others coming in and taking possession, as owners of the soil, and knowing nothing of the bones that have long ago perished under their ground, now run their plows over the once sacred spots to some fond parent or relative, which in harvest yields a luxuriant growth over the unconscious dead. At present there is no trace of this cemetery except this little bit of history, and what is still lingering in the memory of those who once looked upon these little mounds.

Majors' Cemetery is quite old, and was a public burying-place in 1840. It is supposed to have been laid out in 1837; and it supposed that one of the Majors family was the first buried there. It is in the woods on Lewis or East Fork of Lost Creek, in section thirteen, same township and range as the above named cemetery. No tombstones mark the graveyard. The little hillocks or mounds are partly grown over with saplings, underbrush and briers, and ere many years this spot will be forgotten and utilized as pasture, farm or garden, unless taken in charge and made monumental.

Bluff Springs Cemetery is probably the oldest burying-place in the northwest part of the township. It was laid out as a public place of interment in 1837, by Benj. Longacre, Sr. It contains a large number of graves, and a few are marked by tombstones with epitaphs. A wooden fence surrounds this ground, and it is still used as a burying-place. It is in section twenty-five, township forty-six, range twenty-nine, upon the divide of the waters of the Osage and Missouri rivers.

Duncan Cemetery is in section fourteen, near Pleasant Run, a small branch of Lost Creek, in township forty-five, range twenty-nine, not far from the Lost Creek school house. One of the first buried here in 1840, when the ground was first set apart for burial purposes, was Gideon Cunningham. In 1841 the corpse of a man named Savage, was brought here on horseback for interment. The land is deeded as a public ceme-

tery by the county court. A large number now silently sleep in this graveyard.

Hornsby Cemetery is in section fifteen, township and range as above. It is a family graveyard. It is now deeded by the court to trustees. The first person buried here was Mrs. Esther Hornsby, aunt of J. N. Ferguson, present county surveyor, in 1845. Since then several recruits have been added to the army of the dead.

Kingsville Cemetery will be mentioned under the head of that town.

The first mills in this section were hailed with pleasure. Benj. Longacre had the first in 1827, till he sold to Samuel Bolejack, at Bluff Creek Spring. In 1850 John Hackney had a wind-mill at Centre Knob, where he owned forty acres of land. He sold in the same year for three dollars per acre. The land is now worth twenty dollars per acre. The mill owned by Samuel Bolejack ground all the grists for many miles distant. It was an old tramp-mill, and when the grist was taken to mill, old settlers say it took a day to get it ground. If the owner of the grist did not bring sufficient treading force, he was then obliged to go to the prairie and drive in as many horses or cattle as would tramp the wheel around. No one objected if his horses or cattle were driven on the wheel. At that day farmers had unflinching integrity and believed their stock secure when in the care of their neighbors. It is said of this old tread-mill that it would crack two grains of corn at a turn, so slow was its motion. It is said that the miller was a corpulent, clever old man, and managed to get around about as fast as his mill. The common expression from the distant mill-boy when he arrived at the mill, was to cry out to the miller, "Is your stone spoilt?" to which he would leasurely reply, "not very." This mill was superseded by a steam-mill just prior to the war.

Since the termination of the war considerable changes have been made. The plain Missourian, in a great measure, has changed his style of living for other habits that time forced upon the west as the country settled up. The great flow of immigration to this section from all parts of the Union since 1865 has almost made a revolution in everything pertaining to the old customs. In diet, dress, furniture, and even the government of the household, there is a marked change. Instead of the narrow strips cultivated along the streams, the whole prairie has been put into cultivation. The large land holders have been obliged to cut up their land in small farms and sell in order to meet their liabilities. Where there was one farm before the war now there is a dozen. On account of the scarcity of timber the osage orange hedge is generally used for fencing. The old log houses have given way to the more commodious farm cottages, all of which in the township are frame buildings, more for utility than ornament. From the wooden moldboard plow, which went out of use in 1855, has followed numerous improved agricultural implements;

and now one hand has as much ease in cultivating fifty acres of land as two had in cultivating twenty-five prior to 1860. In the early days of this settlement Lexington was the favorite market town. Corn meal was sold there, after traveling thirty miles, at twenty cents a bushel. Corn was sold at home by the barrel, the price ranging from fifty cents to one dollrr. The price of many things has doubled. Farm hands labored in the harvest fields with the scythe or cradle at seventy-five cents and one dollar a day. Porter Duncan and Joseph Longacre each are said to have cradled three and four acres of wheat in a day. The spinning-wheel and loom are no longer in use. No longer do we see the youthful maidens singing with their milk pails or gayly riding after stock upon the prairies. Their place is now filled quite often by consumptives who sit indoors, prepare some delicate pastry, sew a little, gossip more, and now and then thump upon a Chickering or Steinway. The simple walking and riding habits have given way to the complete dress that robs them of their once enjoyed freedom. The feet that were wont to be free from corns and cramps and coldness at nights are now encased in "pride's prison cells." The simple beauty and rustic health of the pioneer's daughter is now in the past.

Fruits are now no longer gathered in the forest. The wild plum, crab-apple, grapes, etc., are not sought after as they were twenty years ago. The domestic fruits are extensively cultured, and found on most farms. To illustrate the change in the price of land: Dr. H. W. King purchased a tract of land at an early day for $300, sold it to C. C. King for $600, bought it back for $6,000, and now rents it for three dollars per acre. Not many families owned slaves here; perhaps fifty negroes would be the complement. It never paid the farmers to own them here, and much of the time they were idle or half a dozen did the work that one stout buck negro was capable of doing. The price of a negro was always in advance of his worth. In order to show the value of these human beings as slaves: Wm. G. King purchased a fine buck negro, paying $1,300 for him, and one Sunday while he was on Big Creek, fishing, he got into a pugilistic combat with other "darkies," who had resorted thither for the same purpose. Clubs were used, and a fatal stroke from his antagonist, brought the $1,300 "darkey" to the ground a ghastly corpse. The colored people, although slaves, had an easy time, far better than many of that race to-day. They were clothed and fed as their masters, and in many ways labored much the same. It is true that they had their separate dwellings, and took their meals aloof in their own quiet cabins or around the kitchen stove. The evenings were generally their own, in which they made baskets, brooms, etc., etc.; or learned to read and write. When it did happen that the husband and wife were owned by separate families, the male was allowed the afternoon of Saturdays, and occasionally a night or two

during the week to visit his dusky paramour, and "pickaninies," as the children were called. The Fourth of July, camp-meeting days, and election days, Christmas, New Years, and Saturday afternoons were their holidays. On Saturdays they cultivated their melon and tobacco patches, which, with their ginger bread and hard cider, they found ready sale for on election days, that then came in August. Some few darkeys raised broom corn, and manufactured a hardy little broom which they were allowed to dispose of in connection with their baskets, on Sundays and other days that they were at liberty. A few saved money. Some learned to read and write. The whites never objected to their slaves attending meeting with them or learning to read, as some may imagine. Those that know in regard to the treatment, state that few masters ever acted indecent or cruel towards their servants. It was not to their interest to act in any other way than that presented by the law of kindness, towards one's own animals as property. These human beings were so many dollars and cents. To abuse one, inflict wounds, neglect physician's care, or not give them proper clothing, would *not* be to the interest of the owner, and all who have prejudice in any other channel should study the law of common sense and ownership. At present, the colored population will not number a dozen in the township. They have no schools nor church, but spend their leisure time in drunkenness and revelling. Almost everything has been made better but the unfortunate sons of Africa.

The whites have swelled the number of their schools to six with about seven months of school per year, costing about $1,500 annually. The churches now number three organizations, and Sunday-schools. No Sunday-school was organized here prior to 1867; since several rural Sunday-schools have existed, but died out during the winter, and so far none have proved to be "wintergreen" except the U. P. Sunday-school, of Kingsville.

When the early settlers came here they found many wild animals, such as the deer, wolf, wild cat, fox, badger, panther, gopher, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, skunk, weasel, rabbit, ground squirrel, fox and gray squirrels, and mole; these abounded in their native haunts. The streams being so small, but few fish ventured in the waters only to spawn. The turkey, prairie chicken, quail, partridge, sometimes called here the pheasant, and the lark were also here when the first settlements were made, The common reptiles were the rattlesnake, bullsnake, garter, racer, black, glass, water and terrapin, lizard and many smaller ones.

The following are the principal trees and shrubs growing here: white and red elm, hackberry, bass, box-elder, sycamore, honey locust, soft maple, mulberry, several varieties of oak, wild cherry, cottonwood, hickory family, blue ash, black walnut, four varieties of willow. The following is a list of the wild shrubs: Virginia creeper, sumach family, thorn

bushes, chinquapin oak, pawpaw, persimmon, plum, crabapple, prickly ash, dogwood, elder, burning bush, hazel, blackhaw, hops, button bush, buckeye, blackberry, dew berry, gooseberry, raspberry, buck bush, red haw, bitter sweet, burdock, witch hazel, sarsaparilla, polk, Solomon's seal, and green brier.

There being but few flowing springs here, the early settlers used water for drinking, and even all purposes, from what they called "prairie holes." Water was often hauled for miles in barrels during the dry season. But few wells were dug until about 1856. Now almost every farm has one or two wells. The water here is invariably hard. At present but few farmers have cisterns.

The early farming was indeed experimental, for many of the citizens came from states where the cultivation was entirely different. Much of this land produced second and third crops of corn with but one plowing a year, yielding upwards of seventy bushels to the acre.

P. W. Paul, one of the very oldest settlers of this section, arrived here from Tennessee in the fall of 1835. He is still living here and enjoying moderate health, and from him we get the following particulars, in which he states that he has seen one hundred deer at a time. When he settled here, all lands were wild except a few bushy patches which the early settlers cleared out along the creeks. Then plenty of friendly Indians were here who would camp and hunt for weeks and trade baskets for meal. They were the Osages. Wolves and catamounts were often seen. Few panthers were killed. There were wild turkey, pheasants, prairie chickens and quails, and millions of gophers and prairie squirrels. At that time the nearest trading point was Lexington, where the settlers hauled meal and sold it at twenty cents a bushel; wheat, twenty-five cents; corn, twelve cents a bushel, and other things in proportion. The best horses sold for eighteen dollars. Mr. Paul purchased land in section twenty-six during the year 1847, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. In 1848, good cows sold for from five to seven dollars apiece. At first, because of no mills, a tree was sawed, a mortar burned out and corn beaten with a wooden pestle, and the finer mash being used for corn cake, sometimes baked on a board before the fire, and the coarser mash was made into hominy. The first grist mill was built by Benjamin Longacre, then Samuel Bolejack took it about 1844. At first it was pulled by two horses. The next mill was a tread mill, by Joe Howard, that highly elated the people over their new enterprise. First post-office was Bluff Spring, and Benjamin Longacre the first postmaster. The next postmaster was Samuel Bolejack. The post-office was changed to Kingsville in 1856. It was somewhere in 1850 odd that the settlers commenced to break prairie. It took from four to eight yoke of cattle to draw the plow.

Then grass grew as high as a man on horseback in many places. No steam mills until Weaver set up after the war.

Prominent among the citizens of integrity in this township is Mr. Benj. F. Lewis, who came here in 1853. His birth place is Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. He was born December 28, 1831. In the year 1853, he married Miss Esther Alder, Rev. J. H. Houx, now living in Warrensburg, was the officiating clergyman. He has reared a family of six healthy and dutiful daughters; three of the number were married. Mr. Lewis, to avoid the troubles of the civil war, spent from the spring of 1863, till the close of the war in Cooper county. He is the owner of a handsome farm about two miles south of Kingsville. In 1855, he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has remained a faithful and consistent member ever since. He was appointed president of the Sunday-schools of his township in the spring of 1880, and for faithful work was reappointed till the county meeting, which convenes in Holden, in April, 1882.

Lost Creek is so named because it is lost in the flat bottom land near Big Creek, where it is supposed that the waters either spread over the bottom, or are lost in the marly soil. The creek has its two tributaries, which rise near Kingsville, skirted with scrubby timber and brush. This stream is discontinued in section thirty-six, town forty-five, range twenty-eight, Rose Hill municipal township.

The township system went into effect in 1872, and was met with no little opposition. The first meeting of the board of officers convened in Kingsville, April 16, 1873. Under this system the people had a uniform taxation. The funds were kept in the hands of a trustee, and only paid out by order of the board. It was a great convenience to the people who resided here where the distance was about twenty miles to the county seat. At present, many of the people wish for a return of the "township system."

As gathered from the records, the following synopsis shows the officers that served under the township system during the years prefixed:

1872.—James Morrow, justice of the paace; Samuel F. Duncan, clerk; John B. Chapman, justice of the peace; James Johnston, assessor; Andrew J. Buchanan, constable; D. B. Reavis, supervisor; James Morrow, road overseer.

1873.—Henry J. Douthit, clerk, after William P. Hunt resigned; Thomas Ruff, justice of the peace; James Johnston, assessor; A. J. Buchanan, constable, in lieu of Albert S. Ellas, resigned; D. B. Reavis, supervisor; John L. Jones, justice of the peace; George L. Nolan, collector, in lieu of J. E. Hickman, resigned; William P. Gibson, road overseer; John L. Jones, trustee.

1874.—John L. Jones, trustee; William C. Ruff, Samuel S. Howe,

James Morrow, and Samuel E. Hawthorn were road overseers of the four districts; William C. Duncan, justice of the peace; Albert S. Ellas, appointed constable in the place of A. J. Buchanan; John E. Hickman, collector; James Johnston, assessor; J. B. Chapman, justice of the peace; George G. Valentine, clerk.

1875.—John L. Jones, trustee; W. F. Hesler, constable, in place of A. S. Ellas, resigned; Andrew D. Johnston, W. C. Ruff, Samuel S. Howe, and Peter Duncan, road overseers; James Johnston, assessor; George G. Valentine, clerk; Alexander Sankey, appointed collector; J. B. Chapman and John White, justices of the peace.

1876.—George G. Valentine, clerk; J. F. Newland, trustee; W. F. Hesler, constable; Thomas Conrad and C. W. Moss, justices of the peace; Thomas Longacre, collector; W. C. Ruff, assessor; John C. Fuller, Wm. Meredith, A. H. Warden, and George Gloyd were road overseers.

1877.—George G. Valentine, clerk; J. F. Newland, trustee; Thomas J. Longacre, collector; William C. Ruff, assessor; the road overseers were, William Meredith, John C. Fuller; C. W. Moss, and John B. Chapman, justices of the peace.

After the officers for 1877, under the "township system," were elected the state legislature repealed the law before the officers were installed. The system, at first, was experimental, and when it was repealed it was just beginning to be liked by the people. It takes time to make custom. This system was meeting with the highest favor when it was discarded. It was found to be both practical and effective in roads, taxes, and educational matters, for none so immediately comes from and reaches to the people. All the officers met and constituted a board, for the transaction of business, and, no doubt, when the people have elected wise legislators to represent them in the state general assembly, this system will again be inaugurated. It is the people's safe-guard in a large county like Johnson.

The following were the justices of the peace, before and after the organization of the "township system," in this municipal township. In 1870 to 1872, George Monroe and James Morrow; 1878 to 1881, C. W. Moss, Thomas Conrad, and John L. Jones, with Thomas J. Bennett as constable. Since the township system was repealed, C. W. Moss, J. B. Chapman, Thomas Conrad, and J. L. Jones have served as justices of the peace.

Prominent personages of the township: Hon. W. F. Rolston was elected in 1870, and served the people of the county as their member in the state legislature, during 1871–2. He was well liked. He was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He left here in 1875, for the state of Oregon, where he now resides. He still owns a good farm two miles

from Kingsville. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and elder in the same, and is greatly missed from the community.

Hon. R. T. Fryer is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. He keeps the fine blooded Durham cattle, also good horses and mules, and is a gentleman of culture and taste, a reader of the current literature of the day, and is the only subscriber of the *Phrenological Journal*, and has the best collection of books of any man in the township. He represented the county in the state legislature in 1875–6, during the time he made many friends, and received the hearty support of his constituents. Although he is not a member of any church, he attends the Christian Church with his family, where his wife teaches a class in the Sunday school, and contributes liberally of his means. He is the owner of a well-improved farm, about one mile north of Kingsville, and lives in easy circumstances, highly respected by all around him.

Josiah Smith, an excellent farmer, has resided southeast of town about two miles considerable of his time. He served as justice of the peace in 1866. He is a man of liberal views and an excellent citizen.

John R. French resides near Kingsville, in affluent circumstances. He purchased a large tract of land and moved here in 1880. He is a gentleman of dignity and enterprise.

The country, especially the rural country homes of the better classes, is developing into beauty which only a few years ago was a wild prairie. The pretty shrubs of evergreens, trailing around, and perennial plants, besides the house plants, are extensively cultivated. Beautiful wild verbenas grow in many parts of the township, and are now being transplanted in yards. The mocking bird, the king of singers, came here about 1867, and raises large numbers of birdies in the hedges and groves about the handsome cottages. The lark, once so common on the prairies, is becoming scarce.

The first grasshoppers known as the Kansas grass hoppers, made their advent here in the fall of 1866. They came from the southwest, about the middle of October. In many places they were so thick in the air that they darkened the sunlight. They did considerable damage to wheat and ripe apples, and deposited millions of eggs in the ground, but the severity of the winter prevented much of a crop from hatching out in the spring, and therefore there was not much damage done by them in the spring of 1867. This township did not suffer as much from these pests as Cass county, since they did not get much farther east than here.

The next time the grasshopper came, it being earlier in the season, he continued his way across the entire county, where the cold weather drove him into winter quarters. This was in the spring of 1874, and in the spring of 1875, owing partly from a dry winter, millions of little hoppers hatched from the eggs deposited in the ground the previous fall, and by

the middle of June they had consumed almost every living plant, leaving meadows and fields as bare as the ground in December; but about the time they made their exit, and on account of the heavy rains, the farmers, being thus encouraged, planted and raised a moderate crop of corn and turnips, besides late garden vegetables. It is said that by the first of April of this year that everything was swarming with myriads of these hateful grasshoppers. They seized everything green, stripping many trees of both leaves and buds, and by June had left the verdant pastures stripped of every leaf and plant.

In 1860 Dr. W. H. Carpenter erected a distillery and carding machine, which was not in use more than one year. It was destroyed by fire in 1868, and never rebuilt. Hornsby branch, in the western part of the township, took its name from Brinkly Hornsby, who settled here in the spring of 1843. At an early day the green horse flies were so bad that farmers were obliged to plow at nights, or when their horses were in the stables build a fire so that the smoke would keep away the flies. In 1866, Sept. 15th, there was a light fall of snow. Late crops were injured. Until 1870 thousands of acres of the best prairie grass was cut for hay. There were no chintz bugs here to do much damage till 1857. The dryest year known was 1860, and the following year, 1861, was very wet.

In the spring of 1867 an earthquake shock was felt. So severe was the shock that the china ware jostled in the shelves, and some even rolled out. This shock was more severe further west.

KINGSVILLE.

The village of Kingsville was laid out in 1856 by Gen. Wm. King, whose name the village now honors. Gen. King built the first house, in 1853; Samuel Bolejack followed. Rufus King had built a dwelling, at that time, on the prairie, some distance away, in 1851. The village is located in four sections and four different congressional townships—sections 6, 13, 1 and 36; townships, 45, 46; ranges 28, 29. The Missouri Pacific Railroad passes through the northern part, in a northwest direction. It is situated on a high, rolling prairie, forming the summit of the divide between the tributaries of Blackwater and Big Creek. The houses, which number about fifty, including some farm dwellings, jutting close to the village, are all frame buildings, and they are built upon the cheap plan for utility. The better residences are those of John R. French, R. King, Geo. Johnston, G. W. King and D. W. H. Carpenter. At present there are three stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one carpenter shop, drug store, one grain elevator, shoe shop and a lumber yard.

Postoffice.—A postoffice was established here in 1856, and Samuel Bolejack was the first postmaster, till after the war broke out, in 1861. It is said that when the mail would arrive that the postmaster would pour the

contents of the mail bags in the middle of the floor, and if any were present they could pick out their mail matter. His wife couldn't read, and when her husband was absent, and anyone called for mail, she would say, "Look over this package, an' see ef you got anything." Perhaps not a dozen letters would arrive at the office a week, and only two or three families read newspapers. The postoffice, Kingsville, was named in honor of a distinguished family of Kings who settled here prior to the war. On account of the strict southern principles of this family the loyalists determined in 1865 to wrestle the name from this little borough. The bitter feeling was at one time so great that the name of the postoffice was changed from Kingsville to Ramey, and Gen. King burned in effigy. The name Ramey was in honor of a man by that name, who made many dashing and scouting expeditions in Missouri as a militia captain. Practically the name was never adopted, and just as soon as democrats had influence in congress the name was changed back to Kingsville. The postoffice, for a time, was discontinued during the civil war, and when the office was resuscitated the Pacific railroad brought a daily mail about the 1st of July, 1865. The following postmasters have served since the war: W. Wilkeenson, A. J. Buchanan, W. Monroe and Geo. Moore. The last named is serving at present, and from him we get the following bit of information concerning the office: The office is open every day except Sundays. The following periodicals are received, published in the county: *Journal-Democrat*, fifty copies taken; Sedalia *Evening Call*, thirty copies taken; Holden *Enterprise*, fifty-four copies taken; *Standard*, twenty copies taken. Papers published out of the county: Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, twenty-three; *Missouri Republican*, fifty; *Christian*, twenty-five; *Globe-Democrat*, twenty; *Western Rural*, six; *Cumberland Presbyterian*, five; *United Presbyterian*, fifteen; and about one hundred promiscuous papers. The average number of letters that arrive each day is about thirty, and the office pays about $20 per month.

Physicians—In the early settlement of the township Dr. Jas. M. Fulkerson did much of the practice in this section, riding horseback fifteen miles. Dr. H. W. King practiced here prior to the war; Dr. W. G. King, till his death; Dr. B. King, who now resides in Holden; Dr. W. H. Carpenter has the leading practice; Dr. T. A. Reed graduated at a Kansas City medical school, and located here in 1880; Dr. J. A. Houston resides in the country; Dr. H. J. Douthit practiced here after the close of the war till he went to Texas; Dr. W. D. Pinkston, now of Warrensburg, resided here a few years ago.

Depot.—The Missouri Railroad was finished to this point about July 1, 1865, and the depot built in 1866. At one time this was a good shipping point, but through the lack of enterprise on the part of a few land-holders the little sister town of Holden robbed this village of her pristine glory,

and became a mammoth shipping point instead. Town lots were at one time so dear that there were but little inducements to locate here, and so, little by little, the town has grown less, until now it will only number about two hundred souls. About one dozen of this population are negroes. The following are the railroad agents as they served: Messrs. Holonbeak, Jones, Rolston, Jackson, Hunt, Horner, Wheeler, King and Phillips.

CHURCHES.

The town has at present two neat frame church buildings—the Christian and United Presbyterian churches. The Baptist organization talk of building. Pastors of each: Elder J. H. Vance, Christian; Rev. Wm. Stevenson, United Presbyterian; Rev. J. H. Carmichael, Baptist. Geo. G. Valentine, superintendent Christian Sunday school; Jas. Ruff, superintendent United Presbyterian Sunday school.

We give the following brief sketches of the three churches of the township:

Baptist Church of Kingsville.—Prominent among the early churches of Kingsville, is the Baptist church. The church at Kingsville was organized, Saturday, March 10, 1860, with the following original members, holding letters from the United Baptist church; Geo. Minton, Gross Gesterson, F. G. George, Andrew Worth, Sarah Worth, Rufus Wise, John Wooton, Marinda Wooton, Lucretia Wooton, Rosanah M. Johnson, J. Hunt, Martha Hunt, and Mary Byrsly.

Andrew Worth and Rufus Wise were the first deacons. At a meeting in the following July, the congregation asked to be admitted into the Blue River Association, as the "United Baptist Church of Kingsville." The first delegates to the Blue River Association were A. Worth, L. Rush, and F. G. George.

The first pastor was Rev. George Minton, who took charge in the following September, for one year. The church began to prosper, but its members were few, and after the regular meeting in July 1861, they were suddenly scattered abroad by the ravages of civil war, and did not convene any more during the five years of devastating war. In August, 1866, the church was reorganized, with Andrew Worth, moderator and F. E. Johnston, clerk. Soon after the church began to prosper again. In May 1872, the church sent J. M. Dorman to the state Sunday-school convention, which convened that year in Warrensburg, as their delegate in the Sunday-school cause of the state, and since then, this church has heartily supported the Baptist Sunday-school cause in the state, although they have not maintained any regular Sunday-school in their own congregation.

Pastors have occupied the pulpit as follows: Revs. Geo. Minton, M.

Brown, Jas. Gabriel, N. M. Longfellow, J. G. Maver, J. W. Williams, I. N. Newman, and J. L. Carmichael. Two noted revivals were held, (Sept. 1874 and Aug. 1876,) which resulted in several additions to the church, and an increased degree of piety.

At a meeting in Oct. 1874, delegates were chosen to meet in convention at Mound Prairie church, Lafayette county, for the purpose of organizing a new association, composed of the counties of Johnson aud Lafayette. The convention was held the 29th of October, and the new association was effected. Since that time the church has been abundantly blessed in prosperity and faithful membership, and although not owning any house of worship, they have never failed to meet regularly every month. At present, steps are being taken to build a handsome church edifice. The present pastor, Rev. J. L. Carmichael, has entered upon his work with earnestness and zeal, and will surely succeed in extending and building up the church in Kingsville.

United Presbyterian Church at Kingsville.—Prominent among the churches of Johnson county is the U. P. church at Kingsville. The church was organized November 8, 1867, with the following original members: M. A. Andrews, N. Andrews, Hannah Andrews, Alex. Dripps, James Dripps, Eliza Dripps, Mariah Dripps, Sallie Dripps, Wm. Rinehart, Margaret Rinehart, Henry Skiles, Arnet Skiles, Jane Skiles, Mattie Skiles, Elmer A. Skiles, John P. Thompson, M. T. Thompson, Lulie F. Thompson, Mary E. Thompson, and Sarah M. Thompson.

Although the church cannot be counted among the oldest religious societies of the county, yet, since its organization, there are but few churches that have kept pace with it. It has a good and worthy membership of ninety members, and it may be said, it is the foremost church of this denomination in the county. There are only two other churches of this denomination in the county, at Warrensburg and Centerview.

The church building is a handsome frame edifice 26x60, built in 1870, and cost $1,400. It is neatly seated, aisles carpeted, and presents an imposing and welcome place for the weary-worn, of the heavenward sojourners, on Sabbath days. But two pastors have filled the pulpit here. Rev. J. F. Graham was pastor from September 7, till October 15, 1873, when, on account of his ill health, he resigned. Rev. Wm. Stevenson took charge in August 1878 and still continues in the pastoral charge.

This church was organized by Rev. R. G. Thompson, who moved into the bounds of Kingsville with his family from Ohio, June 1, 1866; at that time there was no organization of the U. P. church in the state, except one in St. Louis. Rev. Thompson began preaching in an old school house north of Kingsville, one and a half miles, and preached regularly during the fall and winter of 1866–7. He was appointed by the church in the summer of 1867 to labor here and in Holden for the year, with the prom-

ise of $200 and a small subscription from the citizens as support. Being encouraged by the prospects of building up a congregation, an organization was effected at the house of Rev. Thompson, November 8, 1867. The Sabbath-school was organized in the summer of 1867, and has continued ever since, and now has a scholarship, with an average membership of eighty, the whole year. James Ruff is superintendent and Rosa O. Martin, secretary. The church and Sunday-school are both entering a prosperous growth, and will, no doubt, last a long time.

Christian Church of Kingsville,—The Christian Church of Kingsville is prominent among the churches of western Johnson county. It was organized in March, 1868, by Eld. Geo. W. Langan with the following original members: Alice Fryer, Rilda Douglas, Laura Lea, Mary J. Harner, Emma Huff, Elizabeth Douthit, Dora Douthit, Elizabeth Reavis, Mary Smith, Margaret Fryer, Alice Reavis, Mary Henry, Alice Rolston, Thos. Douthit, Geo. C. Douthit, T. Henry, John R. Reavis, Sam'l McCulock, Joseph Venable, and Ashley York. The first pastor was Eld. T. J. Crenshaw, who commenced his labors in the following July, visiting the congregation monthly. John R. Reavis and T. Henry were the first elders, and Wm. F. Rolston and Geo. G. Douthit the first deacons. In January, 1879, W. C. Duncan and Wm. F. Rolston were set apart as elders. On the 11th day of August, 1871, Dr. W. D. Pinkston united with the church. At an officers' election in May, 1872, Wm. F. Rolston and W. C. Duncan were re-elected elders, and John Greaves and Owen Souther were elected and ordained deacons. In the beginning of 1874 when the church was in a prosperous condition a faction arose which terminated in the Fisk–Jarrott case, in 1876, when W. C. Duncan no longer officiated as elder. The church was soon healed of these troubles and at once entered an era of progress. On February 3, 1877, a committee was appointed to report on church history and statistics, in which the members felt a deep interest. March the 16th, of the same year, "The Johnson county Missionary meeting" was held with this church. The following are the present officers of the church: Owen Souther, and John R. White, elders; John Greaves and D. K. Hobbs, deacons, and W. H. Mayo, clerk.

The present neat frame church was erected in the fall of 1880, at the cost of $1,100. It is about 30x46 in size, and contains plain but neat furniture, a platform and a communion set. The present membership is about 84. The Sunday-school has Geo. G. Valentine for superintendent, with an average of fifty scholars. In the past the school has not been kept up all the year, but with the efficient work of the present snperintendent it is expected that the school will continue both winter and summer. The following ministers have labored with the church: T. J. Crenshaw, M. H. Burnett, John R. Reavis, W. R. Cunningham, John Elliott, James

Randall, B. C. Stephens, and J. H. Vance. The following ministers have conducted successful revivals: C. A. Hedrick, W. B. Fisk, J. L. Thornberry, and Geo. W. Longan. None of these religious awakenings have been very marked. In 1872 and 1873, the church received large additions. In 1874 J. L. Thornberry conducted a meeting which resulted in eighteen additions to the church. The church is now in good condition. About twenty copies of the *Christian*, the church paper of St Louis, are taken by the church. Eld. J. H. Vance is the present pastor and the church no doubt, will continue to stand exerting a great influence for good among the religious bodies of the county.

In connection with the township and village we give a brief notice of the extensive orchard planted by J. L. Jones. This gentleman was born in that part of Missouri now called Cooper county, Juue 1, 1820, of Welsh-Irish parentage. At present he is in moderate health and is serving as justice of the peace. This immense orchard was planted in the spring of 1868. It originally consisted of 200 acres, but now has only 170 acres. The drought in 1874 and the grasshoppers in the following year destroyed a large number of the young trees. It is well hedged in by Osage orange, then it has a "wind-brake" of cedar surrounding the orchard within the hedge. The orchard contains upwards of 8,000 trees. The following are some of the varieties of apples: Ben Davis, geniton, minkler, bellflower, winesap, witerwine, autumn and winter swaar, early harvest, red june, willow-twig, jonathan, white winter Pearmain, Huntsman and many others. About 600 pear trees of several varieties are in the orchard. Several varieties of plums were planted but none do well except the wild goose plum. Mr. Jones shipped last year 950 barrels of apples from this orchard. When the trees are older, no doubt but the yield will be fine. At present this orchard has passed into the hands of A. G. French, son-in-law of Mr. Jones: Mr. French is an enterprising farmer and merchant and has one of the handsomest country residences, close to Kingsville.

The Kingsville Star, a neat little newspaper made its *debut* in 1867, and was successfully edited by Andrew R. French. It continued one year "semi-occasionally" in its publication. D. B. Reavis and A. R. French were merchants at this time.

In the winter of 1869 a brutal murder occurred on the farm of Samuel Dryden, a man about sixty years of age. It appears that a tenant family, by the name of Cox (man and wife only), were living here and were down sick, when some malicious fiend came upon them and chopped them to pieces with an ax. So far, no one has ever found out, more than rumor, who did the deed. During this time the "vigilance committee" was organized in this section, and an armed band of eight unknown men dispatched Dryden's life, supposed to be on account of the Cox murder. The whole tragedy is a mystery to be revealed in the day of judgment.

Massacre.—Early in the late war, around this place, was a scene of considerable strife and hostile action by both parties. At first the people were principally on the side of the south, and B. Hornsby was the only leader of the abolition party. In June, 1861, the first secession flags were raised in the village. The unionists attempted to raise their flags on the same day, but failed for want of numbers, and the southern women took axes and cut the unionists' flag-poles to pieces. In October of the same year, Gen. "Jim" Lane, of Kansas notoriety, dashed into the town and sacked all the stores. During the following winter (1862), Maj. Herrick, under Col. Gennison, dashed down upon the place and drove out all the southerners, and burned their dwellings. Near the village they took nine men prisoners, and on the following morning killed eight, and the ninth one they cut a swallow-fork in his right ear, saying: "We'll know you when you are caught again," then set him at liberty. About this time, the Kansas clan of robbers set on fire great number of the dwellings of the county. A person that was a witness says: "I counted one evening, while standing on Brushy Knob, one hundred and sixty houses on fire." Slaves were ravished by these desperadoes in the presence of their master's family, and women and children were driven from their homes without a morsel of bread in the world, or money to buy food. On account of southern feeling, Mrs. Nancy Longacre and her daughter were taken prisoners, and sent to St. Louis. Gen. Wm. King, the father of the King family, went south and did not return till the close of the war. To heap fuel upon the already kindled flames of the war, the unionists burned him, on the public streets, in effigy. When peace and quiet was being restored throughout the length and breadth of the land, and no one was dreaming of trouble, at the early dawn on May 7, 1865, about two hundred bushwhackers under the daring leaders, Arch Clemments, Dave Pool and Bill Anderson, swept down upon the quiet little village and commenced fire on the citizens that were just emerging from their night's repose. The citizens rallied for their lives with Capt. Leroy C. Duncan as their leader, but were so outnumbered that they could not withstand the assault of the raiders, who soon had possession of the town, which they left in ashes after robbing the families of their money and clothing. On the evening previous to the massacre these vile murderers camped on Lause Run, a few miles away, in Cass county, and before they started for Kingsville, disposed of a prisoner by cutting his throat from ear to ear and leaving him on the spot. The following is a partial list of the dead and wounded: James Paul, Abner Ryan, Walton Burris, W. H. Duncan, L. C. Duncan, S. F. Duncan, Wm. Johnson.

B. A. Crain, Wm. Dock, and Hiram Rose were taked prisoners, but released. After this, soldiers were sent here by the governor for the protection of the citizens, but the war caused no further trouble.

The Cemetery, consists of about five acres, on Chair Knob, close by the village. It was laid out by Gen. King, in 1856. It is divided into three separate parts. On the southern part of the summit, it is the family grave yard of the King's, inclosed by a stone wall and crab apple shrubs planted within the walls.

Here stands a beautiful monument about ten feet high, at the grave of Gen. Wm. M. King and his wife, inscribed thus: "Wm. M. King, born, November 14, 1800, died, July 26, 1870; Frances M. King, born, May 27, 1804, died, March 2, 1876."

"Erected as a tribute of respect to my father and mother and descendants, by their son.

C. C. King."

The peoples' public graveyard occupies about two acres on the northern part of the Knob. It is a beautiful lookout. No trees or shrubbery except a cedar now and then, a willow and rose near the monument of Angeline Fryer.

The Catholic burying ground occupies the western slope of this Knob. It was purchased and deeded to Father James Phelan, in the spring of 1881, and now contains already about one dozen graves. It is inclosed by a plank fence, and is destined to be handsomely improved.

The Public School. This was erected in 1868, at a cost of upwards of $3,000. It consists of a two story and a half building. The upper story is owned by the masons. There is two school rooms, and generally two teachers employed. The size of the rooms are twenty-six by forty. About $3,000 worth of bonds were issued for the indebtedness. It is not all paid at present, although a compromise was made. The interest on the debt at present is less than $100. The first board of directors were: A. G. French, Jacob Glasse, James Robinson, A. J. Buchanan, John Hickman, and J. S. Jones. At first the building was fenced and out houses built, the rooms furnished with school apparatus, good seats, globes, cubical blocks, etc., but through carelessness and the disposition of the people to destroy public property, at this time there is no fence about the building, and stock are wont to stand about or come on the approaches of the door. Instead of the beautiful white walls, in many places are spots of dry mud or the superscription of some boy or girl associated as sweethearts. The once beautiful walnut desks are well defaced and rudely marked by the initials of former pupils. The school apparatus is all gone, such as maps, charts, globes, etc. The upper room has 160 square feet of good liquid slate boards, while the lower board is as rough as a sandstone. There is a wood stove in each room. The house is very open and hard to warm, on account of the plastering falling off. In order to keep roughs out, the windows are kept nailed down with spikes. The

school has no janitor, and if the children or teacher does not clean up the rooms, it goes undone.

Prior to the war a subscription school was taught in any sort of a building that could be procured. Among the old teachers are Mr. Belmont and lady, who taught in old dwellings. J. N. Ferguson taught during the winter of 1859–60, in an old stone building. Miss Martha Givens taught in an old building formerly used as a smoke-house. W. H. Duncan taught one term. For a time during the war there was no school.

The present board of directors are A. G. French, A. D. Johnson, S. Morris, James Ruff, W. H, Mayo, and John S. Smiley.

The following is a partial list of the teachers: W. P. Baker, Henry Harmon, J. Cline, J. Johnson, Rev. Isaac N. Newman, Maggie M. McCarty, Abigail Whitson, Rev. R. G. Thompson, Wm. P. Hunt, G. G. Valentine, Dora Douthit, A. C. Jones, Mollie Johnson, Maggie Duncan, Lizzie Hamshaw, Carrie Maynard, Mrs. Mattie George, Addie Johnson, Laura A. Glasse, Geo. B. Longan, Mrs. Emma Longan, F. E. Meigs, John Moran, Sallie King, J. D. King Miss Adelia S. Boswell, and A. J. Sparks, the present efficient teacher.

The school building has been let, prior to the last term, to preaching, Sunday schools, and various public amusements, hence the bad condition of the building. The following is an exhibit of the last term report: Term taught by A. J. Sparks, commencing April 11, 1881, and ending July 1, 1881. Number of days taught, 60; No. of males enrolled, 26; females 37; total 63. Whole number of days attended by all pupils, 1928; average daily attendance, 32 2-15. Average number of days attended by each pupil, 30 38-63. The cost per day of each pupil is upwards of three cents, sixty-five per month, and about two dollars per term. At present the school-room needs repairs, a deeper interest on the part of parents, so that the incorrigible roughs who have injured the school may be brought to justice. This school averages seven months in the year.

Masonic.—The Masons own a hall over the public school building. February 6, 1869, District-Deputy Grand Master I. W. McDonald organized and set to work Kingsville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., under dispensation. Officers appointed: R. T. Fryer, W. M.; N. G. Cooley, S. W.; Horatio Cox, J. W.; C. C. King, treasurer; Samuel H. Hammonds, secretary; W. P. Gibson, S. D.; Moses Ferguson, J. D.; John Sheton, tyler. December 18, 1869, Rt. W. D. D. Grand Master, Dr. Geo. R. Hunt organized and set to work Kingsville Lodge, 313, A. F. & A. M. under charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, October 12, 1869. Officers: R. T. Fryer, W. M.; N. G. Cooley, S. W.; Horatio Cox, J. W.; D. B. Reavis, treasurer; Wm. P. Hunt, secretary; B. F. Miller,

S. D.; Moses Ferguson, J. D.; and Henry Miller, tyler. The present officers are W. P. Gibson, W. M.; G. C. Valentine, S. W.; B. F. Miller, J. W.; D. K. Hobbs, treasurer; R. T. Fryer, secretary; Millard Hobbs, S. D.; T. C. Creal, J. D.; and H. C. Seaman, tyler.

The Odd Fellows organized after the close of the war, and continued till 1880, when the lodge became defunct.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Blackburn, Elisha, blacksmith; Blackburn, Fannie, teacher; Carpenter, W. H., physician; Douthit, Dora, teacher; Douthit, Molly, teacher; Dunn, L. H., engineer; French, A. G. & Bro., general merchandise and druggists; Gloyd, Ira, proprietor Ellas House; Greave & Ruff, proprietors flour mill; Glasse, Jacob, carpenter and builder; Glasse, Laura, teacher; Jones, John L., justice of the peace; King, Edgar, general merchandise; McKnight & Lampkin, grain dealers; Monroe & Son, groceries and hardware; Monroe, G., postmaster; Mayo, W. H., wagon maker; Mills, S. W., blacksmith; Miller, B. F., carpenter and builder; Miller, Mrs. Fannie, proprietor Miller House; Phillips, H. E., railroad agent; Reed, T. A., physician; Starkey & Christian, lumber dealers; Ligfried, John H., shoe and boot maker; Stevenson, Wm., U. P. minister; Valentine, G. G., book-keeper; West, F. M., Baptist minister; Woods Bros., carpenters; Wilson, Jas. M., miller; Wilson, M. H., organist; Wilson, Mrs. Rebecca, music teacher.

CHAPTER V.—CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP.

The Name—Centerview as the County Seat—Physical Features—Statistical—Pioneer Settlers' Prayer in the Hunter's Camp—Names of Early Settlers—Organization of the Township—First Justices of Peace—Concealed Records—The Railroad—Centerview Town—Churches—Schools—Masonic Lodge—Cemeteries—Business Directory.

"Adieu, the city's ceaseless hum,
The haunts of sensual life, adieu!
Green fields and silent glens! we come
To spend this bright spring day with you."

It has often been said that there is nothing in a name, but no one ever acts upon such a belief. Many times a name carries with it not only an idea but often a whole story or history, bringing at once to the mind the most cherished recollections. The sound of a name or its technical meaning often furnishes the only reason for its application in particular instances. In the case of the use of the name Centerview as applied to this township and the beautiful little post town situated near its center, none other could have been more appropriate, and none could have conveyed to the mind so much meaning in its correct position and appearance, both at home and from a distance.

The name of the township was derived from the name of the little station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the name of the station was given by Jane Roop, wife of Elhanan Roop. Previous to this time it had been called Graham in honor of Mr. Samuel C. Graham, who formerly owned so much of the land adjacent.

No name could have been more appropriate for this township than Centerview, since it is located in the geographical center of Johnson county, and from its high points of rolling prairie a vast scope of surrounding country can be seen. North, south, east, and west, the grandest panorama of natural scenery meets the eye of the beholder. Centrally located and commanding the most exquisite view an admirer of nature can desire. Centerview township is preeminently the queen among her sister townships in Johnson county. Why this point was not selected for the county seat is a mystery which the writer of this sketch will not venture to unravel. The broad fertile acres, the elevated position and the general advantages offered for a town site here in the midst of Centerview are so superior it becomes a matter of great surprise that the fathers ignored it and located the county seat on its present site. Shall we not hope for the day to come when the county seat taking a movement westward may find its proper location.

Physical Features.—Centerview, as now constituted, was defined by an order of the court, Nov. 17, 1870, and is bounded north by Columbus and Hazel Hill, east by Warrensburg and Chilhowee, south by Chilhowee, west by Madison and Columbus townships. It is ten miles long and six miles wide, and contains 60 square miles, 38,400 acres. The creeks are, Blackwater, North and South forks of the same, Honey Creek, West Fork of Post Oak, and Briar Creek. Blackwater is formed in the north central portion of the township, by the union of the North and South Forks of the same. It pursues an easterly course, passing into Warrensburg township, thence toward the north-east through Simpson and Grover into Pettis county, and ultimately finding its way into the Missouri river, a short distance above Boonville. Briar and West Fork of Post Oak unite in the south-east and flow north-east into Blackwater. Honey Creek flows through the north-east section of the township. Brush Creek, near whose banks the county records were concealed four years during the civil war, flows north near the west line of the township and empties into South Fork of Blackwater. This township is well watered, and the surface is sufficiently rolling to produce the most complete natural drainage. This is the most beautiful prairie township in Johnson county, there being however, some timber in the north and south along the creeks and water courses. The central portion, including an extent of land through the entire township north and south, contains land unsurpassed in fertility and beauty. Near the Blackwater the land is quite low, and

gently slopes back, becoming a half mile or so from the river, the rolling prairie previously spoken of.

Statistical.—In the year 1840 there were only fifty souls within the limits of what is now Centerview township, but in the year 1850 they had increased to more than four times as many. In 1860 considerable population had settled here, but immediately after the war the land was taken up faster than ever before, till in 1870 a new township was formed with voting place at Centerview. The population, according to the United States census of 1880, was 1,683, four years previous being 1,493. In the year 1877, among the personal property of the township, was the following: Horses, 772; mules, 296; cattle, 1878; sheep, 1039; hogs, 3,306; bushels of wheat, 32,200; bushels of corn, 252,780; bushels of oats, 24,421; barley, 355; rye, 1,746; pounds tobacco, 233; pounds wool, 2,451; tons hay, 1,085; gallons molasses, 829. According to the assessors' list for 1881, we have the following amounts of stock: horses, 713; mules, 290; cattle, 2,276; sheep, 1,683; hogs, 4,349; total valuation of personalty, $158,116.

Early Settlers.—Samuel C. Graham built a cabin on the prairie in the year 1840, but on the skirts of timber there were dwellings several years before this. Before many settlers had made homes here, hunters often set fire to the prairies to frighten out deer and other game, thus rendering it extremely dangerous to live there. Some of the early settlers provided themselves with their winter supply of meat from among the deer, elk and bear. It is related that Father McFarland, his sons and sons of his neighbors, every fall engaged in a great hunt for the purpose of getting a supply of meat for the coming winter. Being a strictly religious man, wherever in the forest the camp was pitched there he also erected an altar to the worship of Almighty God, and every morning before the chase, and every evening at the camp fire, there in nature's solemn temple was heard the reverent tones of Father McFarland ascending to high heaven from among the dark trees of the forest, while the bowed heads of each comrade betokened the conscientious though strong spirit of those hardy men.

Among the early settlers who came to the locality which is now included in Centerview township, we mention the following: Solomon Cox, a native of Kentucky, came to this township in 1832; Jeremiah Gregg, also a native of Kentucky, came here in 1832. James Fisher, a native of Missouri, came in 1835, but went to Texas in 1847. John Conway, a native of Tennessee, came in 1833, and died in 1842. James Sterling, a native of Tennessee, came in 1833, and died here. Jacob Tyler, a native of Tennessee, came in about 1835, and died many years ago. William Conway came from Tennessee about 1833, and after living here some time, removed to Texas, where he died. James Carmichael, a native of Ten-

nessee, came here in 1833, and has since died. William Cocke, an ative of Tennessee, came in 1833; he removed to California where he now resides. Isham Reese, came from Tennessee about 1834; he went to Kansas, where he died. Philip S. Houx, a native of this state, came to this township about the year 1838, and died here about the year 1858. John Keeney, a native of Tennessee, came in 1838, and died very soon thereafter. John G. Graham, a native of Virginia, came in 1838, and died here in 1878. Samuel C. Graham, a native of Virginia, came to this state about the year 1834 and settled in Centerview township in 1840, near the present post-office. Mr. Graham has seen the new country settle up about him, has taken an active part in the affairs of his town and county, and still lives on a farm which is the reward of honest purpose and diligence in business. Samuel T. Thistle, a native of Virginia, settled here in 1840; he now lives in Rose Hill. Gideon Harrison, a native of Alabama, came in 1842, but returned again south.

Matthias Houx, a native of Kentucky, came to this county in 1833. He is a large farmer and stock raiser, owning one of the best tracts of land in Johnson county, including both bottom land and up land. No man who comes under the hospital roof of this old pioneer and hunter but feels the influence of a generous and kind spirit. Mr. Houx is nearly three score years and ten, but continues in good health, having one of the strongest constitutions in this whole region. He crossed the plains and mountains during the gold excitement of 1849. He still owns a large caliber muzzle-loading rifle, with which he has shot nearly every species of animal found between here and California, including buffalo, elk, deer, panther, grizzly bear, and Indian. He has also a double barrel shot gun with which he has killed hundreds of deer and wolves in this county.

James J. Graham, a native of Virginia, came to this township about 1850, and still lives here.

Solomon Cox, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Centerview township in 1832, and being a thorough pioneer settler, could not long live in the region where settlers had become so numerous, and hence in 1848 or 1849, removed to oregon, where he resided a long time. This peculiar old man, before disposing of his land preparatory for his Pacific slope journey, owned four hundred acres situated one mile south of Centerview depot, and lived in a log house situated on the east side of Briar creek, section 1, township 45, range 27. Uncle Solomon, as he was called, came to this territory long before Missouri became a state. Sometimes the hostile Indians drove the settlers into the forts, which, in those early days were a necessary defense against the red man. One man was kept on constant watch, while the others worked in the field or constructed their cabins. Solomon Cox was a quiet, unassuming, honest man. He was careful and somewheat retiring, and no one would take him to be of a roving,

adventurous disposition. He sold his large tract of fine land at ten dollars per acre, but now a portion of the same land would readily bring from $70 to $100 per acre.

George McFarland was born in Tennessee in 1793, and died in Chilhowee township, Johnson county, in 1862.

Samuel McFarland, Sr., was a native of Tennessee, and came, with all his father's family, to Missouri territory in 1816, and settled in Cooper county, near Otterville; then in about four years thereafter removed to the Sni-a-bar creek, in Lafayette county. He came with his family to Centerview township in 1843, and settled about two miles east of the present depot at Centerview. Here he purchased about 400 acres, and resided thereon till the year 1850, when he removed to Texas. He died in the year 1861.

George McFarland, the brother of Samuel, came to Centerview about the year 1843, and settled about two miles south of the present village of Centerview. He died there some time before the war. He was given to quaint, dry expressions, which were wont to produce great merriment among his friends.

Moses G. Mullins was an early settler in this county, and for many years last past has resided in this township, two miles southwest of Centerview depot. Mr. Mullins is one of the most prominent men in his township.

Isaac Carmichael, a native of Tennessee, who came to this township in 1833, still lives here.

Among others we should not omit to mention Elhanan Roop, P. S. Houx and his two sons, James Sterling and his sons, James Chamberlain, T. C. Chamberlain, John R. Whitsett, J. W. Houx, Wm. Marr, Jacob Fetterling, John Combs, G. Burgess and William M. Ramsey.

The order of court creating Centerview township is dated Nov. 17, 1870.

J. S. Gibbons was perhaps the first justice of the peace within what is now Centerview township. He held that office for a long time. John Oliphant was also an early justice of the peace. He served more than fifteen years. Under the township system, which prevailed between 1873 and 1877, Alfred Bruce was the township trustee, which office was considered the highest in the gift of the people of the township. At the same time Dr. J. T. Hull and J. E. Hendricks were respectively collectors. Joseph Graham and George Gentry successively held the office of assessor. The supervisor, according to the law of 1872, was the chief executive officer of the township, and, by virtue of his office, at the same time a member of the county court. The law was soon amended, abolishing the office of county supervisor. George Washington was the first supervisor from this township, and held the office about eighteen months, and then was elected to the county court. Judge Washington has main-

tained a high position in the respect of his neighbors and friends. He is still a prominent man in the township, holding the office of justice of the peace, notary public and postmaster.

Concealed Records.—During the war, from December, 1861, until July 20, 1865, Johnson county official records were concealed in a thick growth of underbrush, situated nine miles west of the county seat. Your historian was furnished the following facts in relation to this interesting incident of the county's history, by two of the party who took the records from the court house and transported them to their hiding place, and although at the present time no one would entertain a feeling of reproach for such a discreet proceedure, their unusual modesty has led us to comply with their request, to refrain from revealing their names in this connection. Suffice it to be said that they are now and have been for upwards of forty years, prominent and highly respected citizens of Johnson county and their names appear frequently in this work in this connection, with the county's growth and developement.

When the civil war broke out Col. James McCown was recorder and circuit clerk of the county; he soon entered the rebel army under Gen. Sterling Price, and was in camp near the Osage river, when he conceived the idea of preserving the records, whose custodian the suffrages of the people had chosen him. Accordingly he sent A. M. Perry to Warrensburg, for the purpose of carrying out the project. Mr. Perry, who was deputy circuit clerk, under McCown, left the army and on arriving at the county seat, secretly made known to a few trusty friends, his intention. The plan agreed upon was that Mr. Perry should meet C. O. Silliman and another man still living in Warrensburg, at the court house, between ten and eleven o'clock one Sunday night, where they were to prepare the records for the wagon, which was to be driven out from Centerview township by Silas Cockrell and another man, who still resides in the township. A. Muron Perry and the other man met at the appointed time and place, and packed the county records in a large dry goods box, and the loose court records in two barrels, but Mr. Silliman did not put in an appearance. At midnight the two men from Centerview township drove up, the large box and two barrels were quickly deposited in the wagon and driven away. They first drove south, and passing through Cave Hollow, continued a circuitous and zigzag course to prevent tracking, finally having driven twenty miles to reach the point nine miles distant, just as gray morning began to dawn, arrived at the house of Aunt Polly Hill and deposited the records in the attic. The records remained in Aunt Polly Hill's attic for two or three months, when she becoming alarmed for their safety, in consequence of the marauding bands that about this time commenced ravaging the rural districts, she instructed her boys to take the records from the house and cover them with boards in a dense running

post oak thicket, about 150 rods northwest of her house. In this thicket the records remained till July 20, 1865. Poles were laid down to keep the box and barrels from the ground, and boards were placed above to keep out the rain and snow. Very few persons knew where these books were. Some thought that a detachment of the rebel army had secretly carried them to Texas; others thought they were concealed in the vicinity, and would be brought to light in due time, after the war should close. Aunt Polly and Mrs. Matthias Houx watched over those records during the whole war, often making a tour of observation to see if they were suitably protected from the weather. At one time the covering was blown off and the papers considerably damaged by the rain, when these two women with true patriotic zeal in the cause they believed to be right, which characterized women of revolutionary fame, took out the wet papers and books and having dried them in the sun, made the covering more complete, thus preventing further damage except from small mice. The exact spot where the thirty-five volumes of records, together with the court papers were hid, is now the midst of a large cornfield cultivated by a colored man named David Farrall; land owned by Ed. B. Conway in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 46, range 27. Aunt Polly Hill's house is at the southwest corner of section 22, same township and range as above. The house is a story and half frame, with a log kitchen, and still occupied by Aunt Polly together with Mrs. Jack Hill and family, Aunt Polly's daughter-in-law.

When the war had closed and Aunt Polly Hill thought the records would be no longer in danger from destructive military bands if returned to the civil authorities, also that settlers were coming in, the pursuits of peace again claiming attention of the people, the records were needed to make transfers in real estate complete and the titles good, took the following method of revealing their hiding place. Aunt Polly proceeded on horseback about four miles southeast to the house of Moses G. Mullins, with whom she frequently consulted regarding business transactions, and in whom she placed great confidence, and told him: "On hearing a party of hunters and dogs in the thick woods northwest of my house, I became anxious about a young litter of pigs which I knew were running in the vicinity, proceeded to look them up, and while engaged in this search through the dense thickets and underbrush, suddenly stumbled upon a large dry goods box and two barrels with plank and quilts partly covering them, and on examination found them to contain what I believe to be the long lost and much sought after county records."

Mr. Mullins on hearing this good news hurried off to Warrensburg and reported to the circuit clerk, Capt. M. U. Foster, that the Johnson county records had been accidentally discovered near Aunt Polly Hill's place. Capt. M. U. Foster at once applied to Quartermaster Capt. Joel K. Shaw,

W. P. Carrington

CHILHOWEE TP.

who was then in charge of the government property at this post for the use of a U. S. team and wagon to bring in the county property. A detachment under command of Lieut. James Flanigan, consisting of Corporal Adam Wolfe, privates Mortimer Hubenthan, August Baker, and Julius P. Daniels, of Capt. J. L. Edwards' Co. A, 51st Wisconsin Infantry, piloted by M. G. Mullins, started with the U. S. wagon for the designated locality. At Hobson's farm the party left the main Holden road and proceeded across the open prairie, arriving at their destination at one o'clock P. M., Wednesday, July 20, 1865.

The timber of running post oak was so dense, that no team, and with difficulty a man could come nearer than a quarter of a mile of the concealed records. The soldiers wormed their way into the thicket, and one by one brought out the large index and record books to the wagon, whence they were brought to Warrensburg the same evening and deposited in the clerk's office where they have remained to this day.

It is due the memory of the patriotic women who watched and preserved the records, also the union soldiers who brought them to the county seat that they receive special commendation for their noble service.

The Missouri Pacific railroad runs through the center of this township east and west, furnishing all the advantages derived from having superior facilities for shipping the products of the farm.

The railroad was constructed as far as Mr. S. C. Graham's house just west of the station in 1864, and finished in 1865. Though a heavy railroad tax was voted upon the farmers, yet the increased value of farm products has more than paid them back. The depot agent from the first has been R. C. Hull. The wagon roads throughout the township are naturally good, there being only a few rough and broken places. Supplies, in 1840 and previous, were obtained from Huntley's Mill west of Clinton, on Grand River and from Lexington.

CENTERVIEW TOWN.

This beautiful little village was begun as a result of the railroad in 1865. The postoffice was established at that time and Elhanan Roop was the first P. M. The second postmaster was R. C.Hull, and the third, George Washington. At this point there are stores, elevators, mills, blacksmith shops, churches, schools, and all other advantages offered in a country village of this size, and located on a railroad.

Accordng to the United States census for the year 1880, the town of Centerview contained a population of 227. The village is located not far from the geographical center of the township bearing the name. The first store was built by Elhanan Roop, and was occupied by Mr. R. C Hull as a store for general merchandise. The second store was built by R. C. Hull, who occupies the same and serves as freight and telegraph

office. This is quite a shipping point for cattle, hogs, and produce; many droves of cattle coming from the neighboring county of Henry. During the past year from June 1, 1880, to June 1, 1881, about 600 full car loads of stock and produce, aside from the ordinary way-freight business, have been shipped from this station in about the following ratio: 200 car loads of cattle, 200 car loads of hogs, and 200 car loads of grain and produce. The first birth in the town was a child of George Gentry, and the first death was of this child. The first physician, Dr. J. H. Kinyoun; the first lawyer, Gordon Turner, who was also a preacher and teacher; the first teacher, George Brinkerhoff; the first church built was the Methodist Episcopal; the first preacher was Rev. W. F. Gordon.

The plat shows that Main street runs directly north and south across the Mo. P. R. R. Beginning with the state road from Warrensburg to Holden, and going south on Main street, Howard street is the first, Franklin is the second, Spring the third, North the fourth, then crossing the railroad, and last of all, Rose Hill road. The first street east of Main is Walnut, and the first west is Graham street.

CHURCHES.

"Shall ignorance of good and ill
Dare to direct the eternal will?
Seek virtue; and of that possessed,
To Providence resign the rest."

Since God directed Abraham to build an altar on Mount Moriah, and offer thereon his son Isaac, men of all ages have held their religious tenets as the dearest of all things else. In free America the religious principles of mankind are not brought to a test, and it is not known how deep down into the soul of man the spirit of his God has taken root. Let him be persecuted for his religion's sake, and at once his deepest nature is aroused to do and suffer for his cherished principles. Churches one after another raise their spires from the prairies and hillside, and all men praise their building. The more churches a community has, the more favored its people.

No little village in this whole region has so many churches as Centerview. It has churches of Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Baptists, German Baptists, Methodist Episcopalians, and Methodists, (colored).

Methodist Episcopal.—This church is situated on Main street, in the town of Centerview. It was organized by Rev. S. F. Beggs, in the year 1871. The church edifice was built by A. P. Hyder, and dedicated by Rev. Dr. G. De La Matyr. It is a frame structure, and cost $1,600. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. S. F. Beggs, Rev. Beng, Rev. Grant, Rev. Entwistle, Rev. G. V. Houts, Rev. Anderson, Rev. Payne. The following are among the original members of the

church: Samuel Porter and wife, William Donnovant and wife, Alfred Dwyer and wife, David Bowdel, Mrs. M. Hull, and George E. Griffith. The present membership is twenty-five. During the winter of 1880–81 there was a revival which resulted in eight additions to the church. At the Sabbath school there is a average attendance of thirty, with George E. Griffith as superintendent.

Centerview Baptist Church.—This little band of faithful Christians was organized in the village of Centerview, May 30, 1874, by Rev. J. W. Williams and Isaac Newcomb. Though this visible body of Christ has no church edifice, and only a score of members, yet they all are mindful of their duty and the ordinances of God's holy book. Baptists of the present day, just as they always have been, are free-hearted and liberal in their views, and tenacious of their religious belief. God will help him who helps himself, and this little struggling band of Christians will ere long experience the smiles of Providence in abundant showers of grace and material support. Among the spiritual advisers of this Zion are the names J. W. Williams and A. M. Cockrell. The names of the original members are: Dr. J. H. Kinyoun, Mrs. Mary Kavanaugh, Mrs. Nettie Lane, John Oliphant, Elena Rowland, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. James Hill, and Moses W. Steele. Dr. Kinyoun is church clerk.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—This church was organized in 1833, by Rev. J. R. Whitsett and J. B. Morrow. The present neat church edifice was built in 1872 by McSpadden & Hyder, at a cost of $2,300, and dedicated by Rev. J. W. Morrow. The following pastors have served the church: Revs. J. R. Whitsett, J. B. Morrow, S. Finis King, A. Van Ausdol, J. W. Means, a licentiate, Wm. F. Gordon, Walter Schenck and S. H. McElvaine. Among the early members were Philip Houx and family, the eldest son of whom became a minister; S. C. Graham and family, John S. Graham and family, Rev. J. H. Whitsett and family, Jas. J. Graham and family, Pleasant Carmichael and family. Present membership is one hundred and ten. Revs. J. R. Whitsett and J. B. Morrow, now deceased, were efficient ministers under whose labor the church was built up and made permanent. Rev. S. Finis King, is an efficient young minister of the gospel, and a grandson of one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Several important revivals have been held under the ministry of the several pastors. The Sabbath school numbers between sixty and seventy. Rev. S. H. McElvaine is superintendent, and Miss Lulu Kinyoun is secretary.

The Presbyterian Church.—The church building is situated at the north end of Main street where it is now in process of erection, at a cost of $1,600. In 1873 the church was organized by Rev. Mr. Hillis.

Among the pastors who have served this church are the names of Rev. Mr. Hillis and J. S. Poage.

Among the original members are: James Kiddo, Thos. McConnell, Hugh Larimer, C. McConnell, Mary Withrow, Mrs. O. F. McConnell, Abner Stitt and George Haymaker. The present membership is about 64. The congregation met in Masonic hall until the new church was ready. The Sabbath school numbers about 70, with Rev. J. S. Poage, superintendent and John Kiddo, secretary.

German Baptist Church (*Dunkard*).—This church was organized about the year 1867, with the following original members: Peter Kinzer, A. Creger, A. Stoner, and daughters of Joseph Royer. The present membership is about 50.

Fairview M. E. Church, South.—This church is situated about three and a half miles southwest of Centerview depot, in Centerview township. It was organized in 1867 by Robert Marshall, with the following original members: Moses G. Mullins, Wm. Morrison, Simon Taylor, Henryetta Burgess, Eliza Spencer, Wm. Cox, Susan Cox, Wm. Ramsey, Wm. Howard and wife, Dorotha Mullins, Kesiah Mullins, Lavina Mullins, Susan Mullins, Aby Mullins, Isaac Carmichael, and Permelia, his wife, Mary Carmichael, and Addison Little.

The frame church edifice was constructed in the year 1872, and dedicated by Rev. T. P. Cobb, early in the spring of 1880. The cost of the church was about $1,200. Among the pastors we give the names of Robert Carmichael, Thomas Wallace, J. B. H. Woldridge, James Murphy, Benjamin Margeson, W. L. King, T. P. Cobb, W. S. Woodward.

Methodist Episcopal Church, (*Colored*).—This church is situated on South Main street in the village of Centerview. It was organized in 1871 by Rev. Henry Glenn, with the following original members: Columbus Blair and wife, J. Quoit and wife, Peter Jones and wife, Mr. Godfrey Shroyer and wife, Anderson Walker and wife, Annie Kinyoun, Benny Johnson, Polly Johnson, Ruth Johnson.

Otd Smyrna Church.—With the cemetery thereunto belonging, four miles southwest of Centerview, is an interesting monument of the pious zeal of the early settlers of this community. It is the oldest church building in the township and perhaps in the county of Johnson. It was erected during the primitive stage of society in this county, when neighbors, like "angel's visits," were few and far between, and when no one denomination hadadherents sufficiently numerous or rich in worldly goods to build a church for its exclusive use. Thus all Christian people in the neighborhood uniting their labor and means to supply a common want, erected a plain log building about 30 feet square. This has, until recently, stood known through all this region as the "Free Church," but since the new church put up by the M. E. church, South, it has gone out of use. This old "land mark" of Christian devotion was built as early as 1840. Some of the divines who held services there were: Joseph White, Wm. P. C.

Caldwell and Amos Horn, of the Baptist church; J. B. Morrow, of the Cumberland Presbyterian, and Robert Glenn, of the Presbyterian. Over twenty-five years ago this old log church was considered by those "attending meeting" there as a "venerable pile;" and the youth of to-day look upon its ruined walls as the place where his ancestors, now dead, sought means of grace and communed with their God. The bones of many a stout-hearted, generous-souled pioneer, rest quietly beneath the stalwart oaks that stand sentinel over the little two-acre inclosure, consecrated and set apart by themselves as a safe receptacle for their own bodies until they should be resurrected at the last great day. Among the graves most plainly recognized is that of Col. James McCown, once a leading spirit in old Johnson county, and who at the beginning of the late civil war held at one and the same time the office of recorder and clerk of the circuit and county courts. Old Smyrna church deserves more than a mere passing notice. Its history, faithfully chronicled, would make a very interesting chapter.

Schools.—The first school house built within the present limits of Centerview township, was an old log structure of the most primitive kind. It was located in the timber on the south side of Briar creek, one and a half miles south of Centerview village. The date of its erection is almost forgotten by the oldest inhabitants, though it is agreed that it was built as early as 1835. Every trace of the building has now disappeared. Another school building was erected in the same district one mile southwest, long before the late civil war. Among the early teachers of this school are: Alexander Gibbs, Addison Van Ausdol, J. J. Graham, and Moses G. Mullins. This school has been known by different names, but was originally known as the "Cox school." Two other school districts were organized in the township before the civil war, the Briscoe school in the southern part of the township and the Owings school in the eastern part of the township. The Briscoe school house was burned during the late civil war. Owing to the confusion incident to the war all schools in the county were discontinued. The first school organized after the war was known as the Graham school. The house was a small frame, erected in 1866, within the present limits of the Centerview district, and about one-half a mile west of the town site. This was a private school, supported by subscription, and the house was erected by donations from Samuel C. Graham, James Peak and others. Mr. G. H. Sack, who afterwards most efficiently served as county superintendent of schools, was the teacher. For sometime this was the only school in the township, and pupils came six or seven miles to attend this school.

In 1868 Centerview district was organized and the district purchased the aforesaid private school house and Mr. J. C. Crawford was engaged to teach the school, being paid from the public funds. In the year 1872

this school was organized as a graded school, with John E. Hendrix as principal, and school removed to the town of Centerview. The first term of school was taught in the Methodist church, both grades occupying the same building. In the year 1873 the present large and commodious building was erected in the northern part of the town, on land donated by Elhanan Roop, Esq.

The Centerview school has always held a high rank with the public schools in Johnson county. Among the principals of this school since its organization as a graded school may be mentioned John E. Hendrix, George Brinkerhoft, Mr. Wester, Professor Reynolds, Rev. S. H. McElvam, H. W. Roop and W. L. Shipp. There are now eight school districts in the township, all having new buildings well furnished. Much interest is manifested by the patrons in the school work and with such encouragement the teachers cannot fail to succeed.

Masonic Lodge.—Centerview Lodge, No. 466, A. F. and A. M., organized in 1871 with the following officers and members: J. K. Sluder, W. M.; N. G. Engel, S. W.; E. J. Purcell, J. W.; R. C. Hull, S. D.; Henry Lovell, J. D.; J. H. Kinyoun, secretary; A. Bruce, treasurer; J. J. Graham, S. C. Graham. Regular meetings are held at the Masonic hall over the school house, every Friday night before the full of the moon. The present membership is 24. The present officers are: N. G. Engel, W. M.; R. C. Hull, S. W.; R. R. Scott, J. D.; S. H. McElvain, S. D.; J. H. Kinyoun, secretary; George Haymaker, treasurer; S. R. Huggins, tyler. S. L. Cline and Dr. J. T. Hill were buried with Masonic honors, the latter in 1877, and the former in 1881. This lodge went to Knob Noster in May, 1880, to attend the funeral of a departed brother.

Cemeteries.—Centerview township has several cemeteries, among them we mention the German Baptist cemetery at Centerview, laid out in 1870, and containing at the present time about 100 graves; the J. M. Sluder cemetery, situated about one half a mile south of the depot, having been established as a place for burial for many years, and contains about 100 graves; the Dick cemetery situated about two miles northwest of the depot, it being new, containing one acre of ground, a convenient spot, and graves about a dozen; the cemetery at the Smyrna church, southwest of Centerview, being the oldest in the township, and at the present time contains not less than 200 graves.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Miss Mattie Ailor, milliner; J. P. Alexander, physician; Geo. L. Baird, carpenter; Lloyd Brown, shoemaker; T. E. Coulter, harness maker; Otho Creager, brakesman; Solomon Creager, engineer at mill; James Carr, carpenter; W. H. Cox, partner in livery; J. M. Davenport, justice of peace for township; William Delaney, principal graded school; Henry Gibbs,

wagon maker; Amos P. Hyder, lumber and hardware and builder; B. C. Hull, agent Mo. P. R. R.; R. C. Hull, general store; W. H. Henshaw, family groceries; Theodore Huggins, dry goods and clothing; Rev. Henry Glenn, M. E. church (colored); S. R. Huggins, flour mill; Miss Bertie Hull, telegraph operator; J. H. Kinyoun, physician; Miss Kate Kane, teacher; Hugh E. Larimer, engineer at elevator; W. P. Lattimer, constable for township; W. P. Lattimer, builder: David Moore, blacksmith; Rev. S. H. McElvain, Cumb. Pres. church; W. P. Oliphant, barber; W. A. Porter, partner, grain elevator; Rev. J. S. Poage, Presbyterian church; Miss Elizabeth Puckett, teacher; A. W. Repp, partner, hardware and lumber; D. W. Rowland, market and confectionery; R. R. Scott, blacksmith; M. W. Steele, restaurant; Geo. G. Scott, miller; D. P. Stoner, teacher; Rev. W. A. Sherrard, United Pres. church; Rev. Josiah Thompson, Pres. church; Geo. Washington, post master; G. P. Whitsett, partner, agricultural implements; L. D. Williams, general store; J. J, Wharton, druggist; W. C. Wallace, physician; Geo. Washington, justice of peace; T. J. Whitsett, stock buyer.

The following is a copy of the first tax receipt given Mr. Samuel C. Graham, who lives three-fourths miles west of Centerview:

"Received of Samuel C. Graham, $1.02 in full, of his state and city tax for the year 1841.

I. Reese, collector."

In an issue of the *Warrensburg Journal-Democrat*, dated July 29, 1881, the editor, among other observations upon the town, makes the following:

"Centerview! shrieked the brakeman as the train slowly checked its speed at the station. We were there at last, and in a few minutes were on the streets of one of the loveliest and most thriving towns of Johnson county.

The streets were full of teams, while around the elevator there was hardly room to pass, so numerous were the heavily laden grain wagons, waiting their turn to be unloaded. Everything had an air of business about it, and everybody was busy. A town, however, could hardly be otherwise than lively and prosperous, surrounded as Centerview is by such a rich agricultural district, and having at its head men of such fine business propensities."

CHAPTER VI.—ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Location—Physical Features—Pioneer Settlement—Creeks—Soils—Productions—Hunting—Indians—Customs—Fishing—Trees—Wild Animals—Drainage—Trapping and Fur-bearing Animals—Charteristics of Some Settlers—The Noble Pioneer Mothers—Voters of 1861—Bridges—Roads—Benton City—Town of Rose Hill—Record of Town Plat—Post-office—Population—Statistics—Assessments—Officers—Churches—Schools and Early Teachers—Cemeteries—Agriculture—Incidents.

To the early settlers, were they all living to-day, there is nothing that they would more ecstatically enjoy than the details of their pioneer days.

They love to live those days over in imagination. Those days long since gone, yet edulcate the lives that time has not cut down. Those who may chance to read this abroad should not imagine that the early settlers lived in the "castle of indolence." Far from it. No more energetic and industrious people ever dwelt upon the earth. Among the families of this township there was constant harmony of feeling up to the war of 1861, when old associations and kindred ties were broken, and devastating war made ravages for five years. The fashions of the old settlers are odd in this age. The plain manner of living that they enjoyed was true honesty. The costly fashions of the world were viewed by them in the light of deceptive sin. In brief, *venenum in auro bibitur*, poison is drunk from golden vessels, was their sentiment. Since then time has played upon the manners and customs of the growing world, and, like a child in love with new toys, the present generation has forgotten the customs of their fathers. The favorite "drinking-gourd" has been removed, and the tin dipper or silver cup placed in its stead. The children of those brave old pioneers should feel proud of their noble ancestry.

In the substance of treatise on this township we shall endeavor to set before the public a synopsis, if not an acurately written essay, of the early settlers, and such incidents as are met in connection with their history. We will amplify on the name sufficiently to show the high regard in which the founder of Rose Hill held nature and her beautiful flowers.

The geography, physical and local, will be elaborately examined in the proper place. The several creeks and fertile soils of the township will receive such attention as they demand. The early customs, hunting and trapping the wild animals, which then were plentiful on Big Creek, will be read with profuse interest by those living on the old hunting grounds. Further along, we will speak of the roads, towns, bridges, and mills. The historian would especially invite the girls of to-day to the thoughts in regard to the dutiful pioneer wives and mothers of that day. Population, statistics, and other records will be given, with a brief sketch of the cause of religion and education, from 1838 to the present time. The notes on farming and land production will be reliable.

This town received its name from the little village of Rose Hill, August 17, 1869, when it was organized by an order of the county court. When the early settlers first came here, which was about the spring of 1832, they found the little hill sides of what is now called Rose Hill, covered with sweet wild roses, ranging from two to ten feet in height. This attraction of nature suggested a name for the little town, which was laid out by Garret H. Wood, and named Rose Hill on account of the splendors of nature displayed in the varieties of wild roses found on every hillside forest border, and often great clusters would stand aloof on some isolated gopher hill, or now and then peep out of the thick brush thickets, which

at that time was almost impenetrable along the creeks, where the annual fires could not reach.

It will not be out of place to give some facts which will be appreciated information to the reader, in regard to the flowering shrub of the genus *rosa*, commonly called the rose. The varieties are the wild, caineae, or dog rose, white rose, red rose, cinnamon rose, yellow rose, and eglantine or sweet brier.

The rose is a shrub with oddly or alternately pinnate leaves, and prickly branches. It is distinguished for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, which, in the native state, have fine petals of a delicate pink color. By cultivation, the number of petals is greatly increased, and the flowers present very many different hues in the different varieties, which are so numerous as to be distinguished with difficulty. The "rose of Jericho," is a plant growing on the plain of Jericho. The ancients used the rose as a symbol of secrecy, and it was hung up at an entertainment when nothing was to be divulged. Hence the Latin *sub rosa*, which means in a manner that forbids disclosure. In English history we read of the "War of the Roses," which grew out of the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster, the white rose was worn by the Yorkists, and the red rose by the Lancastrians. These wars of the roses desolated England during the greater part of the fifteenth century, and extended over a period, altogether, of more than eighty years, and finally terminated in the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485, when the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, the successful contestant, mounted the throne and assumed supreme regal authority, uniting in himself the title of both houses.

Rose Hill is bounded on the north by Kingsville and Madison townships, on the east by Chilhowee township, on the south by Henry county, and on the west by Cass county. This township contains parts of three congressional townships, and contains about seventy-two square miles. On account of the variation of the government survey, part of the township is divided into lots.

The physical features of Rose Hill municipal township, are quite varied. In the northwest the soil is deep and fertile, and along the creek where the land overflows, it is swampy. In the northern and eastern part, the surface consists of beautiful rolling prairie. On the borders of the forest of Bear creek, the land is diversified.

In the southern part, along Big Creek, the bottoms are low and overflowed several times per year. It is traversed on the eastern side by Bear Creek, and on the western side by Big Creek. Considerable of this township is fine prairie land, but a large portion in the eastern part is timber land. Although the soil is generally very fertile, there is considerable land in the township which has never been turned by a plow. The bottom lands of Big Creek afford good pasturage for stock. Water in the

creeks is plentiful the whole year, and stock never suffers for good pastures of wild grasses along the swamp bottoms of Big Creek. Lost Creek loses itself before it reaches the main channel of Big Creek, in the swamp lands. The creeks have a deep bed and the banks are somewhat precipitous. Most excellent timber grows on all the creeks. Walnut, hickory, ash, pecan, oak, soft maple, sycamore, hackberry and cottonwood are the varieties of trees of the forests. This is a township that is well wooded. In many places coal is found in abundance, but since timber is quite plentiful, it is not needed only for mechanical purposes. The water of the wells and springs is generally termed "hard." Plenty of water is found by sinking wells from ten to twenty feet. Lime stone abounds in many parts, and occasionally a few sand stones are found. This township is rich in alluvial deposits. In fact, the soil everywhere is first-class for all agricultural purposes. It may be denominated in this respect the "gem" of the county. The lands, many of them now in use, produce as well as they did when first cultivated. On the northern half are to be found handsome and well improved farms, owned by a class of intelligent and industrious farmers. Although the beauty of a surrounding country is not so pleasant to drive over, yet one will no where find as fine farms as those along the bluffs of Big Creek. The stranger is at once attracted by the diversified beauty of the physical features of the rich productive lands of Rose Hill township No part of the county will surpass this section in the quality of the soil. To own a small farm here would undoubtedly be a small fortune to any family who loved the beauties of a handsome country residence. The water courses of this township all flow south and empty into Big Creek on the north, and on the south of Big Creek they flow north into the same stream. Between the creeks the surface is very undulating, and is naturally well drained. The crests of the ridges are generally covered with scrubby oak or hazel, and are almost useless lands at present. Once, the pioneers considered the vast, productive open prairies as useless, and would make their settlements frequently in the woods near some stream. Then the fires annually visited the prairies, and not only consumed the grasses but destroyed many young trees in the forests. There is some difference in the prairie and timber soils; the former is a dark limestone loam mixed with the debris of various rocks, and is suitable for cereals, while the latter is of a gray and reddish brown, and is well adapted to sorghum and tobacco culture. Corn grows much taller on timber land than on the prairie land, but there is but little difference in the yield. Blue grass takes well all over the township. Fruit growing is attracting some attention of late. There is no part of the county better adapted to vineyards, small fruits, apples and peaches than here. The following creeks drain the township: Big Creek, Bear, Lost, Elm Branch, Panther, South Walnut, Butcher, Scaly Bark, Doe

Creek, North Walnut, Jones Creek, Camp Branch, and Stillhouse Creek. "Terrapin Neck" is a peninsula on the west side of Big Creek south of Rose Hill. Here the land enclosed by the creek is very fertile and produces fine grasses. The old settlers say that stock could almost winter in these bottoms forty years ago. Along the north side of Big Creek the inhabitants suffer some from malarial diseases, which rise from the swamp lands. As the bottoms are drained the miasmatic vapors disappear, and it is believed that very soon these bottoms will be as healthful as the surrounding uplands.

Early Settlers. --The first settlers of this township erected their cabins close to the creeks about the years 1832–3. There were two main settlements, Rose Hill and Bear Creek settlements. The first houses put up were roughly hewn log buildings that usually had two doors and a chimney. Henry Pemberton is among some of the old settlers, although he did not come here till 1843. He came from the State of Virginia. Religiously he was a Baptist, in politics a Democrat, and belonged to no secret society. His family were: Jerome B. Pemberton, L. W. Pemberton: Wm. A. Pemberton, Thomas H. Pemberton, and John H. Pemberton: James Bones among the first blacksmiths of this vicinity. James Harris came here at an early day from Tennessee. Isaac Hines and Manuel P. Fisher were also here at an early day. In 1838 Richard Scott came here from North Carolina. He was born in 1791, of Scotch parents, who came from Scotland. He married Miss Jane Beaty, who was born 1796 of Irish stock, and settled here with his young wife when there were no associations of any kind. He was in politics a democrat, and in faith a Baptist. The result of their martial life was nine children, six of whom are living; three were killed while "wearing the gray." Neighbors to Mr. Scott were: Thomas Anderson, Mrs. Scaggs, Mr. Gilliland. These men owned only claims till the government land came into market. Mrs. Scott is still alive and states that she remembers seeing plenty of deer, panthers, and elk. She says that she has seen the pioneers work elk to drays. Then the Indians camped on the hill sides about Big Creek and fished and hunted.

The first mill was an old horse mill owed by Enoch Fedit on Scaly Bark. It is said that if a farmer wanted his grist that he must rise before day and go to mill. A few old settlers beat their corn in a mortar. James Bones beat his corn, and said it ought to be called mealy because it was so dear. Welcome Scot built the first water mill in the western part of the county. He sold his mill to John Baker about 1849, and went to the State of California. The mill stood near the old bridge on Big Creek, one mile west of Rose Hill, and was burnt during the civil war by the Militia. The bridge was also burnt. John Newton, an esteemed citizen was one of the old settlers. Arch. H. Gilkeson run a carding machine here at an

early day. John Tygart kept a distillery and furnished the old settlers with whiskey, which now-a-days is only used for "medical purposes." Maj. J. W. Smith may be reckoned among the worthy old settlers.

In 1854 C. L. Farnsworth came from Tennessee. He was born May 1, 1829, of German-English ancestry, and was united in wedlock May 2, 1854, and brought his young wife west. Mrs. Nancy Farnsworth, his wife, was of German-English extraction, born in Tennessee February 23, 1831. Mr. L. L. W. Baston is among the prominent old citizens now living in the township. The following comprises all those who were here prior to 1850: They were Nicholas Turner, Col. Henry McCarty and sons, Hiram Helm, Jonas Turner, Daniel Quick, Mr. Brumfield, Chesley Quinlan, John, George, and James Bradshaw, Watson Linch, Obadiah, James, and O. W. Strange, Frank and Richard Jackson, Aikin, William, Nicholas, and John Doak, J. G. Cocke, George Burnett, Isaac A. Hanna, Wm. Bigham, Samuel Reeds, Arch. Beard, Richard Anderson, John S. Anderson, James Dolan, John Scaggs. Daniel Scaggs, and Joseph Scaggs, their father, Albert Hall, Wm. Hill, Moses, William, and Morris Hodges, John Hunt, Samuel Hunt, George Hamner, Ike Dunaway, James Ross, John Oldham, James Oldham, Henry Gray, Smith and Wm. Phroffit, William Horner, Thos. Anderson, R. Scott, Judge Unstadt, Garret J. Wood, Letch Brooks, Sidney and Leonard Scott, Daniel Fisher, Benjamin Derrit, Ike Hines, Squire Thompson, Berry Summers, Hansel Green, Wm. Crattic, Jesse Dixon, Martin Foster, Perry Foster, James Cox, Squire John Baker, Peter and Wilson A. Campbell, Coleman F. Shamlin, John and Watson Ham, Wm. Payne, Squire Ashby, George Gilliland, Sloan, Jones, and Kavanaugh Gilliland, Berry Strange, Maj. Wm. Wood, Alfred White, Benjamin McVey, Eld. Abram Stout, Wm. T. Hulse, John and Martin Orr, Julius, David, James, Garret, and Wilson Davenport, Z. Moore, Daniel Ramey, John Priestly, Marion, Hanna, and John Bailey, Harry and Nat Baker, and Elijah Gates. In a few of these proper names we have failed to get the initials and the correct orthography.

Many of these pioneers still live to recount their tales of early peril and hardship. About the bluffs of Big Creek and in the valleys of the smaller streams the Indians often camped. These were their famous hunting grounds, and wonderful stories are told of the buffalo, antelope, elk, and deer that roamed in vast herds over the hills and prairies, besides smaller game found in the forests that skirted the streams. The first settlers caught an abundance of excellent fish from the waters of Big Creek. A few old settlers can tell the story of seining, trapping, netting, and hooking fish. Sometimes of favorable seasons wagon loads of fish have been caught in one day from the lakes along the creek. Buffalo, gar, suckers, bass, drum, black and white perch, blue and yellow cat, were the principal varieties of fish.

Trapping vermin for their skins was, at one time, quite profitable. The demand for furs stimulated the pioneer to trap the cunning vermin which searched in the night time for food. Traps of various sorts were used At that time not many of the pioneers were able to buy a large number of steel traps, so they learned to make traps of wood. At that time there were plenty of wolves, panthers, wild cats, catamounts, skunks, pole cats, weasels, minks, badgers, gophers, jackass rabbits, common hare or rabbit, black, gray, fox, ground, prairie and flying squirrels, woodchucks, moles, muskrats, otter, raccoons and opossum. Some of the early settlers hunted and trapped these wild animals, either for their flesh, which they used as food, or their skins, which they sold for furs or dressed for clothing. With a few, a raccoon skin cap with the tails hanging behind was a hunter's pride. Some wore whole suits made of deer skins.

In regard to the living, dress and customs of the early settlers, the historian has but little to say but what is common in all new colonies or pioneer settlements. Here the frontiersman had no time to waste in rowdyism. There were but few dramshops, and but few old settlers drank to excess. The dress of the pioneer was comfortable, and suitable for the time and place. The housewife was often taken from her home and relatives to live with her chosen companion in the new, wild west. She had no place to go to display dress or engage in frivolous conversation with neighbors. She was always too glad to welcome a human being to her house; therefore she engaged herself with the business part of life, and left family gossip, so common now-a-days, entirely out of her mind. The cooking, although before a fireplace, was exquisitely good. There are but few cooks in this enlighted age that can come up to the standard of the culinary duties of the blessed old pioneer mothers. They were valiant, courageous, and, above all, willing to submit to circumstances and bear the toils and hardships of a pioneer mother's life. Here much depended upon these noble women. They were not only the guardian angels of the home and religious circles of those days, but they quite frequently held the plow, tended the garden, used the hatchel or the swingling knife, milked the cows, churned the butter, and sometimes grated the corn when the meal bin was empty. These, and many other duties, were imposed upon the dear old mothers, who pledged themselves in the ties of wedlock to be true in the marital relations before they left their comfortable homes and pleasant associations in the older states. It may be that the duty of true woman so belonged to their natures that they thought more of the future than of the past. Such brave and pious women as these could be esteemed as citizens, and capable of standing by the side of their husbands at the ballot box. Although toil pressed upon them and sometimes starvation, like a gaunt wolf, stared them in the face, yet, against all this, they successfully struggled without losing one gem from their

laurel, knit by nature, and placed upon the heads of noble, valorous characters. They were always modest, pleasant in argument, noble and wise in decision, strong in firmness, valorous in deeds of kindness, affectionate wives and consistent Christians. Their memories of Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky told the story in their mind which they could never express:

> "Take the bright shell from its home on the lea,
> And wherever it goes it will sing of the sea;
> So take the fond heart from its home and hearth,
> 'Twill sing of the loved ones to the end of the earth."

At a special election held in the town of Rose Hill (then Madison township), on the 17th day of June, 1861, for the purpose of electing a county clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Marsh Foster, we find that there were three candidates, who received votes as follows: E. S. Foster, 69; R. H. Prewitt, 48; and L. Hutchinson, 1. The judges were, D. Dunham, Daniel Ramey, L. W. Pemberton. The clerks were, H. L. Barksdale and Wm. W. Dunham. Watson W. Ham, J. P., administered the oath of office to judges and clerks. The following is a list of the voters at this election, as they appear upon the poll-book: "M. Baker, Wm. W. Scott, D. B. Washington, F. C. Cowerdon, Wm. Stout, John A. Doak, W. A. Reed, H. D. Gilliland, W. H. Baker, T. J. Watton, Wm. N. Pemberton, W. L. Wood, A. O. Tannihill, Wm. Feland, R. G. Ramey, I. B. Scott, J. M. Reed, B. Mann, S. Scott, W. W. Ham, C. Gates, M. Orr, J. Ham, D. B. Glazebrooks, Thos. Coleman, S. Bates, A. J. Hall, S. T. Thistle, Wm. Hill, M. Munday, Emery White, J. B. Cluck, J. Coats, E. Hocker, S. Vincent, P. Hall, H. H. Hall, Y. Hammer, W. F. Fulton, J. M. Neal, W. C. Neal, J. Cecil, O. P. Smith, J. V. McCarty, J. McCarty, W. M. Bruse, S. Smith, D. L. W. Baston, James Hone, C. Lusby, James Savage, G. W. Vowell, F. M. Scott, M. P. Fisher, J. G. Hudson, James Stout, Wm. Majors, B. E. McCoy, C. D. Brooks, B. F. Fisher, N. Baker, B. E. Woolridge, Wm. Canada, A. White, J. Burnett, Jos. Brison, B. W. Greene, W. H. Frances, J. A. Bones, G. A. Flowers, F. M. Green, J. W. Barksdale, R. T. Woodridge, John Baker, H. H. Dobyns, S. Reed, E. Depp, Wm. Tutt, J. Smith, H. L. Barksdale, Wm. Donham, S. L. Hunt, R. M. Anderson, J. B. Anderson, P. Campbell, Wm. A. Scott, William Stephens, J. Langley, J. Orr, A. G. Beard, E. M. Sellers, M. W. Fulton, D. J. Fulton, A. J. Fulton, J. B. Pemberton, T. M. Nichols, James Furguson, John Umstadt, M. Hodges, R. S. Gilliland, G. W. Gloid, Jas. Businbark, Wm. Hodges, M. Bradshaw, W. H. Gilbert, A. Bradshaw, E. Dorman, J. M. Moon, A. G. Fulton, C. Plowman, J. W. Anderson, C. S. Furguson, W. J. Majors, L. W. Pemberton, Joseph Tacket, D. Ramey, D. Donham, and B. F. Umstadt. No doubt many of the above names will be remembered by those living who voted at this election in 1861, when the fires of the late civil struggle were breaking out.

In early days there were no bridges. Now and then an old trapper or settler would sometimes keep a "dug out" canoe, dug out of a walnut log, which was used to set travelers across the streams. The first bridge was erected across Big creek, near the old village of Rose Hill, prior to 1850. Now there are two good iron bridges on Big creek, and the old wooden bridge near Rose Hill will be torn away this fall (1881), and a new iron bridge put in its place by the order of the county court at a cost of $2.700. In 1872 the Osage Division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad was build through the northwestern part of this township and a little town was started in section 35, near the northern line of the townshp called Benton City and the post office Mc Clurg in honor of ex-governor Mc Clurg At first a few little stores and shops were erected but in a few years it was abandoned and now it is nothing more than a rural scene on the R. R. Roads are generally good except in the creek bottoms close to the many lakes.

The town of Rose Hill was laid out by Garret J. Wood, one of the first business men of the place, and named for the sweet, fragrant wild roses that attracted his notice in the vicinity, in 1842. Henry F. Baker and N Baker were prominent merchants. The little town grew and prospered till the war which was the death knell of the "City of Roses." Before the war farmers for many miles came here to mill, also to do their shopping. The railroad with the thriving town of Holden twelve miles away, did much in the work of retrogression which the war had inaugurated.

The following persons are doing business in Rose Hill: J.D.Plum,merchant; Henry Fort, blacksmith; J. A. Haller, physician; and the following teachers: Miss Hattie Sheller, Miss Lydia Metzler, Miss Mattie Metzler.

The original town of Rose Hill was divided into six blocks. The town plat bears date of May 5, 1842, signed by G. J. Wood and recorded by Z. T. Davis, Co. recorder, May 12 1842.

The first postoffice of the vicinity was established about 1840, and was called "Big Creek" till 1860, when the name was changed to Rose Hill. The office was first kept on Scaly Bark creek. The postmasters are as follows: Garret J. Wood, Henry F. Baker, N. Baker, E. R. Ashby, Dr. Chas. Thornton, Geo. Hodges, Lon. Hunt, W. M. Shepherd, James O. George, and Mrs. Etta Plum. At present, much of the mail matter that belongs to this township is taken out of the Holden postoffice.

We give the following statistics of the township: The population for 1880, as taken by L. Cruce, U. S. enumerator for the township is 1,653 inhabitants. The population and statistics according to the state census was as follows: Voters, 293; white population, 1,432; colored, 23; horses, 858; mules, 355; cattle, 2,233; sheep, 1,596; hogs, 3,709; bushels of wheat, 49,789; corn, 271,450; oats, 9,838; rye, 292; pounds of tobacco. 3,051;

wool, 2,403; tons of hay, 1,352; gallons of wine, 44; sorghum molasses, 1,966.

The following assessments were made for the year 1881: 788 horses valued at $31,305; 3 asses at $150; 258 mules $12,145; 3,219 cattle $35,960; 1887 sheep $3,774; 4,815 swine $7,770; other live stock $31; money, notes, bonds and other credits, $41,245; other personal property, $57,252; total valuation, $187,745. This is a low estimate of the value of the personal property of this township.

The average assessments of land is about $8.50 per acre which is considerable less than one-half the value per acre. The grass products of this township are immense. The bottoms furnish a greater growth of vegetation than any other part of the county. This year (1881) the cornfields are quite small owing to the drought and the chinch bug pest; however, in a few places, a fair crop is realized.

The following comprises a list of the justices of the peace: W. D. Hall, John A. Doak, Dennis Dunham, James Doak, Squire McClellan, J. O. George, L. F. Brown.

The cause of religion was not neglected by the early settlers. Wherever a Christian heart is, there will be rays of affection thrown out from it. The light of a Christian is not hid under a bushel. God blessed the pioneers with honest hearts, and wherever they go the light of a noble and true life shines forth. With them, whoever took hold of the plow never turned back. Although many of them owned large tracts of land and were engaged considerable in physical labor in order to support their large families, yet there were but few that lightly regarded the religion of Christ. Their family devotions were to them sacred institutions, whose fruits we see in truly pious sons and daughters who have become dutiful wives and loving husbands. In those days covetousness was subdued. The pioneers realized the brittle thread of human life and were not so anxious as many of this age to sell their souls for shining gold. The following stanzas from different poets illustrate their principles:

"Man wants but little, nor that little long;
How soon must he resign his dust,
Which frugal nature lent him for an hour."—YOUNG.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."—GOLDSMITH.

At first the pioneer Christians held their meeting "from house to house." The Methodists were the most prominent among them, and the first circuit riders had no easy time in traveling to their "appointments." Some of them were constantly in the saddle except during their meetings. The circuit rider was known by his gait and equippage. Invariably he carried his saddle-bags, containing a bible and hymn book, and his pack of clothes. The Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, and Church of

Christ or Campbellites, the latter a vulgar *sobriquet* applied to this denomination by their enemies.

Among the early ministers we give the following:

Daniel Capell, Wm. Horn, Rev. Parker, Eld. A. H. Stout, A. A. Moore, who now resides in Wellington; David Hogan, who is living in Vernon county; A. Van Ausdol, B. F. Thomas, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, and Rev. Hults. Camp meetings were held in early days on Bear Creek, near where there is a church building conjointly owned by Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal (south) and Christian churches. Prior to the war a union log house served the people as a church.

We give the following in addition to what has already been said concerning churches:

The Methodists had "classes" at several of the residences and held regular meetings the first year of the settlement. The residence of Isaac Hanna was one of the most important meeting places. Other denominations held services at the various residences until "Old Bethel" church was erected, a log house put up in 1838. Preaching was held in the Scaly Bark school house till 1840. Among the early preachers of the Cumberland Presbyterians were John Whitsett, John Marr, Thos. Johnson, Robert King, Frank Moore and Benj. Thomas. The early Methodist ministers were Revs. Wallace, Leaper, and Burgess.

The Bear Creek M. E. Church, (south), is prominent among the denominations. This organization was effected in the year 1837, in the house of Obadiah Strange, with the following charter members: Sarah Strange, W. Strange, E. C. Strange, Mary Strange, Polly Strange, Mrs. D. S. Profitt, Sarah Profitt, Mr. Homer, Mrs. Homer. Services are held at the Union Bear Creek church. This building was erected in 1859, and cost $1,300. Judge A. G. Beard, James Strange, Mahala Strange, A. A. Doak, Mary Doak, Geo. Barnett, Mary F. Barnett, Geo. Strange, and Winnie Strange, are among the prominent members. The present membership of the church is: males, 13; females, 23; total, 36. The Union Sunday-school is superintended by Mr. T. D. Smith, and Samuel Baker is secretary. This is now called Chilhowee circuit.

The Bear Creek Cumberland Presbyterians organized here at an early day, and worshiped at the Union church, and participated in the Union Sunday-school. J. G. Cocke, S. V. Turner, J. G. Adkins, and families, were some of the early members. Dr. R. Z. R. Wall is a devoted member of this church. It is said that Rev. David Hogan, one of the pioneer ministers, preached one year for $2.50, and rode ten miles to his appointments.

The Bear Creek Christian Church was a reorganization of Old Lost Creek congregation in 1860. Samuel Reed, Abram Stout, B. F. Smith,

Richard Anderson, John S. Graves, and Judge Umstadt, are some of the prominent Diciples of Christ.

Bear Creek Baptists were organized prior to the war. Rev. William Owsley, Sally Owsley, and Anthony Owsley were of the faithful few. We learn that Mrs. Owsley, a lay member of this church gives the interest on the sales of 109 acres of land towards supporting the gospel. The Baptists do not meet regularly any more, but have changed their place of meeting to Borthick school house in Chilhowee township.

Rose Hill C. P. Church was built long before the war, and only a few years ago it was used for a school house, but now it is owned by James A. Ashbey. The following are some of the old members: Leonard Renick, John Newton, George Gilliland, Dennis Dunham, Mrs. Melissa Gilliland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. J. M. Short is superintendent of this excellent Evergreen Sunday-school, and Miss Lucy Baker, secretary.

The report as furnished A. J. Sparks, county secretary of Sunday-schools by H. A. Stitt is as follows: "School continues all the year; average attendance, sixty-four. For seven years this school was open eight months in the year; but two years ago, Jan. 20, 1879), we were converted or reconverted to the Sunday-school work, and aided and encouraged by the noble efforts of Rev. G. W. Whitsett, who organized the school, and we have never lost a Sabbath day's work since. In the years that Mr. J. M. Short has been our superintendent, he has never missed a Sabbath from school. We are no "freeze-out" school, but hope, when the last trump shall sound, it will find us, or somebody else, with a good Sunday-school at Rose Hill."

Union Chapel is a neat church building 26x42, built in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $1,150, conjointly by the M. E. and C. P. churches.

The C. P. church was organized here in October, 1880, with forty-two charter members. The following are some of the members: B. F. Lewis and wife, Mollie Lewis, Newton H. Horn, wife and two daughters: D. L. W. Baston, Martha Baston, Bettie Baston, Joel Thomas and wife, John W. McElvain, Mrs. Fannie Hultz, Mrs. Ella Redford, Mrs. Cecil and daughter. Rev. Frank Russell visits the church once a month.

The M .E. church organized in 1881. Biglow Buzzard, L. Gibson and wife, Elbridge Myers and Milton Eaves. Rev. J. Paye is the circuit rider. At present there is no Sunday-school here.

A small class of Methodists meet at Mt. Xenia school house in "Terrapin Neck." Mr. Briggs, superintends a Sunday-school and Miss Rosa Brown, is secretary. Mr. Howard A. Stitt a music teacher, is vice-president of the Sunday-schools of the township. J. H. Houx, M. H. Burnett, A, F. Smith, and W. S. Woodard, are among the worthy and faithful ministers, who have labored in this township.

The cemeteries of any neighborhood quite often attract the attention of

the stranger as well as the affection of the relative. The burial ground is looked upon as a sad, lonely place. In the graveyard silent death reigns.

"There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defend,
But has one vacant chair."—LONGFELLOW

Farnsworth cemetery is on Benj. J. Farnsworth's land. Mrs. Rebecca Farnsworth was the first laid to rest here. That was in 1870. Now there are five graves here.

Quick graveyard is a family burying place near the school house. Daniel Quick, Jr., was the first one buried here.

Priestly graveyard is a family burying ground. Mrs. Priestly was the first laid in the cold ground here.

Strange cemetery is quite old and contains several graves, and is enclosed by a stone wall. This graveyard was commenced about 1838.

Wall Family Cemetery is in section 13, township 44, range 28, and contains the remains of the deceased relatives of the name applied to this place. The first buried here was Mildred B. Wall, in the year 1858.

Rose Hill Cemetery is co-existent with the town and contains several graves.

Baston Cemetery is among the old graveyards of the township. It is near the Baston school and so named for D. W. L. Baston, a prominent farmer and respected old settler, living near. The Wm. Stout place is near this graveyard, and owned by an old settler by that name. There are a few other small burial places in the township of less note.

It is claimed that Mr. Scaggs was the first person buried in the township. The health of the early settlers was generally good, and but little sickness, except fever and ague, invaded their homes.

The educational interests of this township have always been fostered by the people. Many that are now living look back with pride on their school days in the old log school-house. Children then under the care of a loving, kind teacher, accomplished more than many leading men of this age are willing to admit. In that day there was no complaint among school children, as we often have now-a-days, caused by poor ventilation. The boys and girls generally had happy dispositions and healthy, sound bodies, and grew to manhood and womanhood without being carried to "medical springs," or "drug stores." Even if these boys and girls did not learn so much from their books, they were blessed in other ways. In the pioneer schools, no pupil ever lost his health. How different in this age! Then boys did not study to be clerks in dry goods houses, but for the high and noble purpose of knowing how to do business for themselves. Many a youth then earned a dime a day, which was the beginning of an intelligent, economical life that now surrounds the

owner with wealth, beautiful fields and "cattle upon a thousand hills." The boys and girls trained in some of these early schools, are well informed in history and its kindred sciences. Most of them are readers and thinkers and have some good books. The fop of town may scornfully point at their dress, but he is a pauper of the vilest debris, compared to the wealth and happiness enjoyed by these brave, true-hearted sons and daughters of the soil. He has a deceptive, flattering, vile heart, enshrouded by fashion and vanity, while in the bosom of those he would scorn, a heart beats pure, honest, sincere, steady and tranquil in obedience to the laws of their country and their God. In brief, these plainly dressed people are to be commended.

At first the pioneer teacher taught in the homes of the scholars. Parental instruction was not neglected, and besides the catechisms and family stories, the parents taught their children to read and write. In those early days, school-books were not in western markets and the children were compelled to use the oldest books used by father and mother in their school days. Very soon after the settlements were made and the people felt the necessity of schools, the log school-house went up. The teacher was employed upon his success in his profession. The price paid them for teaching was meager, but in proportion to the price of other labor. Often the teacher took his board among the scholars and thought but little about preparation for school room duties. Then if an instructor could teach the three "R's," he could command the position of teacher.

Among the old teachers who used the rod in the old log school-houses of this township, we mention, Richard Anderson, W. W. Sparks, Abram Stout, Chas. Wingfield, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Massey, A. Van Ausdol, M. Palmer, Alfred Hocker, A. B. Sanders, Benj. Howell, George Harrison, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Thos. Jones, Lewis McCoy, and Benj. Turner. An old log school-house was erected about 1845, and was used till the war. Now it is used for a kitchen. A log school-house stood on Bear creek near old Bethel church, where a subscription school was taught. Besides these there were several more log school-houses. It must be remembered that the public school fund was too small at that day to depend upon it for the support of the schools, and then nearly all of the schools were run by subscription.

Rose Hill school-house is a two-story frame building; the upper story is used by civic societies. This one is the prominent school of the township. Through the kindness of Miss Lucy Baker, we are enabled to give the following list of teachers: Calvin Reifsnider, William Coats, John Garl, Vincen Jones, Amos Metzler, Wm. R. Gist, Wilson Naylor, James Stufflebean, Henry Wood, H. A. Stitt, Sie Cook, Miss Alice Hunt, Miss Kittie Renick, Emma Wallis, Miss Della Wallis, Miss Sallie Young, Mrs.

Anna Stocktell, Miss Belle Davis, Miss Hattie Sheller, A. M. Gloyd, and Rev. D. H. Crager.

Quick School is known as one of the best schools of the township. From Mrs. Daniel C. Quick, we get the following list of teachers of this school: W. C. Rowland, John Cass, P. Stubblevain, Nannie Metzler, Nannie Graham, Flora Hall, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. McCrabb, Harriet Quick, Cyrus Anderson, Wm. Peake, Lucy Umstadt, and M. Fanny Narron.

The other schools of the township are Doak, Scaly Bark, Boston, Fink, and Mt. Xenia. The following teachers deserve credit for noble work: Miss Nora Pemberton, an excellent young lady, has taught several terms with good success. She resides in Mt. Xenia district. Prof. Reynolds, afterwards principal of the Warrensburg public schools, taught in Mt. Xenia district during the autumn of 1874. He was an active member of the teachers' township association, which was organized and conducted by A. J. Sparks at the Quick school-house in Cass county. Mr. George E. Ropp, although comparatively a new-comer, has distinguished himself as one of the leading teachers of the county. He has taught three successive terms at the Boston school, where he still continues his work. He is one among the worthy bachelors of this township.

Teachers' wages range from $35 to $50 per month. They secure board at eight to ten dollars per month. The government and sanitary condition of the schools are placed wholly in the hands of the teacher.

The agricultural interests and stock-raising stands foremost in Rose Hill township. Large stock farms are found in various parts of the township. Some of the leading farmers and stock-growers are the Farnsworths, Campbells, Bastons, Beards, Quicks, Johnstons, Walls, Taggarts, Doaks, Pembertons, Thistles, Tharps, Woods, Stranges, Montagues, Solomons, Hannas, Roses, Smiths, and McCartys. This, indeed, is one of the best grain-producing townships of the county. The soil is mostly a rich, black loom, capable of producing generously, even in drouthy years. Stock water is found in abundance, all the year, in the streams. The swamp lands are being fast reclaimed from Big Creek bottoms. Now, many place where fine buffalo fish were seined grow fine grasses. The soil of the uplands is well drained. Immense crops of corn, wheat, oats, and hay are produced annually.

Stock-growing appears to have received a great deal of attention of late years, and the herds and flocks have been largely improved by the importation of blooded animals.

Along Big Creek bottoms one may see, in the proper season, hundreds of fine cattle and sheep, grazing or resting, under the shade trees. This pasturage is sufficient to large herds of cattle. Here, the grass is the common prairie turf, which makes excellent hay, and furnishes good pas-

turage. In many places the blue grass is taking hold as the native grasses give way.

Mr. L. W. Pemberton, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing north of Rose Hill, has one of the famous farms. On this farm wheat averages fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre; flax, ten bushels per acre; corn, fifty bushels per acre; timothy and clover, two tons per acre. Most of this land has been in cultivation about forty years. It lies in sections 1 and 6, township 44, range 29. On the farm, the soil is of a deep black limestone, and once produced fine hemp. Near Blackwater, the soil is a gray, waxy land. Mr. Pemberton has some springs on his place. The greater portion of this township is good hemp land. Mr. Pemberton keeps some mixed stock. His fine horses, mules, and cattle look well.

Judge C. H. Bothwell keeps a fine imported bull, besided several fine mixed-blooded cows.

Daniel C. Quick not only keeps some excellent cows, but large herds of cattle in the creek bottoms, and a beautiful deer park. He has forty-two head of beautiful deer. This year he raised about one dozen fawns. He claims that it is profitable, and, from his past history, we learn that he is not apt to handle things that are not profitable.

Coal abounds in some parts of the township, but there are no profitable mines worked.

The amount of wheat, oats, and flax that is shipped from here is simply astonishing. The roads are constantly lined with heavily loaded wagons, shipping to Holden and Gunn City. The price of wheat is from 75 cents to $1.04, according to quality.

A gentleman said he had five land-buyers in one day. The quality of the soil and the immense crops produced sufficiently advertises this land. When the land-buyer sees this land he exclaims, "*Eureka!*"

We clip the following from the Rose Hill correspondence to the *Warrensburg Standard*, of June 16, 1881:

> J. Little thought he would like a change of location, he went to Kansas, and did not like it; thence, to Missouri, and came home the other day, and advanced the price of his land ten dollars per acre. He says that he saw more leaving Kansas than he saw coming into the state, and that most of them intend on settling in Missouri. Mr. A. T. Whitsett disposed of his farm the other day for the sum of $14,000. A gentleman from Illinois made the purchase.

Mr. L. Cruce informed us that he had threshed his wheat this year (1881), which averaged twenty-five bushels per acre, and sold it at $1.30 per bushel.

On the 11th of July, 1881, Mr. L. H. Little lost his barn and out-buildings by fire. His loss was as follows: Barn, 300 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of corn, five tons of hay, a stack of oats, out-building, some valuable orchard and ornamental trees, and all his farming implements, valued

at $1,000. It is supposed that the fire caught from the sparks blown from the smoke-stack of a steam-thresher.

Mr. George T. Wood was murdered, in 1861, by a drunken rake, hardly *compus mentis*, by the name of Charles Martin, who afterward was killed, as he deserved.

During the war several families were made homeless. Their houses were burnt, and their stock driven off by the Kansas jayhawkers. The following persons are among the unfortunate: Sidney Scott, F. Mar. Scott, James B. Scott, Mrs. Melissa Gilliland, and Barton W. Green. The following are among the slain: James Barnett, Henry Pemberton, Wm. Pemberton, Charles Pemberton, B. W. and F. M. Green, Campbell Pemberton, Wm. H. Baker, Samuel Smith, Huston Gilbert, Joe Reed, Washington Reed, A. Reed, William N. Hall, and Samuel Doak.

CHAPTER VII.—CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Location—Physical Features—Creeks—Roads—Ancient Fortifications—Statistics—Population—Old Settlers—The First Mill—Mrs. Norris Stolen by Indians—Chilhowee—Officers—Postoffice — Postmasters—Churches—Old Ministers—Teachers—Present Schools—Civic Societies—Cemeteries—Agriculture and Stock Raising.

"Here too dwells simple truth; plain innocence;
Unsullied beauty; sound, unbroken youth,
Patient of labor, with a little pleas'd;
Health ever blooming; unambitious toil;
Calm contemplation and poetic ease."

There is no place like the beautiful country home. Adorned, as it often is, with nature's rich foliage of trees, flowers and fruits. It is from the country home our great men arise. There they conversed most with nature. Amid rural scenes they first were taught to care for others, as well as themselves. They learned industry and economy from the ant and the bee and perseverance from the cunning spider. In the country the yeomanry are generally happier than the inmates of the crowded city because there is more health and freedom of proper exercise.

In this brief treatise on Chilhowee township, we will not be able to touch every event that the old pioneer remembers. Nevertheless, we will endeavor to set before the reader the more salient points in the details of the almost half century of rural doings in Chilhowee township. A few of the best informed citizens have materially assisted us in furnishing dates and events for which we feel thankful. In these pages we shall keep hearsay as far away as possible and rely on nothing but facts set before us from the most reliable sources. In many instances there are deeds in the history of every community, not altogether relevant to public

taste, yet they must be recorded. In history, like politics and religion, everybody cannot expect to be pleased. The historian can only supply the reader with his fund of knowledge. The reader cannot possibly expect to find every intrinsic and insipid thought set before the public eye to magnify and awaken affable regards for him and his kindred. Laconic or round about expressions will be used as the case may demand, regardless of persons. In what we shall collect on the beautiful Indian name of Chilhowee, will be found historical facts, mingled with pathetic thoughts of a race pushed to the west by the powerful civilization of the white man. The physical features will be studied from observation and inquiries, and if any striking point is left out, it will be for the reason that the writer did not discover it. The coal beds, everywhere abundant over this township, cannot be elaborately discussed under this head as they deserve.

Statistical notes, population and early reminiscenses, in connection with a germane and elaborate written article on the worthy pioneers, who, in all their strength and valor, are too reticent to boast of their manly and well-spent lives, will be properly delineated. These hardy old fathers and affectionate mothers should never be forgotten by their offspring. They were true in their lives. They were not perfidious nor false hearted. Their word was an oath. They made but few promises and none were to be broken. In what we shall next examine, the reader will find further on.

Name.—Chilhowee township gets its name from the Chilhowee mountains of Tennessee. It is an Indian appellation. Its orthography properly ends with the double "ee,' and not with "ie," as some sophists write it. The red men of America have left us their sweet language implanted and imbeded in our affections. We might mention hundreds of pleasant sounding names, which belong to the tribes of aborigines of America. The beauty of these names consists in their significance. Many of their names have been modified and the orthography changed, but few are bettered by it. No more appropriate name could be applied to this rich, agricultural district than that of Chilhowee, in honor of the old Indian braves.

> Alas for them; their day is o'er;
> Their fires are out from shore to shore;
> No more for them the wild dear bounds—
> The plow is on their hunting grounds.
> The pale man's ax rings through their woods—
> The pale man's sail skims o'er their floods.—CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Those who have resided near the Chilhowee mountains can give a better description of them than the writer can, with his limited knowledge of those pleasant sunny scenes and Indian associations around that revered spot.

Names are often repeated not so much on account of the poverty of the

language, but in memory of some act or deep affection. The Indian went to nature for his vocabulary of words, and chose only such as conveyed the character of the object named. The many peculiarties of the natives who lived here long before the white race crossed the "briny deep," has been related by American writers, in the history of that people. One striking characteristic was generally observed, that they were firm and faithful to their friends, and caustic and bitter towards their enemies. Those who understood their natures, had but little difficulty in living amicably with them. The day of their glory has passed, and only a few mounds and burial places, except what is related by the old white settlers, tell that they lived here.

An American poet has expressed the idea, that although the Indians may pass away, they can never be forgotten. We can hardly forget the red men while so many of our states, rivers, bays, towns, mountains and lakes are indellibly stamped by names from their own vocabulary.

This township received its name and present boundaries on the 25th day of May, 1868. It contains about seventy-three square miles, and embraces some of the finest farming and timbered portions of the county. Besdes the Chilhowee mountains in Tennessee, there is a small town in Blount county, Tenn., of the same name.

Chilhowee township is bounded on the north by Madison, Centerview, and Warrensburg townships, on the east by Post Oak township, on the south Henry county, and on the west Rose Hill township. Muron Perry, a noted surveyor from Tennessee, is entitled to the honor of giving the township its name and fixing many of the accurate surveys. From the centre of the township, the distance is said to be about fifteen miles to Warrensburg, and some less to Holden. Many farmers do their trading in Holden, even when the distance is much farther, on account of the better condition of the roads. The township is not regular in its boundaries. One section in the northeast corner is only connected by the southern boundary of the township. The land known as "lots" lies also in this township as in Rose Hill, Post Oak and Jefferson townships. This township was formerly parts of the original townships of Madison and Jefferson, the largest portion coming from the former. In the southern part of the township, a few of the farmers own land in both Henry and Johnson counties, and consequently visit Clinton, the county seat of Henry county, distance about twenty miles, one or more times a year, as well as Warrensburg in reference to their land and other county interests. In the early days of the pioneers, the old farmers went to Rose Hill for all their trading, milling and mail matter. Those living in the extreme eastern part of the township, were greatly relieved when post offices were opened at Chilhowee, Cornelia, and Shawnee Mound in Henry county. The

advance of time, and the development of the country, have brought places of public enterprise and domestic economy closer to every man's door.

Physical Features.—The general appearance of Chilhowee township is a beautiful rolling, fertile prairie. This prairie lies principally in the centre and southern parts, and at an early day was covered with tall grasses. This prairie soil is a deep black limestone soil, the best perhaps in the county. In the southwestern part the land surpasses any of the older states, in beauty of location and quality of the soil. This area includes the excellent farms of Messrs. J. R. Carpenter, T. N. Carpenter, Wiley Carrington and Dr. R. Z. R. Wall. This land often produces from thirty to forty bushels of wheat per acre. Corn, oats, hemp and flax do well here. The grass crops are always immense. Timothy, clover and other grasses do well. Blue grass takes wherever the wild is killed out. Coal exists in inexhaustible beds, all over the township. Considerable coal is taken for home consumption. If any means of transportation ever reaches this place, thousands of bushels of fine coal will be taken from the ground and shipped.

The principal water courses are Post Oak, Bear, Panther, East Post Oak, South Branch, Chalybeate Branch, Long Branch, King Branch, and Mark Branch. Most of these creeks are shallow and principally, wet weather streams. However, a few of these streams have "holes" that contain water sufficient for stock through the dry season, but do not run through the year. The northern part of the township has a few fine chalybeate springs. One on the Reed farm, on the "old camp-meeting grounds," furnishes abundance of water the whole year. In this vicinity the soil is not very rich. The surface is rough and covered on the branches by shrubby bushes, mostly post oak brush. On the larger streams the timber is good. Walnut, hickory, hackberry, oaks, are the principal trees. The underbrush, in some localities is immense, consisting mostly of Post Oak, running oak, chinquipin, sumach, and hazel. In a few places crab apple, hawthorn, wild cherry, and prickly ash abound. Bone set, peniroyal, grows in the light soils.

The soil in the eastern part is a light sandy loam, and productive in wet seasons. Sorghum cane, beans, and flax does well on the soil. In the vicinity of Samuel Brown's there are plenty of coal veins, eight to twelve inches thick. A mineral well is in the northwest part of the township, on Mrs. Polly Hindman's place. J. W. Logan owns 190 acres of land, valuable for an everlasting spring, which breaks out from the lime rocks. On most of this land the soil is light, ranging from red sandstone to black limestone soils. Invariably, the water is everywhere hard, except in the few cisterns. There are good springs in section 3, owned by John Hughes and Mr. Chambers. Mr. J. B. Rosencrans has an excellent spring that furnishes plenty of water. It is on the top of a ridge. Red mulatto land

exists in many localities which has a clay subsoil. Blue grass is used principally as pasturage. It stands the drouth better than any other grass tried. Norris Fork has its source in this township, and flows south into Henry county. It was named in memory of William Norris, who settled on this stream, in what is now Henry county, in the year 1831. This stream is in the southwestern portion of the county, and although it has but little water, it is skirted by excellent forest timber. The banks are low, and the bed is generally composed of stone or gravel. In the northern part of the township the streams have a deep channel, and have at times, after heavy rains, ugly fords. The old settlers say that most of these streams abounded with excellent fish, such as black and white perch, suckers, and cat fish. Since the advent of the white man, who depends upon his labor for sustenance, nature withholds her bounty, and he must look to his own energy and skill for a livelihood.

In a few localities the ancient "mound builders" have left their marks. In sec 28, tp 44, r 27, on a hillside, in bold relief, stands an ancient fortification. The land is now owned by T. N. Carpenter. On the west of this supposed fort is the hill whose summit almost overshadows the cavity below where the "olden time warriors" were in safety behind their parapet. It appears that the wall of stone, which is about 100 yards long, was taken from the hill near by. The ditch within is about six feet wide, and entirely protects a man from every direction. Near the wall a few flint arrow-heads have been found, besides a few stone axes. So old are these walls that on one side there are trees perhaps a century old. Here may have ended some great war that settled forever the tribal or national existence of a renowned people. Here history talks from the rocks of a great and ancient battle. Who fell or were victorious none but the mouthpiece of God can tell. It may be that some ancient city is buried here, whose glory, like her people, faded as the ages rolled on. Under and beneath these walls are yet to be found monsters whom the neighbors dread. Snakes of an enormous size now use this fort, and hold the fortress as their own against every attack. And well is it written that the fortress and city of the pagans shall become the abode of wild beasts and poisonous serpents. Several very large rattle-snakes have been killed near this fort, and others have been seen about it. Wild plum and other wild fruits were abundant in this vicinity when the white men came. A Kentucky dogwood plant was set out by an old settler, and lived for thirty years.

The old settlers say that they can remember when this township was a vast ocean of grass, four to seven feet high. The variety of grass known as blue stem grew luxuriantly upon the prairies. So heavy was the coat of vegetation that the surface was dry only after fires had consumed the grasses. The pasturage was indeed fine. The greater portion of the year deer, elk, wolves and other wild animals could hide in the tall grass.

It is said that when once this wild grass has been killed out it never takes root again. It belonged to the red man, the buffalo, deer, antelope, and other wild animals.

It is always an interesting feature to have the population and such other statistics as are often required. Nevertheless long columns of statistics often render a treatise dry and burdensome. We will not attempt to go beyond what will interest and profit the reader in what we will give. Mr. J. D. Farr was United States census ennumerator of this township for the year 1880, and ennumerated the town as containing 86 inhabitants, and the township, including the village of Chilhowee, as 1715 population. The state census, according to the official report, for the year 1877 was as follows: Voters, 320; population—whites, 1536; colored, 63; horses, 953; mules, 209; cattle, 2613; sheep, 1286; hogs, 4043; bushels of wheat, 17,917; corn, 370,620; oats, 689; pounds of tobacco, 21,585; wool, 3872; tons of hay, 863; gallons of wine, 3; sorghum molasses, 3134. We give the following assessment and valuation of personal property, as found on record in the county clerk's office, in Warrensburg, for the year 1881: 926 horses at $34,125; 1 ass, $5; 236 mules, $11,415; 2540 cattle, $28,853; 1567 sheep, $3134; 5355 swine, $9060; money, notes, bonds and other credits, $51,858; all other personal property, $65,619; total, $202,502. It will be remembered that the above is a very low estimate of the value of personal property of this fine stock-growing township.

The average assessment of real estate is about $8.50 per acre, which is hardly one-third of the average price of the better lands. Land in this township has, of late, been highly prized by stock-growers, and a few places have sold as high as $40 per acre. It must be remembered that only a few places at preset bear this price. South and southwest of the picturesque little village of Chilhowee lie the much prized, beautiful rolling prairies of agricultural lands, which extend into Henry county, along Norris fork. In the southeastern part the land is more elevated and dry. The soils are sandy and of a reddish hue. This land produces fine castor beans, sorghum, flax seed, and, generally, early crops of all kinds.

The Early Settlers.—The people of to-day do not appreciate the work of their ancestors with that reverence due those to whom we owe our happy homes, and the sweet recollections of the past are mingled in the memory of other charms. In the day when the first settler kindled his camp-fire on Norris Fork the red man watched with a jealous eye the intrusion, and determined before a dozen moons had come and gone to molest the solitary, pale-faced pioneer. This was the family of William Norris, who settled here before the government land was sectionized. He settled near the Walnut Grove cemetery, otherwise called the Carpenter graveyard, in the year 1829. His two brave and noble daughters assisted in opening up a farm in the brush, and that year planted twenty seedling apple trees

in the brush .thickets, and when they got time cleared away the brush. About this time, while the girls and father were at work, the Indians stole their mother, who was tied by them on a pony, and kept for several days. A company of white men were gathered and put in pursuit. By this time Mrs. Norris was untied, and made to follow in their trail. They would often raise their tomahawks over her head and threaten to kill her if she attempted to escape. It is said that she would break twigs and branches of bushes and drop them in the trail to let her pursuing friends know she was still alive. With great precaution she watched for a chance for escape, but none offered. Finally, when she believed the Indians were making preparations to meet their foe, she lagged a trifle behind, and just as soon as the white men were in sight she fled for her liberty, but in her flight the Indians hotly pursued and threw several tomahawks after her, one cutting a frightful gash in her shoulder. She was safely rescued and soon after joined her family.

William Norris erected the first grist-mill in the country, and men from thirty to forty miles came here for meal. It was a horse-mill. It is said that when the old pioneers came to mill that they would bring their guns and fish-hooks with them, so that they could be prepared to hunt and fish if they could not immediately get their grinding. They would say to Mr. Norris: "Well, when can I get my grinding?" The miller then would often reply: "I reckon to-morrow." To which the farmer would reply: "Then I'll fish and hunt awhile." William Norris sold his mill to Marshall and Adam Clark, for $600, and in the year 1837 it fell into the hands of Wilson D. Carpenter, who was a hardy, energetic soldier of the war of 1812.

Some of the first neighbors were John Murray, who lived where the little village of Chilhowee now is; Wm. Johnson, Mr. Harris, Isam Culley, John Culley, a dresser of skins.

In those days good horses are said to have sold for thirty dollars apiece. Since it took but little to keep stock and there was no demand for it, the prices were comparatively low. Cattle lived all winter on the little streams without any domestic food. Hogs ran wild on the creeks, and frequently the hunter took his pork from the mast.

A few of the old settlers remember Daniels, who was remotely related to Daniels, who was hung in Warrensburg for murder in 1878, the noted whisky-peddler, who would pass through here every year and supply the pioneers with "groceries," which is now only used as medicine, and sold in drug stores, on his way to associations. He sold his whisky at fifty cents per gallon.

In the early hunting days, Jester Cocke is said to have been the Nimrod of this section.

Aside from the old Norris place, Isaac Donaway's place is very old.

Mr. T. N. Carpenter has one of the pioneer wolf-traps. It weighs thirty pounds, and has been in use upwards of sixty years. It is said that this trap has caught more than one thousand wolves. It was used by the trappers long before any settlements here. Mr. T. R. Carpenter says: "I have counted fifty deer in one gang, while standing in my door. I was twelve years old when I came here with my father in the winter. In the spring after I had finished planting potatoes, I went fishing to the "Payton hole," so named for a pioneer farmer who put up a log cabin near this "hole" in an early day. Hardy Stark now lives on the very spot. I had never seen this hole but once before. Shortly after I had pulled out a fine bass with my hook, fourteen inches long, my dog got into a fight with two she wolves. When the trouble looked serious I climbed a tree. When my dog was driven off, I slid down and ran home, and told my story, and very soon several hunters were in there and captured about a dozen wolves. Although those were days of hardships and dangers, yet I wish for those good old days to return. The old log-house with its clap-board door and familiar latch-string was cozier than the cold, formal building of this age. In those days men were born honest. We had no lock to the mill. One neighbor could trust another. What I enjoyed in those honest days will never be forgotten. I would not give five years of that time for twenty years of this age of envy and strife."

The above is but one of the many expressions that the writer has heard from the old settlers. The Shawnee Indian trail passed through this township. Shawnee mound, in Henry county, was one of the favorite Indian resting places. From this mound the trail passed by the old residence of Wilson D. Carpenter, thence northwest to Centre Knob, near Kingsville. The old Clinton and Independence road followed this trace and for many years travelers shared the hospitality of Wilson D. Carpenter.

Most of what we gather from the old settlers comes from this memory. As sweet as it may be to all of us it will not always do to rely on. The old settler may read his past history as but yesterday or push it from him a thousand years. Nevertheless, pleasant are all that remains of the past to the honest-hearted pioneer, and his memory to the historian is as authentic as some records. We are thankful that a few pioneers are yet living.

"This memory brightens o'er the past,
As when the sun, concealed
Behind some cloud that near us hangs
Shines on a distant field."—H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Wilson D. Carpenter, one of the worthy and respected pioneers of Norris Fork, came here in the fall of 1837, from the state of Kentucky. He

was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, December 16, 1793. He served in the war of 1812 and received an honorable discharge from the army November 30, 1814. In the year 1817 he moved with his father to Kentucky and settled in Allen county were he remained two years. Subsequently he went to Alabama, where he served as an overseer on a cotton plantation for three years. He returned to Kentucky and taught school a short time and then went to White county, Illinois, where he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Ragan, on August 5, 1824. Twelve children were the fruit of this union. Eight sons and four daughters, all of whom are dead except four sons who reside near the old homestead in Chilhowee township. After his marriage he went to Kentucky where he spent his honeymoon and remained till he migrated to Missouri.

He purchased the Norris place and improved a handsome farm and accumulated considerable property. In the late war he linked his fortunes with the southern cause, and in the year 1861 he found it necessary to leave the state. He went with his family to the state of Illinois where he remained till the contest was over. In the spring of 1870 he returned to Johnson county and settled in the town of Holden where he resided till his wife's death, which occurred July 2, 1874. Since that time he has made his home among his four sons who reside in Chilhowee township. He is yet living a pensioner of the war of 1812, and in his 88th year.

Sam'l Brown was born in the state of Tennessee, September 21, 1799, of Dutch-English extraction. In 1824 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Boyd, who was born in Virginia of English ancestry December 13, 1807, he at the age of 25 years and she 17 years. The result of this union has been fourteen children, one of the number died in childhood, eleven boys and three girls. Seven boys and one girl are living. The girls made the following marriages: Mary married to Wm. R. Culley; Hannah Minerva married to David Gruver; Eliza Ann married to J. T. Clark. The sons were James, Hezekiah, Bartley J., Sam'l, Wm., G. W., Solomon W., Thos. E., John C., and P. H. Brown.

Bartley is in the Indian nation. Sam'l is in Texas. Wm. is dead. Solomon W. is an honest citizen of the township, living in bachelorhood. All the living married children have families. In 1829, Sam'l Brown moved to Missouri and settled in the northern part of Johnson county, which at that time was a part of Lafayette county. In March, 1834, he moved to his present home, in section 9, township 44, range 26, where he has lived ever since in the enjoyment of peace and plenty; he has made an independent living for himself and family. He was once a man of remarkable nerve and muscular power, and he could hold a rifle gun with such steadiness and accuracy that he could hit a buck running at speed, 200 yards away; or control a team of cattle of six or seven yoke, with a five foot whip. He was encouraged by his brave and noble companion "Aunt

Betsey," as she is called by many, who have known her during her pioneer days. Indeed she has been a faithful pioneer wife and deserves a name in the bright history of the county, she has helped to make.

Mr. Brown is the only living juryman of the first court held in Warrensburg, and he and John Harris are the only two jurymen of the first court held in the county at Columbus. As already stated, he first set his tent stakes near Columbus, where he raised a crop of five acres of corn the first year. When he came here he was quite a poor man. He owned a horse and a little sled. Unfortunately, his horse died before his crop was tended, and then he had nothing but an old Cary plow left. His neighbors had a horse but no plow, and so they managed to cultivate both crops with that horse and plow.

Mr. Brown, in speaking of the noble and kind-hearted Nicholas Houx, said, with tears almost starting, "I thought as much of Nicholas Houx as I would of my brother." The following is a description of Mr. Brown's first dwelling: A pen ten feet square. It contained but one bed. A rail pen addition for a kitchen was soon added. The following summer he put up a log house sixteen feet square. The cabin had one door and no window, a puncheon floor, loft of linn or bass bark; the door was hung on wooden hinges and a tow latch string hung outside. No nails were used. Weight poles held the boards on top. The chimney was built up to the mantel, and remained that way for two or three years, before it was finished out by sticks and mud. The cooking was done by Mrs. Brown, on the fire in this old chimney with a skillet and a bake oven. Mr. Brown has served several times on the jury in this county. He has been a life-long, faithful democrat.

Mr. Brown yet remembers a bear hunt in 1831, in which N. Houx, G. Houx, William Ben, Harry Owens and James Grant and himself were engaged. While they had a bear in a plum patch on a gopher hill, surrounded, each man was to watch, and shoot Bruin at the first sight, and it is said when the bear came to James Grant, he exclaimed "here it is," instead of shooting. This the old hunters termed a fine joke on Jim Grant. Mr. Brown did his own plow stocking for "bar share," "bull tongue" and "shovel plows;" made brooms, kept a tannery, did his own shoemaking, besides the duties of the farm. Mrs. Brown, like most of the pioneer women, made clothing, spun, wove, carded cotton, flax and wool, besides cooking, milking the cows, and patching the clothes. In those days hemp and flax was extensively raised here. Some wheat was raised here and hauled to Lexington, and sold for twenty-five cents per bushel. Mr. B., by his industry and common sense economy, has accumulated considerable wealth. He has come up from the sole owner of an old plow to the owner of upwards of a thousand acres of good lands in Johnson county.

He is now living in a substantial frame house that he erected about thirty years ago. The house is one-story, and has two rooms standing east and west, with an ell and kitchen on the south, also a porch. The material of this building is mostly native. The studding is six inches square, braced in white oak sills, full length, tenoned and braced with pin and draw-board to the sill and plate. The sleepers are hewed 6x8. The joists are 3x8. The flooring is of bur-oak and sawed by hand. Although the floor has been down about thirty years, it will hold water and is smooth, and will yet last a century. The building is ceiled with cotton-wood. The house has been re-roofed. There are stone chimneys at both ends.

William Johnson was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, where he lived until 1840. He was married in 1829, to Miss Mary E. Culley. From Tennessee he moved to the vicinity of Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he remained for five years, and in 1845 he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Johnson county, where he resided for twenty-eight years, building up and improving the county. In the twenty-eight years that he lived in Johnson county he improved about fifteen farms; many of the family residences and barns are yet standing. In March, 1857, his wife died, and in August the following year, he married Mrs. Rosanna Paden, an educated, intelligent lady, with a family of four children.

The following is a list of some of the earliest settlers, headed with the first: James Hogard came in 1829; James Arnold came in 1830; Finis and John Foster came here from Kentucky, in the year 1832, and since moved to Texas; Geo. D. and John A. Wright came from Howard county, Missouri, in 1832, and are now dead; Anderson Demastes came here from Tennessee in 1832, and is also dead; Thos. Cull and sons James and Thos. J., came here from Kentucky in 1832 and are all dead; John Pelle came here in 1832 from Kentucky, and died in Bates county, Mo.; James Conaway came here from Tenn., in 1832, and died in Texas; George N. and Samuel H. Douglas come here from Howard county Mo.; the former died in the state of California, and the latter in this county.

George Wear came here from Alabama in 1836, and died in the state of Mississippi in 1860. James Douglas, in 1834, came here from Howard county, Missouri, formerly from Tennessee, in 1816. He died in this township in the year 1859. Thompson Chamberlain came here in 1835, formerly from Tennessee, about the year 1829. He died in this county. For many of these interesting facts we are indebted to Mr. G. B. Thompson a worthy citizen of Chilhowee township.

The first marriage of the township was at the house of James Hogard, in the year 1831, when Mr. Fletcher and Miss Hogard were united in matrimony. Mr. Wm. D. King and Miss Elizabeth Gillum were the

attendants, and Rev. Robert D. King solemnized the marriage. The first death was a child of Major Conway. Samuel B. Brown was the first child born in the township.

Dr. R. Z. R. Wall came from North Carolina, at an early day and settled in the southern part of the township. He is a man of liberal education and has one of the best collections of books of any man in the township. He has a literary diploma, dated 1829, from the State University of North Carolina, and also a medical diploma from the University of Pennsylvania, dated 1834. The doctor belongs to no secret society. He was a whig until that party became extinct, in 1852, after the defeat of Gen. Winfield Scott. At present he is a devoted and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and never fails to hold religious devotions in his family circle every evening. The doctor once had an extensive practice, extending for many miles around. He states that the prevailing diseases were chills and fever, typhoid fever, and pneumonia—all malarial diseases. As the county settled up, these malarial diseases, to some extent, disappeared. In those days the people expected to have chills and fever every year, and if these malarial diseases did not attack them they thought it quite strange. Dr. Wall is one of those remarkable good men who love honesty far in advance of opulence. He was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, of English-Welsh stock, March 29, 1810. His father was a farmer and merchant, from Maryland to this state, where he died. The doctor was united in holy wedlock to Miss Mary Jane Coventry, October 2, 1838; he at the age of twenty-eight and a half years, and she seventeen years. Mrs. Wall has always been one of the noblest and best of wives. She was born in the state of North Carolina, July 14, 1821, of English-Irish extraction. Thirteen children have been born to this happy pair, ten of whom are living, All are married except the youngest, a daughter, who is now attending Woodland college, Independence, Missouri. Dr. Wall is a retired physician.

The roads and highways of this township have always been kept in good condition. In the northern part the surface is somewhat rough, but the care and proper management of the roads have kept the highways in a pretty fair condition. Naturally, the roads are good in the southern part of the township. The main road from Warrensburg to Clinton passes through here, and is one of the best roads in this township. There are few bridges here and no ferries. The land is so rolling that it does not take long to dry out. In a few places the surface is inclined to wash, which is generally bridged. Nothing speaks better for any community than good roads. Good roads are the introduction of public enterprise. In countries where civilization is highest the means of travel are comparatively cheap and easy. Money thus spent will come back to the yeo-

manry in a better form, to bless all those around them. Good roads are more needed now than formerly.

Young's addition to Chilhowee town bears date of November 16, 1870.

The old town of Chilhowee was laid out by Amos Muron Perry in 1857. The first improvements were made by James Simpson and Samuel McFarland. James Murphy was the original owner of the land. Up to the war Chilhowee was a thriving village.

The following persons have done business in Chilhowee at various times: J. R. Johnson, Mr. Deberry, J. W. Right, J. M. Wright, G. D. Wright, J. M. Fulton, W. Deathridge, T. B. Stockstill, B. T. Moore, J. F. Elbert, Fulton & Bradley, Fulton & Wright, Fulton & Plumer and J. A. Young & Co.

At present there are two stores and a few shops in the village. A handsome church building adds to the town its moral worth. An old school is in the northern part of the village.

McVey & Johnson sold goods here a while after the war; J. R. Culley and Robert McFarland in 1859–60.

The following physicians have practiced here at different times: In 1840 Thomas Jones; he died in Texas; Dr. R. Z. R. Wall; in another place the reader will find his sketch. Dr. Joseph Cusick was the first physician and also the first teacher of the township; Dr. J. B. McGirk, G. B. Young, J. R. Howerton, J. G. Turk, L. M. Horn, W. J. Workman, T. J. Wright, R. Mann, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Morrison.

There is but one post office in Chilhowee township and that is in the village of Chilhowee. The office bears the same name with the village and township. We have not been able to gather anything in regard to the office prior to the war. A. W. Young became postmaster in 1876; is serving at present, 1881. G. B. Young served from 1868 to 1876. In 1868 the office paid twelve dollars per annum, while now, 1881, it pays $100 per year.

The Poor Farm, consisting of 255 acres, is in the northeast part of the township. The county judges made of late some improvements on the farm. It is under the excellent management of William P. Hisey. The land lies 180 acres in a square, ninety acres of which is under fence. The original price of the place, paid by the county court, was upward of $3,-200. A good barn 47x50 is on the place, which cost $1,000. The place has a cistern which supplies good water for the inmates.

At present there are eight indigent and demented persons under charge. Charity Smith a blind white woman has been here for thirteen years. Lucy Wood, a blind negro woman, has been here about three years. She claims to be 110 years old but her statement cannot be relied on.

To visit this institution one would think it an insane asylum instead of a place of refuge for the poor.

The following persons have had charge of this institution, but none have done so well as the present manager, Mr. W. Hisey: S. Y. Harris, Jas. A. Bridges, Daniel Marr, and Alfred McDonald. The present manager took charge March 18, 1878. He improves and keeps up the farm for what he can make from it, and the county allows him twenty cents per diem for each pauper and he is permitted to work them when able. The county furnishes bedding and medical attention. Dr. J. M. Ward is county physician and is allowed fifty dollars per month for his services. This is an institution that the people of this county ought to feel proud in sustaining. The county court have wisely managed the poor farm during she past few years.

Robert Thompson came to this county in 1834. He was first appointed justice of the peace in 1844 and acted in that capacity for thirteen years. He was a native of Tennessee.

This township has never had a lawyer to reside here.

The Religion of Christ was kept sacred wherever his followers went. No more pious and devoted Christians are to be found than those old pioneers. They trusted the Lord for his kindness and gave him their hearts. The first religious meeting was held at the residence of Thomas Cull, by a methodist minister in 1836. The first church building was erected by the C. P. Church in 1858 and known as "Pisgah." Camp-meeting began to be held as early as 1841. A noted camp-meeting ground was held near the noted Chalybeate spring, where the church purchased about 180 acres of land.

In September, 1844, while one of these camp-meetings was in progress, snow fell to the depth of three inches. On those camp-meeting grounds dozens of sheds and cabins were erected, for the people came a great distance. Those sheds would shelter thousands of people. At the Chalybeate spring the big shed was covered with boards. Revs. J. B. and Robert D. Morrow and Claib Davis were prominent revivalists. The Chilhowee Union chapel is owned by four denominations. It was erected in 1876 at a cost of $1,600. It is a large, neat frame building. The following denominations worship here: M. E. Church (south), Cumberland Presbyterians, M. E. Church and Protestant Methodists.

The M. E. Church (South) was organized here in 1844. The following are some of the old members: John I. Culley, John Wright, Thos. Cull, Douglass Wright, Geo. Hackler, Wilson D. Carpenter, John Wilson and their families. The following circuit riders have preached here: T. M. Cobb, W. L. King, T. P. Cobb, J. B. H. Woolridge, W. M. Pitts, Thos. Wallace, J. W. Bond, B. Margson, J. D. Wood, and W. S. Woodard, the present preacher, in charge. The membership is about forty. A union Sunday school is conducted here with a large attendance. David N. Simons is superintendent; Sell Shoemaker, secretary. Rev.

Headley preached here prior to the war, but was killed by the militia during the war, in St. Clair county, Mo.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have a good organization here. Rev. Benton Farr, a distinguished minister, has charge of the congregation. The officers of the church have failed to give a sketeh of its history.

The M. E. Church was organized here in 1869, with two members—man and wife—E. Barnum and Mrs. Hannah T. Barnum, by Rev. Henry Threlfall. Now the organization numbers thirty-six. The following ministers have been in charge: J. Jones, J. H. Gilespie, J. S. Porter, G. V. Houts, A. Anderson and B. F. January. The future prospects of the church are bright.

The Protestant Methodists date back prior to the war, when they held camp-meetings. They have a small organization here, with the Rev. J. H. Young as preacher. Their leading members have furnished us no sketch of their church.

Second Liberty Baptist Church meets at the Borthick school-house in the northwest part of the township, seven and one-half miles southeast of Holden. It was organized by Wm. Owsley in 1849. The following ministers have served: Wm. Owsley, F. M. West, Israel Tompkins, A. M. Cockrell, L. M. Horn and Henry Barton. The original members are not known. The present membership is sixty-four. The average attendance of the Sunday school is seventy; C. C. Little, superintendent; and Edwin Little, secretary. This congregation formerly worshiped at Bear Creek Union Church, five miles southeast from here. They still hold an interest in that building, and worship on the first Sabbath in each month. W. W. Hall is clerk of the church.

Pisgah C. P. Church is in section 36, township 45, range 27. It is a commodious country frame building. We have failed to get a sketch of the church. Rev. S. Finis King is the preacher in charge. J. A. Bridges is superintendent of the Sunday school. Most of these churches were built in the last ten years. In August, 1881, Elder R. L. McHatten held a protracted meeting at Chilhowee, under the auspices of the Christian Missionary Society, of Johnson county, and organized a congregation of twenty-one members. Elders J. H. Hughes and J. A. Lord assisted in this work.

The cause of education was introduced by Joseph Cusick, who taught a subscription school, in an old house, in 1840. Richard Anderson, Abram Stout, James Blackburn, Messrs. Graham, White and others, are among the old teachers.

We have solicited a sketch of each school district; but few have replied.

Lone Jack School, No. 71, is in section 29, township 44, range 27, in the southern part of Chilhowee township. The house, a neat frame

building, was erected in 1878, at a cost of $400. The following teachers have taught here: Miss Sarah Webster, C. M. McGirk, two terms; Wm. H. Cook, Rowena Gray, two terms; Miss Nancy Shivers, fall of 1881. During the summer of 1880 Miss Gray celebrated the closing of her school by a picnic in the grove. A. J. Sparks was invited to prepare an address on education, which he delivered here with high appreciation. The exercises were interspersed with music, and the occasion was quite pleasant to all.

The following is a further list of the schools: Mason Hall, No. 54; Elliott District, No. 67; Chilhowee, No. 70; Borthick, No. 75; School No. 47; School, No. 122; School, No. 68; School, No. 56; School, No. 51.

There are but few civic societies of the township.

A. F. and A. M., Lodge of Peace, No. 280, meets in the hall, in the village of Chilhowee. C. C. Morrow, now of Warrensburg, was the first W. M. The present officers are: C. R. Oglesby, W. M.; and J. M. Roberts, secretary. A grange hall is in section 31, where the farmers once had a good organization.

The following is a short sketch of the cemeteries of the township:

Walnut Grove, or Carpenter Cemetery, in section 27, is among the oldest burying places. It contains two acres, and is divided into two hundred lots. Isaac M. Carpenter was the first buried here. When the first grave was dug, hazel brush covered the spot. Since then walnut trees have grown up among the graves, which were cut away during the summer of 1881, large enough for house sills, for which purpose they have contributed. Such is the rapid growth of timber.

Chilhowee Cemetery lies one and one-half miles south of the village, in section 24, township 44, range 27. It consists of one acre, reserved or left by will of Hosea Young, for free burial purposes. Mrs. Sallie J. Young was buried here March 5, 1868, being the first to lie in the "city of the dead." She was born August 21, 1800, of Scotch-Irish extraction, in the state of Vermont. There are a few other graveyards in other parts of the township, whose history we have not gleaned.

The agricultural interests of Chilhowee township are by far the most prominent. Wheat and corn are the staples. Beautiful, substantial dwellings, with comfortable surroundings, are to be found in every part of this township. The wheat yield is here the best of the county. From several, we learn, the wheat has averaged from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. J. R. Carpenter owns an excellent small farm. The soil is of a deep black limestone, which produces wheat, 25 and 30 bushels per acre; corn, 50 to 70 bushels per acre. Fruits of all kinds generally raised in this locality, do well here.

A rural correspondent of the Holden *Enterprise* writes from here:

"The wheat harvest continues to be good each year. A few men have paid for small farms by raising wheat. The fine wheat harvest is about over, and the yield is good.

Now the reaper may sing a joyful song,
For the future is bright and the time isn't long,
When in any market the wheat may be sold
For something less than a dollar in gold."

In the southwest part of the township, Capt. Wm. Ramey, a desperate, wild scout of a militia gang, captured four southern strangers, on their way home, to northern Missouri. After running them all day in the snow he shot them down in cold blood, "in pay," as he said, for the murder of his brother, Daniel Ramey, by the bushwhackers, in 1862. These southern men's bones lie buried on Wilie P. Carrington's farm.

Stock Raising has, of late years, elicited several good farmers into the business. Blooded stock has been brought to the township, and the stock raiser is now realizing the benefits. W. P. Carrington, T. N. and J. R, Carpenter, and others keep fine stock. In the northern part of the township sheep do well. Dr. J. B. McGirk keeps a handsome flock of sheep. Too many dogs have discouraged wool-growers in the past few years, so that the number of sheep in the township has not kept pace with other stock. The many fine blue grass pastures enable the farmer to keep good stock without any loss in the outlay.

CHAPTER VIII.—POST OAK TOWNSHIP.

Introduction — Name — Location — Physical Features — Creeks— Population—Statistics—Pioneer Settlers—Roads—Fords—Fences—Cornelia—Name and Incidents—Burnett Station — Postoffices — Aubrey — Churches — Shiloh — Providence — Christian — Dunkard—Harmony—Mount Zion—M. E. Church (South)—Cemeteries—Cornelia and Other Cemeteries—Educational Interests—First Teachers—Present Schools—Physicians—Agriculture—Stock Raising—Fallen Braves.

There Health, so wild and gay, with bosom bare,
And rosy cheek, keen eye and flowing hair,
Trips with a smile the breezy scene along,
And pours the spirit of content in song.

—*Peter Pindar.*

The prominent position occupied by Post Oak township in Johnson county renders it important that we should give her a conspicuous place in the annals of the county. Its astonishing progress in population, wealth and intilligence, as well as its prospective importance, are such as fully justify recording the events that have become public since the first settlements were made.

It will be pleasant to those who are the offspring of the old settler to peruse these pages, for we shall endeavor to make the most striking fea-

tures of this treatise pertain principally to the pioneers and their settlements. We shall attempt to give the reader narratives of pioneer life, descriptions of interesting localities, and personal reminiscences. The staple products of the locality, the quality of the soil, the course and size of its principal streams, its educational advantages—all these items of interest, and many others, will be largely dwelt upon. We will give, as full as we have information, sketches of the rise, the progress and the present condition of the various religious denominations of the township. We will give short biographies of the leading men, living and dead, who have been prime factors in building up the township. The name will be briefly noticed as is most relevant. The location and physical features of the township will be given more in a general view, precluding technical points of minute and secluded nooks. The excellent coal beds of the town cannot receive more than a passing notice. Roads, fences, and the creeks will have a prominent place in the descriptive geography of the township in connection with the physical features.

Population of 1880, with such other statistics before and after that date, will be produced.

The town of Cornelia, with name and such incidents as will remind the reader of its present and former glory. We shall speak of the postoffices, the churches, schools, cemeteries, agricultural and other interests, as we may have recourse to historical facts. No historian, however well versed in antiquities, can possibly give all the incidents relative to the many changes of a county or township. Public records and documents preserve correctly the dates. The memory of the pioneers has materially aided us in giving events. If all the dates are not correct, it is because the sketcher has failed to procure desired information. However, we trust we may interest the reader in the details of what may follow.

Name.—Names most common are frequently chosen to denominate particular objects. The ancients and many pagans of this age found in the hills, valleys, mountains and forests, ideas for appropriate names. Whatever impressed them most they applied as a distinctive name to the object. From the time that Abram took his rest under the "Oak of Mamre," the *quercus* family have been regarded of high value. Under the head of Hazel Hill township, will be found a limited description of the shrubs and trees belonging to the *quercus* family. Since the days of the famous "Charter Oak," the old oak that secreted the charter of Connecticut colony during the troubles between England and America, very many objects have borne the name of "Charter Oak." Of late, Post Oak has achieved considerable notoriety in behalf of public display. And the pride of her chivalrous sons and daughters has been to win the prize at all exhibitions. Miss Mollie Booth, the handsome equestrian, has won the prize for being the most graceful lady on horseback.

This township received the name of Post Oak by an order of the county court, February 14, 1849, about 33 years ago. Since then it has been reduced to its present size by the formation of townships in its immediate neighborhood. The name, Post Oak was applied to this section of the county on account of the creek by that name, and the creek took the name from the abundance of post oak woods bordering on the stream. Post oak timber covers the greater portion of the land in the western and northern parts of the township. In many places this post oak brush grows sufficiently large for fuel and fencing, but generally is just the requisite for rabbit hiding. The old leaves remain on this shrubbery all the year, and only drop off when the new ones begin to grow. In the distance, these bushes appear like a vast field of brown thickets. The leaves of these trees are pinated, and downy on the dorsal side. The growth is slow and the wood brittle and rough.

The geographical position of Post Oak township is in the south central part of the county. Post Oak township is bounded on the north by Warrensburg, and Washington townships, on the east by Jefferson township, on the south by Henry county, and on the west by Chilhowee township, and contains about seventy-two square miles.

Physical Features.—The surface is gently rolling throughout, consisting of prairie and timber, and is underlaid with an abundance of the best coal. In the northern part the land is quite sandy and suitable for small fruits, sorghum and potatoes, while in the southeastern part the soil is of a deep black limestone loam, well adapted to wheat and corn raising. It is drained on the east by Clear Fork and tributaries, and on the west by the creek from which the township derived its name, Post Oak, the principal water course of the township. The following are the principal creeks and branches of the township: Mineral creek, in the southeast, runs north into Clear Fork; Elk creek rises in the center and runs northeast and empties into Clear Fork. Mark, Long, Penley, Lick, Johnson, Wash, Prairie and Shanghai, are small creeks. Most of the streams of the township are shallow, and during heavy rains overflow their banks. In a few places there are some rugged hills along these streams, generally covered with good timber. At one time prairies were covered with tall prairie blue stem grass. This prairie grass yielded excellent hay, which was put up by stock feeders. Wherever the prairie grasses have died out, blue grass is taking its place, making equally as good pasturage. White walnut, or butternut, is found on Clear Fork, all the way along its course till it unites with Blackwater. This is the only creek in the county on which it grows. Black walnut, several varieties of hickory, red and white elm, hackberry, blue ash, several varieties of oak, bass or linn, honey locust, cottonwood, sycamore, box elder, persimmon and wild cherry, grow on the creeks. On the sandy ridges one will find plenty of running post oak.

Several years ago the prairies were annually burnt over, frequently running into the woods, destroying much of the young timber. Since then beautiful young groves have come up, and by proper care, at no very distant day, this will be a timbered township. The population of every place indicates, in part, its prosperity. Men generally flock to healthy, enterprising communities. In places where the land is productive, church and school privileges good, there we find prosperous communities. In Post Oak township, although quite young in point of development, the people are liberal in the support of educational and religious institutions. R. T. Moses was United States census enumerator for the year 1880, and he gave the town of Cornelia thirty-seven citizens, and the township, including the village, 1,858 inhabitants. This township is more densely populated than any other part of the county off the railroad, which is indeed an evident fact that it is ahead of other places in point of natural resources, prosperity and enterprise. A great deal of the southern portion of the township was a wild prairie until after the war (1861). Considerable of this prairie has been settled by immigrants from St. Louis county, Missouri. Since then the prairie has been called "St. Louis Prairie," but latterly "Pennsylvania Prairie."

The state census of 1877 stood as follows: Voters, 289; population, white, 1,553, colored, 27; horses, 882; mules, 348; cattle, 2,314; sheep, 1,124; hogs, 3,412; bushels of wheat, 2,837; corn, 411,200; oats, 10,575; rye, 47; pounds of tobacco, 24,365; wool, 2,570; tons of hay, 2,124; gallons of wine, 5; sorghum molasses, 4,355. As will be closely noticed by the reckoner, this was the banner corn township for that year, leading ahead of Chilhowee, the next best corn township, 40,940 bushels.

The following is the assessment list of personal property for this year, 1881: 985 horses, valued at $33,920; 3 asses, $240; 396 mules, $19,140; 2,907 cattle, $32,516; 1,660 sheep, $2,320; 5,380 hogs, $8,902; money, notes, bonds, and other credits, $47,803; all other personal property, $48,308; total, $192,489.

Although settlements were not made here quite as early as in other parts of the county, yet the general enterprise of the pioneers of Post Oak bespeak for them a name worthy to be remembered. About 1830, settlements began to be formed, and, step by step, the township kept pace with other parts of the county, until the dreadful civil war, of 1861, broke up the peace and prosperity of the community, for an interval of about six years.

Many old settlers entered the arena of war. Some wore the blue and some the gray. Now it may be well said of them in Longfellow's words:

We spake of many a vanished scene,
Of what we once had thought and said,
Of what had been, and might have been,

And who was changed, and who was dead;
And all that fills the heart of friends,
When first they feel, with secret pain,
Their lives hence forth have separate ends,
And never can be one again.

From the beginning, this township was noted, as it is now, for the strict morality which characterized the members of society, showing that truly the lives of parents were stamped on their children. In the early days of the settlement "bolts and bars" were not needed, and but few families thought it necessary to lock their doors, even when absent for several weeks.

We are under many obligations for material information from R. N. Warnick, one of the worthy citizens of the township.

James Harris and his son, John M. Harris, came here in the year 1830,

PRIMITIVE HARVESTING.

from Tennessee. J. M. is now living in the township. Revs. Samuel King and R. D. King came also in 1830, and R. D. King is now in the state of Texas. Rev. Samuel King is dead. Maj. James Warnick came here from Tennessee, in the year 1833, and is still living in the township. Robert Thompson came here in 1832, and is dead. Abner Stewart came here in 1834, and is dead. John Marr came here in 1834, and is dead. Daniel Marr came here in 1834, and is living in the township. Samuel Evans came here from Kentucky, in the year 1837, and is living here.

In the settlement of this section, the greatest hardship which this band of pioneers had to encounter was their great distance from mills. The nearest mill was at Lexington, forty miles away to the north, on the Missouri river. The general place of trade was Boonville, sixty-five miles away to the northeast, on the Missouri river.

Maj. James Warnick is now living here, eighty-two years of age, and

enjoying good health. He is one of the kind-hearted, noble pioneers who always took an interest in building up the county. If a new settler came in, Maj. Warnick was sure to make him welcome. Preaching was held at his house for fifteen years, prior to the building of churches and school houses.

John M. Harris, seventy-four years of age, is living with T. P. Warnick, his son-in-law. He has been a useful man in his day, having assisted in building up several neighborhoods. He can now see that his early labors were not futile.

B. F. Wall, coming from North Carolina, settled here in 1839. He has a beautiful residence, and is one of the enterprising men of the township. His father, B. F. Wall, Sr., was born, November 11, 1803, in North Carolina, of Irish ancestry, his wife, *nee* Miss Susan Fewell, was born September 30, 1806, and departed this life February 25, 1868. They were united in marriage June 19, 1827, he at the age of twenty-four, and she in her twenty-first year. In politics, he was an "old line whig." Religiously, they were Baptists.

We give a few additional names of old settlers, who settled here at or before 1840: Thomas Irwin, Thomas J. Young, S. Stone, Samuel Houston, Edward Nichols, Philip Stone, John Stone, William Strong, Joseph Stewart, B. F. Thomas, J. L. Glazebrook, John Marr, Alman Marr, Owen Cooper, James Hackler, Thomas Iimes, James Bone, Col. William Johnson, Addison McSpadden, and Frank Dwer.

Among the prominent citizens and ministers of the county, we mention the name of Rev. William P. C. Caldwell, of this township. He was named in honor of William Philpot Curren. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, August 12, 1810, of Scotch-Irish stock. Samuel Caldwell, his father, was a native of Virginia, and belonged to the "F. F. V's." He was a lawyer, and of Irish ancestry, and of the "Old Presbyterian faith." He was a brigadier-general, under Andrew Jackson, in the war of 1812, and did good service. His wife was of Scotch extraction, and died at a good age, in Russellville, Kentucky. He had the following children besides the subject of this sketch, who was a minister: Robert, Samuel, A. B., James—one a physician. Samuel was a C. P. minister, who lived in Macon, Missouri, Julia A. married Jonathan Keedy, and Polly Ann, J. C. Morgan.

Elder Wm. P. C. Caldwell, of whom we are writing, was first educated in Russellville academy. He subsequently moved to Caldwell county, where January 12, 1832, he was married to Miss Jane S. Jackson; he at the age of twenty-one, and she about one year his senior. She was born November 29, 1808. Elder James Mansfield was the officiating clergyman. L. C. Littlefield, of Washington township, married Elder James Mansfield's youngest daughter.

In 1841, the subject of this notice professed religion, and was baptized

by Elder James Mansfield into the fellowship of Harmony Baptist church, and shortly after he entered the ministry. He emigrated to Missouri, and in November, 1845, settled in Johnson county, four miles southeast of Warrensburg, in what then was Jefferson township. The old residence is in northeast quarter of section 12, township forty-four, range 25. The place had a little cabin made of round poles when he arrived (November 29). At that time the snow was several inches deep, and the members of the family were obliged to act as masons, and dig up the dirt and make mortar for the purpose of daubing and chinking the cabin. The dirt-floor cabin was without doors or shutters. That winter boards were borrowed for a floor and a loft. The roof was made of clap-boards four feet long held on by rocks and weight-poles.

Elder Caldwell, just prior to conversion was not noted for sobriety or quiet nature. God often chooses those whom we least expect; it has always been so in the history of the world.

At that time (1845) the association extended from the Missouri river to Osage, and from eastern Johnson county to the Kansas line. Here he was an active missionary, and rode over the entire section several years as an evangelist. In this way he formed and extended his acquaintance over the territory which the church has divided into five associations. He will long be remembered as an able instrument in God's hands, planting and nourishing congregations among the pioneers. His membership was always kept at High Point Church, where he was the second pastor. In his last days he became a member of the A. F. & A. M., which did not meet the views of all the pioneers. In politics he was Old Line Whig. He was one of the sons of toil, and lived on the farm and kept some stock. He conducted many noted revivals. He is justly entitled to be numbered with the faithful pioneer preachers of Missouri, where he was actively engaged in the ministry of Christ for more than thirty years. In many respects he was a remarkable man. Every trait of his character was of a positive nature. He possesed a moral courage which no disaster could appall, and a buoyancy of spirits which no misfortune could depress. Learned in biblical lore, he was a safe expounder of the divine word. While he was a bold defender of the faith, he was a meek and humble Christian. Strong in his convictions, he was an uncompromising Baptist. He took his flight to the spirit land December 19, 1875, and his remains rest in the Greer Cemetery. His wife had gone before. She died November 14, 1874. In his death the cause of Christ lost one of its most faithful advocates, and the church one of her safe and able counselors. He is gone, but his work is left as a memorial for us. His life is worthy of imitation. As a citizen, husband, father, and a Christian he stood high in the estimation of those who knew him.

lder Caldwell and his dutiful wife were well matched and mated.

God blessed them in health and a long, happy marital life. The fruits of their conjugal union were ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Five sons and three daughters yet survive. The names of the sons are: Thos. J., living in Post Oak township; James S., residing in the state of Texas; Joseph W. and John M. reside here; Henry C. is also in Texas. The three daughters are as follows: Louisa A., married Geo. W. Johnson, now in Tennessee; Adelia J., married Robt. H. Holmes; Julia A., married James Hall, now in Texas. There are now twenty-nine grandchildren. If all the families of the children were counted together they would number about fifty souls.

The township has no railroad. The wagon roads are the very best in the county, especially along the southern line. The physical condition of the land makes it quite easy to keep good roads. There are but few bridges in the township, and they are small wooden structures. The fences of the township generally speaking, are good. Rail and board fencing is not much used. The osage orange hedge plant does well, making a good fence that will turn stock in about three years. Many of the farmers are taking considerable pride keeping the hedge fences nicely trimmed. The beautiful corn farms of Post Oak township are not to be surpassed in any part of the state.

The creeks of the township are quite small and hence the fords are not bad. Generally the fords are quite shallow, and soon after a rain the streams run down.

There are some excellent springs in different parts of the township. A chalybeate spring northeast of Cornelia near Mt. Zion church, which affords plenty of water tinctured with iron. About all the wells have "hard water." There are but few cisterns in the township. Stock water is plentiful during the entire year on most of the little creeks. In some parts of the township, as over a greater part of the county, barbed wire is extensively used for fencing. This township has but one little village. Prior to the war this village had some prosperity, but since that time it has merely an existence.

The town of Cornelia was named by Dr. Love in honor of his wife, whose name was Cornelia. James K. Farr and James Morrow, built the first houses in 1853. At one time Cornelia appeared to have a bright future before her, but during the war, the notorious Bill Stewart, in open day light, appeared in the streets of the quiet and defenseless village, and within one hour from the time he arrived, the village was in flames. Maj. John Anderson (now dead), could just discern the distant glow of the flames, cast against the western sky, although seven miles away. He well knew that it was Cornelia, and the work of Stewart, he hastened to the scene, but when he arrived the desperadoes had fled. When the war cloud was lifted and the white-winged messenger of peace once more

reigned over the land, the wondering refugees and weary soldiers returned to find their homes in ashes. It is said that at one time some of the prominent men of to-day were citizens of Cornelia.

Although the name Cornelia is the proper name of this village, nevertheless it is generally known by the fanciful epithet of "Shanghai." At one time Dr. Love engaged largely in raising Shanghai chickens. The business was new and the name artificially elegant to the old settlers who were not long in applying the name through accident to the village. Also a small creek having its source near the antique village, bears the name "Shanghai," and flows northwest into Post Oak Creek. It is said that the stock of poultry has wonderfully changed from the proud, high stepping "Shanghai's" down to the little "Banties." Now the village appears lonely, and if it was not for the fine agricultural interests almost dead silence would reign. Through this old village travelers passed from Warrensburg to Clinton.

Cornelia now has a postoffice with mail twice a week, a grocery store, one blacksmith shop, two churches, and a public school house. It has a population of about eighty-five souls.

Burnett Station is the name of a store and postoffice in the eastern part of the township in section twelve.

These are the only villages of the township.

The following post offices have been established:

Long before the war Cornelia had a postoffice, and for a long time it was headquarters for mail matter. Here, in *ante bellum* times, the mail boy was hailed for the news and sought as a sort of *cicerone*. In this quaint little village, nestled away among the hills and not visible very far from its limits, patiently waited, on mail days, the stern and noble yeomanry of the rustic country. At present Mr. Noah Tesson is postmaster at Cornelia.

A second postoffice was established in 1875, and named Burnett Station. J. J. Lee, who keeps a store here is the post-master. Mail is received twice a week. Considerable mail comes here, being located as it is in one of the most intelligent communities of the county, and surrounded by a farming class of people unsurpassed for good farms and agricultural interests. A third postoffice was established (1855) on the Warrensburg and Clinton mail route, five miles south of Cornelia, with N. M. Irwin, post-master. The office is called Post Oak from the township. A fourth postoffice, Aubrey, was established (1875) about five miles northeast of the village of Cornelia. J. M. Herring is post-master. Mail is receive here once a week. The office was discontinued and again opened in the spring of 1881.

CHURCHES.

To this township, like others, came the early "circuit rider" evangelist, or missionary, as he may be called, visiting the early settlers in their houses, teaching spiritual duties. Then there were no houses of worship. Often the preacher made glad the hearts of the weary toilers of old Post Oak settlement, in the shady grove by expounding the Bible, earnest prayer, and hymns of praise to Him who had preserved them in their new and wild country. In the rigor of winter the plain preacher was often in the family circle, encouraging and exhorting the families to continue faithful in the cause that they had espoused. As the settlements spread and cabins began to dot the forest glades and prairies, then the people felt the necessity of church buildings. In those days the people did not hesitate to attend church ten to fifteen miles away, and that in an ox cart, too. They generally took their provisions for dinner with them, if they did not make arrangement to dine with some neighbor near the place of preaching. In those days when the country was thinly settled, it was not at all uncommon for a minister to travel, sometimes on foot, from fifty to one hundred miles to meet his appointments in the quiet rural homes.

In the fall of 1833, the first camp-meeting was held near the residence of Rev. Samuel King in the grove. Rev. Samuel King and R. D. King, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, were the movers in the work.

Shiloh, the first church of the township, was organized in the year 1836. The first man to expound the gospel in Cornelia, was the Rev. Warren M. Pitts, of the M. E. Church (south.)

> "I venerate the man whose heart is warm;
> Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life,
> Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
> That he is honest in the sacred cause."—COWPER.

The early ministers were very successful, because they were devoted and honest. Wherever they went the spirit of Christ had power to save and rescue perishing mortals from endless ruin.

Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Was orgrnized by Rev. R. D. King in 1836. The present building was erected by Mr. Lightner, a mechanic, in 1875, and dedicated by Rev. J. H. Houx. It is a frame building and cost $2,000. The following ministers have served as pastors: W. Compton, B. F. Thomas, H. R. Smith, J. R. Whitsett, G. V. Ridley, and the present pastor, S. Finis King. James Harris and John Foster were the first elders. Robert Thompson, Abner Stewart, and R. M. King followed. The present membership is 72.

The Sunday school attendance is about fifty. J. H. King is superintendent, and Miss Jennie Culley is secretary. This was one of the first religious organizations of the county. Rev. Samuel King, who was one of the original three who formed the first Presbytery of that denomination,

H. C. CONNER

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settled in the neighborhood about 1834. Possibly, to his influence the organization may be ascribed, although it was organized by his son. He died in 1842, and was buried in the cemetery near the church. In 1870, the general assembly placed a beautiful monument at his grave. The church is now served by his grandson, Rev. S. Finis King.

Providence Baptist Church was organized in April, 1846, by Elder Wm. P. C. Caldwell. The present building was erected in 1877, by Messrs. Moore and Kinsel. The house was dedicated in May, 1877, by Eld. E. Roth. The building is a frame 30x44—14 feet studding, and cost $675. The pastors have been Revs. W. P. C. Caldwell, David W. Johnson, Amos Horn, C. F. Floyd, Wm. Lawder, L. M. Horn, Israel Thompson, A. M. Cockrell and John S. Denton. The names of the old members are: Samuel and Anna Evans, Benjamin and Malinda Childres, William B. and Sina Compton, Lewis and Sarah McComb, Andrew J. Bell. The present membership is ninety. George D. Coleman is S. S. superintendent and Thos. D. Morris is secretary. The school numbers thirty.

The first church built was a union house known as Shiloh, three quarters of a mile north west of the present church building, which is eleven miles south of one and a half miles west of Warrensburg. In August, 1877 a successful revival was conducted here by Rev. A. M. Cockrell during which time fifty members were added to the church.

The Christian Church is situated one and one-half miles east of the village of Cornelia, near Dr. Ward's handsome residence. The church was organized in April, 1872, by M. D. Todd, evangelist. A handsome frame building was erected the same year by the members and cost $1,800, of which Dr. Ward contributed nearly half. The house is elegantly furnished with walnut seats, oil finished. The house is 30x50 feet in size. The following persons have been employed to preach: Eld. Hurley, Geo. W. Longan, Ben. F. Stephens and F. E. Meigs. Names of original members: A. Louney and family, Allen Jones and wife, John Burnett and wife, Dr. J. M. Ward, Woodson Reavis and wife, Wm. Wiley, Wm. Blakey and wife, and John Daugherty and wife. The number of the present membership is one hundred and forty-three. This church has no Sunday school.

German Baptist or Dunkard Church of Post Oak, is in section 20, township 44, range 25. It was organized December 25, 1869, by J. Haeshy and S. S. Mohler. The present frame building, 44x54, is well seated and completed in the year 1871. The following pastors have served: J. Haeshy, until 1873, and S. S. Mohler to present date. The following were the original members: J. Haeshy, Catherine Haeshy, S. S. Mohler, Mary A. Mohler, D. M. Mohler, May Mohler, E. Mohler, Anna Mohler, S. Fulker, and May Fulker. The present membership is

now one hundred and thirty souls. This church has no Sunday school. The membership of this church has in time past been considerable over the present number, but owing to the fact that two organizations have been formed in the county, from this one, this church has greatly decreased in numbers. It is the practice of this church, as elsewhere, to hold yearly, one or more communion services, which are generally known as "yearly big meetings."

Harmony Baptist Church of Post Oak, is situated in section 34, township 45, range 25. It was organized in July, 1881, by Rev. A. M. Cockrell. In the fall of the same year a handsome frame building, 32x44 feet, in size and 16 feet high, was erected at a cost of $1,110. Rev. T. J. Neville is the present pastor. The original members are: T. J. Caldwell, Martha A. Caldwell, L. M. Caldwell, Wm. A. Caldwell, Ida B. Caldwell, B. A. Holmes, Mary J. Wall, B. F. Holmes, Nannie R. Homes, B. F. Wall, Eliza Wall, Cora F. Wall, James Greer, Martha Greer, Silas P. Greer, Jas. T. Greer, M. Greer, B. F. Dudley, and wife, L. B. Dudley, Clarinda Dudley, Sam'l Hibbs, Louisa Hibbs, Bettie Hibbs, Hannah Hibbs, J. T. Williams, Lizzie Williams, Ella Williams, Sciotha Wallace, Rob't Holmes, Adelia Holmes, James Herring and wife, and Joseph Fulk and wife. This congregation is an off-spring of the old High Point church of Jefferson township. No doubt, this church, with her efficient membership will grow to be a power for good in the community.

Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a neat frame building hid away in the woods near the noted Chalybeate spring. This building was erected since the war. Rob't N. Warnick is one of the prominent members, and has served as Sunday school superintendent. Julius Woodford is also a member of this thriving congregation. Rev. J. H. Houx is the pastor. Robert N. Warnick, David Marr, Dr. Lee D. Ewing, are elders, and John P. Warnick, Julius Woodford, are the deacons.

M. E. Church (south) is one of the oldest churches of the township. The building stands in the village of Cornelia. During the war a large number of the members were scattered, but since that unpleasantness, they have rallied their force and have a flourishing membership at present. The frame church building and the handsome improvements about the cemetery indicate a thrifty church membership. Part of the time a union Sunday school is conducted here. R. L. Cathey has served as superintendent. Through want of efficient co-operation with the members of the last two churches named, we have failed to get a full report of their religious organization. Otherwise, we feel that the several churches take a pride in their standing. It is well that they should, for there is no part of the farming section of the state so blessed as Post Oak, with intelligent, church-going people. The Sunday schools, somewhat inconvenient to all, are generally liberally supported.

Cemeteries.—Every well regulated community of this age have particular graveyards.

Shiloh cemetery is one of the handsomest cities of the dead; although comparatively new there are some nice improvements. The first to sleep here was an infant child of James Stewart, in 1840. Here, also, rest the remains of Rev. Sam'l King, one of the founders of the C. P. church. His burial place is marked by an attractive monument, placed there by order of the general assembly of that denomination. It shows the appreciation and esteem in which he was held by his adherents. This graveyard is fenced and contains about 500 graves.

Cornelia cemetery is among the old graveyards of the township. There is an old and a new burial ground at the village of Cornelia. Wall cemetery is a family graveyard in section 10, township 44, range 25. A negro woman by the name of Tempa was the first interred here. The graves are fenced. Homes cemetery is a family burial place on the old farm. Joseph Hall was the first to find a resting place here.

The Dunkard cemetery is in section 21, township 44, range 25, near the Dunkard church. The graveyard was started by some movers burying a child there in 1869.

Snelling cemetery is about forty years old. The land is owned by B. F. Holmes.

Greer cemetery is one among the oldest and best cared for burial grounds of the township.

Mt. Zion cemetery is near the Mt. Zion church, in the northwest part of the township.

Greenlee cemetery is a family graveyard, near the residence of Hon. Wm. P. Greenlee.

Post oak township has always been alive to her interests in the general welfare of the community. It matters not what church or party you may affiliate with, you will find it represented here, and the people working for the advancement and promotion of the township, county and state. Shiloh church, an old log building was put up in 1836, three years prior to the organization of the township. The first burial occured in 1837. In 1849, the first Sunday school was organized with Rev. Samuel King, the pioneer minister of Post Oak as superintendent. Maj. James Warnick assisted in this Sunday school. It was taught in a little log school house near the present site of Shiloh church. In 1835, a man by the name of Baker taught the first school. Alexander Marrs followed him as teacher. Maj. James Warnick, James Hackler, Salathiel Stone, Owen Cooper and Wm. R. Culley have witnessed as citizens many of the changes that we have recounted. They are all good citizens between the age of seventy and ninety years. They will soon cross the dark and rolling river to meet their old pioneer friends, who are watching and waiting on the other shore.

Since the time these pioneers first set their tent stakes, Post Oak has made rapid strides in improvements. The vast prairies have been turned to fields of waving golden grain, and the wild forests are utilized, and no longer abound in vicious, and ferocious animals. At present this township has ten public school buildings, with from four to ten months of school in the year. Some of the old teachers are Mr. Baker, Salathiel Stone, Alexander Marrs, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Townsley, J. M. Ward, Ben. Thomas, and Miss Mary Cull.

The teachers of the township have always taken pride in their profession. The age has passed when children were required to drink without tasting the sweets of wisdom and well did the poet say:

"They never taste who always drink,
They always talk who never think."

Washington school is prominent among the district schools of the township. This building was erected in the year 1870, and cost about $300. Through the kindness of Miss Lula M. Caldwell, we are permitted to give the following list of teachers: John Farney, Mrs. M. J. Brownlee, Wm. Warnick, Benj. Woodford, Lula Caldwell, B. F. Pettus, J. W. McGiven, Miss Parma Wash, Miss Cora Wash, Miss Nannie Holmes, Miss Kate Lawler, Jerome Mohler, and Silas P. Culley. Warnick school is in section 30, township 45, range 25, near the residence of Robert N. Warnick, Esq., who has always taken considerable interest in the cause of education. During the winter of 1875, A. J. Sparks taught here, in 1876, Miss Jones, in 1877, Miss Lula M. Caldwell.

Divers school is about two miles east of the Warnick school, surrounded by picturesque scenery. This is a neat little building erected in 1879. Miss Cora Wall is the present teacher. Cornelia school is a small district school house erected since the war. Bryson school is a neat little building near the Dunkard church, on the line between sections 11 and 20, on what is called Pennsylvania, or Dutch prairie, but formerly known as St. Louis prairie.

Grinstead school is in the eastern part of section 16, township 44, range 25. This is a neat frame building. Thomas school is in the southern part of section 23, township 44, range 24. Miss Lizzie McCluney is the present teacher. Culley school is in section 3, township 44, range 26, west of the residence of W. R. Culley. Marr school is in the northern part of section 26, township 45, range 26. Homes school is in the eastern part of the township. The following we clip from a correspondent of the Holden *Enterprise*, writing from Post Oak township, under date of September 22, 1881:

Post Oak township is the banner township in old Johnson; so called because her citizens take a pride in representing her to a good advantage at Fourth of July demonstrations. She is always in the lead to gain honor and fame, and takes delight in it. In uniformity of natural structure she is far behind some of

her sister townships, and more particularly the western part, it being very rough and hilly, though the soil is very productive, and in the bottom lands splendid crops of corn were raised this season. The farmers are industrious, and notwithstanding the drouth and chinch bugs, the people are cheerful and go about their daily avocations of life just the same as if nothing had happened."

On Clear Fork and Post Oak Creeks there is plenty of good timber. On these streams four saw mills do a good business. Several physicians have practiced here in times past. Dr. J. M. Ward, an educated gentleman, has been practicing here for upwards of a quarter of a century. He started in life a poor man and now is worth many thousand dollars. "West Lawn," his beautiful residence, is the most attractive place in the township. The doctor does not horde his money, but liberally puts it out in improving his fine farm. He has two excellent and commodious barns, besides other buildings. The doctor has for several years carried the weight of the physicians' practice. His partner, Dr. L. D. Ewing, is one of the leading men of the township; a democrat in politics, patriotic and courageous as a man, and as a citizen he is universally esteemed. As an organizer and leader he is bold and chivalrous. This township is also the banner township in raising of corn. It also stands high in fruit culture of all kinds. S. S. Mohler has seven acres in a nursery, which contains all the leading varieties of apple tree scions of the west. This is in section 6, township 44, range 25. He has a beautiful residence of cemented stone, the only building of the kind in the township. He states that the walls cost only seventeen dollars. The building is fully as comfortable as a brick structure, and is used some in the older states with good satisfaction. It is plastered or concrete cemented, and appears as handsome as a stone building. B. F. Wall has a country residence on the prairies. His land is very productive. The soil is diverisfied in color from mulatto to black limestone. Farmers deem this very valuable soil for the staple products of the country, for the fruit of the latitude and especially for blue grass pastures and meadows of timothy and clover. Although corn and wheat are staple products, yet almost every other cereal does well. Prior to the breaking of the prairie, this land was covered with excellent grasses and the luxurient resin weed. Now in many places along the roads wild sun flowers grow from five to nine feet in height. In fine, this township, although somewhat abrupt in a few places, would make a most desirable country home. Its heavy forests and luxurient prairie grasses, and its chemical properties, clearly indicate its great fertility and the marls upon which it is based fully assure its durability.

Mr. Thomas J. Caldwell, one of the best citizens in the township, is among the honest tillers of the soil. He has a nice residence in the heart of the fine, arable lands of the township. His farm lies in sections 5 and 8, township 44, range 25. The soil is from six to thirty inches in depth and is underlaid with marl [illegible] which would

bear subsoiling. Mr. Caldwell states for 1881, that his wheat averaged from twelve to thirty-five bushels per acre. Corn has averaged as high as sixty bushels per acre. Castor beans pay well. Flax does equally well. Very fine melons are produced here. Apples, peaches and many small fruits grow in abundance and yield fine crops. Plenty of living water is found here, at a depth of eight to forty feet. This township produces more corn than any other one township in the county. In 1880 its crop was estimated at 75,000 bushels; in excess, or one-third greater than that of an of its sister townships. Besides corn, wheat and oats, all kinds of grain and vegetables make a sure and large yield. Indeed, this township has some of the best fruit farms to be found in the county. Many of the leading citizens are engaged in rearing fine stock. Quite a number feed stock every year for the St. Louis markets. James M. Ward is dealing extensively in blooded stock and mules. W. H. Burford is a large cattle feeder. Mr. Milliner is dealing in thoroughbred stock. Some of the prominent farmers and stockraisers of Post Oak are: F. Tracy, S. Stone, Samuel Wherry, David Cecil, Dr. J. M. Ward, B. F. Wall, J. R. Grinstead, T. J. Caldwell, Samuel Wasson, David Mann, D. Snodgrass, F. J. Johnson and Samuel E. Wall. The last named keeps thoroughbred cattle. Those who fell on the side of the south we mention: Isaac Runner, Michael Runner, George Herrington, Berry Greer and Gideon Jones; Wm. Wiley and Wm. Buckston fell in behalf of the union.

CHAPTER IX.—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Name—Location—Physical Features—Population—Statistics—Pioneer Settlers—Officers—Harrodsburg—Postoffice—Eldorado—Roads—Churches—First Preachers—Old High Point Church—Pleasant Grove—Cemeteries—Educational—Schools—Civic Societies—Agricultural Interests—Stock Raising—Incidents.

Since the day in which this township was christened in honor of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson, time has been at work. The wheels of progress have turned westward, and by skill and industry the intelligent sons of toil have developed the natural resources which the liberal hand of the Omnipotent has so freely distributed among them.

Situate under a genial sky, in a latitude where sanitary laws are mocked, where liberty, honesty of purpose and high regard for the welfare of the community held full sway, lived some of the best and noblest pioneers of Johnson county. May not their children, with relevancy and due respect, honor the names of their illustrious sires? A few biographical sketches of to-day may appear meaningless and out of place but perhaps ere the sands of time have worn through a century hence, these pages have been venerated and baptized in tears from sympathizing friends, whose hearts almost

melted in love and admiration, mixed with sadness, for those who have retired to the city of the dead.

Many of those who were born and reared here can reflectingly call to memory, "The house where I was born," the rural home, where the log cabin in its primitive grotesqueness stood by the little woods that skirted the stream. Soon after this followed the little log school house by the road side and the well remembered schoolmaster, who with rod in hand ruled his little school.

Progress and enterprise had brought wealth and affluence to many of the early settlers prior to 1861. Before this time bad, designing men, worthless, without principle or means came here as the offshoot from the slop-pail of other states, and through envy coveted the property of honest citizens. The circumstances of the war developed what was in the hearts, of these men, and by the time the civil strife closed in the spring of 1865, the old settlers had been robbed of about all their personal property. Since that time those who are entitled to enjoy happy domestic homes have again became prominent, while those who held the "ill-got" gains have drifted into vileness and poverty, with shame written on their brows. They have made no retribution, neither is there rest for their souls.

Name.—It is quite common to notice the importance attached to a name. Individuals, objects and places alike become thus conspicuous. The name of a township, after years of familiarity, becomes a common household word. We care not where the individual may roam, he will still, tendenly recall the name of his home township.

Jefferson township is one of the four original townships of the county, formed by an order of court, May, 4, 1835. It then embraced almost one fourth of the county, but by the formation of the other townships around it, it has been reduced in size until it now embraces about sixty square miles in the extreme southeastern portion of Johnson county. The township took its name in honor of the "father of Democracy," Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States.

Jefferson township is bounded on the north by Washington township, on the east by Pettis county, on the south by Henry county, and on the west by Post Oak township, and contains about sixty square miles. Its southeast corner is about twenty-five miles from the county seat, Warrensburg. The inhabitants of the southern half do most of their trading in the town of Windsor, Henry county, a distance of about five to ten miles, while those living in the northern portion go to Knob Noster, a town on the Missouri Pacific railroad, near the centre of Washington township.

Physical Features.—The surface is diversified. High Point is the greatest eminence in the township, and perhaps, as high as any elevation of the county. On the elevations the soil is a sandy loam, mixed with clay, and

is quite productive when well cultivated. In the northwest part of the township the land surface has hill and dale, and contains some excellent timber. Here the soil varies from sand loam mixed with clay to black lime stone land in the valleys. Some of this is hlack-jack land on the upland and resin-weed land in the lowlands. In northern and eastern parts the surface is slightly rolling and undulating. Although the soil is not deep, yet it is underlaid with a fine bed of marl which makes it very valuable for subsoiling. Blue grass grows very luxuriant here and makes fine pastures.

In the southeastern portions the land is quite rolling and often uneven, but fine agricultural lands. Most of the soil is a deep limestone, from mulatto to black soils. There is some timber here, but no dense and extensive forests. In the southwestern part of the township we have the head waters of Tebo. Here the land is often termed "High Point Tebo." The land is sandy and quite rolling on the elevations, while in the lowlands and creek bottoms the soil is somewhat mixed, nevertheless, quite productive.

Fine beds of coal exist in many parts of the township. The head waters of Tebo creek are in section 30. The creek banks are low, and the channel is filled with beds of gravel in many places. Plenty of coal is found on this creek, besides some of the best timber of the county. The bottoms are quite fertile and produce the very best hay, besides all sorts of grains. Whenever the prairie grass is killed out the blue grass at once springs into existence and produces a beautiful velvety green sward most of the year. Mr. J. M. Wall owns considerable of this fine land, both timber and pasture. Here is plenty of living water in never failing springs. These pasture lands produce the finest grasses of the county to perfection. Mr. L. C. Littlefield owns a fine pasture of 240 acres. The great elevation of township called "High Point" is in section 21 on a divide separating the waters of Tebo from those of the township running north and east. It is a beautiful out-look.

It is said that here are found veins of ochre, choice clays, and a stratum of plumbago and black oxyde of manganese, which is susceptible of a fine polish and makes a clear black mark. The limestone here embraces several varieties, some of which contain numerous fossils. Several specimens of petrification, principally of wood, have been found in many places of the township.

In an early day this entire township was annually wrapped in flames. No doubt the luxuriant vegetation produced here fed the yearly fires that swept over this surface for centuries before the white man kindled his camp fires beside the purling brooks of Jefferson township. The land of this section is the finest in the county. Here a country home would have

the real rustic tinge. The only draw back is the great distance from the county seat.

The following are the creeks of the township: Brushy, Muddy, Copperas, Plum, Clear Fork, East and West Tebo. Brushy has its source in section 28, and flows northeast and empties into Muddy in the northeast quarter of section 26. This little stream is shallow and does not afford abundance of water all the year, however, several holes contain stock water much of the time. On account of the abundance of brush on this stream it gets its name. Muddy rises in the southern central part and flows pretty regularly in a northeast direction to the northeast corner of the township. This is the largest stream of the interior of the township. It has plenty of stock water. The channel is not deep, but in some places is at times very muddy, whence its name. On the borders of this stream is found good timber. Elm, walnut, hackberry, oak, and hickory grow in abundance. Only about two miles of Clear Fork pass through the northwestern corner of the township. This the largest stream in the northwest. Its name come from the clearness of the water. Plum Branch has its source in section 29, and flows northwest through section 19, uniting with Clear Fork about one-quarter of a mile in Washington township. From the abundance of fine wild plums at an early day it took its name. Copperas creek rises in the western centrel part of the township in section 5, and flows northwest, through sections 32, 31, 30, 25, and 24, uniting with Plum creek at the township line. This stream has some timber, but is noted for its mineral specimens. In a few places copperas water breaks from the adjacent ground, hence the name. West Tebo creek has its source in the southern part of the township,a nd flows into Henry county. Here is some excellent timber, and the bottoms are very fertile. The creek is formed from the numerous brooks which run off from the uplands about "High Point." This is a beautiful, picturesque locality, and is the home of the Fewells, Walls, and Garretts, old and respected families, who have attractive and substantial improvements on some of the choice agricultural lands of the township. East Tebo creek cuts across the corner of the county through some very rich land. Also, on the southern border, near the Henry county line, we find numerous little streams, some well timbered, that drain some of the best farms of the county. Here the soil is deep and of a black limestone loam nature, in some places, underlaid with marl which is very valuable to farmers, especially if they ever expect to subsoil. The soil of the whole township, in general, is of a varying quality. In parts of the township it is of a reddish color, while in other parts it is of a rich black loam. There is no part of the county that will compare with this section in point of beauty and grandeur of scenery. In most places the land is quite productive and the farms and buildings are handsome and attractive. No better class of hos-

pitable and kind-hearted people can be found anywhere else. Here is enterprise and industry. The people, in general are in good circumstances and happy in their domestic affairs.

The population and statistics of the township for its size and age will favorably compare with any other township in the county. The tenth U. S. census was taken by N. T. Gray during the summer of 1880, and gave a population of 1,403.

The following population and statistical table is given for the year, 1877: voters, 258; population, whites 1114; colored, 68; horses, 775; mules, 356; cattle, 1977; sheep, 1129; swine, 2521; bushels of wheet, 419: corn, 283,-905; oats, 6310; barley, 300; rye, 150; pounds of tobacco, 17480; pounds of wool, 2943; tons of hay, 1475; gallons of wine, 7; gallons of sorghum molasses, 3108. The following assessments were made on personal property for the year 1881: 943 horses, valued at $30,130; 12 asses, $225; 359 mules, $14,765; 2741 cattle, $30,839; 2,076 sheep, $4,032; 3786 hogs, $5,-239; money, notes, bonds, and other securities, $31,999; all other personal property, $32,742; total, $148,015.

The Early Settlers.—Those who have come before and prepared the way for these settlements we call the brave pioneers. Well may the old settlers say with Longfellow:

> The course of my long life hath reached at last,
> In fragile bark o'er a tempestuous sea,
> The common harbor, where must rendered be
> Account of all the actions of the past."

Very soon all those living who have seen this country change from the wild nature to the high state of domestic beauty and enlightenment, will have past away. The old settlers who settled here, were of that better class, who were neither too fond of romance, nor did they settle down to common place ideas.

Their natures chose the "golden mean" in respect to aesthetic culture. Most of their time, for the first few years, was spent in opening up homes, and hence they did not pay that regard to education due from noble ancestry. They kept sacred their family blood, and so great was their vigilance in this respect, that often relatives were affianced. Let it be a transgression of the laws, or otherwise, these noble families were too proud of their stock and ancestry to see their posterity become connected with inferior families. In many cases, perhaps, they erred, but, nevertheless, no better families ever lived, than those of Jefferson township.

Prominent among the old settlers we mention the following: Mr. S. C. Gray came here in 1848, from Boone county. He was born November 15, 1820, and is now living in Sec. 30, T. 44, R. 24, in moderate health. J. W. Fickas is now living on the old Jack Daniels' place. Col. B. F. Williams is one of the worthy old pioneers. He came here several years

ago, and has educated and brought up a large and excellent family of children. He and his wife are dutiful members of the M. E. Church (south). At one time the Colonel served as justice of the peace. During the war of 1861 he cast his fortunes with the south, and served faithfully as a soldier on that side till the angel of peace spread his wings over the land, then Mr. Williams returned to his wretched and patiently waiting family. In politics he is a democrat.

The following persons came here from Kentucky in 1832: John Draper, Wm. Davenport, Benj. Snelling. They are all dead.

David Cooper came here in the year 1833, and is dead. A. J. Cooper came here in 1835, and is living in the township, seventy-four years of age. Thomas Smith came here in 1832 from Tennessee, and is residing in Henry county, and is eighty-nine years of age. He cultivated fifteen acres of corn in 1879, and split 125 rails the day he was seventy-five years of age. Anthony Owsley came here in 1833 from Kentucky, and has passed beyond the Jordan of death. Early Tucker came here in 1832 from Kentucky, and is now among the dead. Isaac McDonald came here in 1833, and is among the unknown. Wm. Reynolds came here in 1832, and is dead. He had nineteen children by one wife. He settled at the high point of Tebo. Perhaps some of the old pioneers who yet are living can recount many incidents in which this family acted an important part.

David Cooper brought up seventeen children to be grown, five of whom are living. All were married but three. Feldin Woolf first set his tent stakes here in 1833. His father fought under Gen. George Washington in the revolutionary war.

Benjamin Kinzey came here in 1831 or 1832 and is now dead. Samuel Moore came here from Kentucky in the year 1834 and is dead. Dr. Wm. Huff came about 1834 or 1836 from Kentucky. He once had an extensive practice. He died at about seventy five years old.

Owen Cooper came from Kentucky in 1836 and is living here. He is about seventy-five years of age. Robert Craig came from Tennessee in 1836 or 1837, and is living here at the age of seventy-four. Thomas J. Davis arrived here from Virginia in 1837 and has moved to Oregon. Harvey Dyer came the same year from that State and is now numbered with the dead. He sold goods at Harrodsburg, once a thriving village of this township. James Patrick came to Missouri in 1834 from Kentucky, reared a large family, and gathered a good property; a reverse of fortune came and he lost all, and is now in his seventy-fifth year, a poor man. He resides in Clinton, Henry county. Other old and respected settlers are: Randall Hazelwood, Jesse Enlow, Robert Douglas, Wm. Jennings, Edmond Grismon, and Thomas Neal.

Those who came previous to 1850 are regarded as old settlers, and we

give a few additional names: Kit Wingfield, Elbert, Henry, and Frank Cooper, John Owsley, John Draper and his sons, William, Addison, and Mosely; Robert Douglas and his sons, Willis, Alfred, John, and Allen; Benjamin Wall, Benjamin Farwell, Richard B. Fewell, Washington Garret, B. A. Holmes and his sons Robert H., John W., James R., and Benjamin F.; David White, John, Elisha, William, and Addison Grison; Larkin Pettus, Wm. Birch, and Dr. Owsley. No doubt there are others, but it is not at present in our power to give them.

The early settlers found plenty of game at an early day and they spent many a happy hour in the chase. At first it is said that game was so plentiful that they almost forsook domestic affairs for the chase. The pioneers in this section are quite cavaliers who admired the high-minded nature and were always at home in the saddle. Many of these hospitable and liberal settlers came here quite poor, but during their stay became quite wealthy, whose labors and wealth their children now enjoy. God has spared a few who we hope will take an interest in the details that we record upon these pages of their noble and daring chivalric lives before they enter the phantom bark and are born across the dark river of death.

The history of the township system of Jefferson is quite brief. The people were enraptured with this new style of government, and are yet earnest advocates of the system. It is said that schools, roads, and all enterprises of the township prospered; in brief, they like this system of township government, and would vote for it to a man. At the close of the war there were not enough loyal men to hold office. In order to get officers, Jefferson was attached to Post Oak.

The following justices of the peace have served: T. B. Sloan, Randall Hazelwood, D. P. Caldwell, B. F. Williamson, D. G. Southerland. The following is the list of township officers: J. M. Wall, trustee; J. M. Wall, supervisor; J. W. Gallaher, clerk; E. C. Arnold, assessor; J. P. Maddox, E. W. Blewett, constables.

Many of the citizens who desire prosperity, will long cling to the habits of fathers and mothers.

Henry Divers made the first entry in 1833. A very few farms had been opened prior to this date. This township, at present, has no town or village. Harrodsburg, once a little village of some future prosperity, has long been forgotten. It is now no more. It was once the name of a town on the Warrensburg & Warsaw road, which at one time promised to rival the former. At one time it contained two or three stores, a post-office and blacksmith shop.

Fate was against it however, and the Harrodsburg of yore is now a desolate waste, where the owl chants his doleful requiem the long night through. No vestige of the village remains. It has gone like the recollections of a dream, and the very name is suggestive of the tomb. Eldo-

rado, is the name applied to a point on the line of Johnson and Pettis counties. A store, post-office, church, and school-house, constitute the village. There are only two post-offices of this township. One is called Owsley, in memory of an old and respected pioneer, Moses Owsley. Miss Sallie Wood is postmistress. Henrietta is the name of a post-office in the northern part of the township. The office is kept at the residence of Hon. Wm. P. Greenlee, who is postmaster.

The roads of the township are generally quite good. Although they are not worked as much as in other places, yet the land and soil is of such a nature as to keep the roads from wearing away. There are roads leading to Knob Noster, Windsor, Sedalia, and Warrensburg. There are no large bridges of the township; a few wooden ones span the small streams of the different parts of this township. Of wet seasons some of the roads become quite miry.

The pioneers of this township have done well in church work. For a long time preaching was held in the old log school-houses, prior to any church buildings. Feeldin Woolf is said to have preached the first sermon in the township, which was in 1833, at his own residence.

Elder B. F. Goodwin, one of the faithful old pioneers of the township, to whom we are indebted for valuable information, came to this state from Kentucky in the year 1845, and married the 13th of March of the same year. He is now sixty years old. He has two children living and two dead. He states that he has married one hundred and thirty-seven couples, and received about $500 for the same.

The *Old High Point Baptist Church* was twelve miles south of Knob Noster, on the main road leading from that town to Calhoun. It was organized in 1833 by Elders Simpson and Ricketts and the old building was put up in 1855, by R. B. Craig and John Eperson, and cost $800. The first sermon was preached here by Rev. B. F. Goodwin. The following is a list of the pastors: Elders Simpson, Ricketts, W. P. C. Caldwell, B. F. Goodwin, A Horn, H. M. Cockrell, and T. J. Nevelle. The names of the original members are: Benj. Snelling and wife, Vincent Snelling and wife, John Draper and wife, Anthony Owsley and wife, Ann White, and John T. Rickets and wife. The church book was consumed by fire with the residence of A. Draper in 1863. The membership here was about two hundred prior to sending out new branches. Old High Point church has been like a hive of bees, when it became numerous it sent out new colonies. About fifty memberships were taken out to organize Harmony Baptist Church in Post Oak township, six miles west. Providence and Elk Fork churches are off-shoots of this old scion.

New *High Point Baptist Church* is in secs. 7 and 8, tp. 44, r. 24. Five acres of land at $30 per acre, were purchased of Enoch Callicotte. The house, 40x60, was erected in the fall of 1881, and cost $2,000. The

building committee were Rev. B. F. Goodwin, J. M. Wall, E. C. Arnold and Sidney Jarvis. The church deacons are S. P. Kinzey and Hon. Wm. P. Greenlee. W. F. P. Pool is the church clerk.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church South, is just across the line in Washington township. Here is also a congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians. The building is a union house of worship. Rev. L. H. Davis, a devoted and warm-hearted man, is serving as preacher in charge for the Methodists.

The cause of religion has not developed in the way of churches in this township as might be expected. One church building, perhaps, is all that we learned anything about within the township. The township has occasionally organized a Sunday school, but, so far, none have proved evergreen. It is true that the people are high-minded and have exalted spiritual ideas and great reverence for heavenly things, but from some cause, not a great many of the citizens are very enthusiastic in the Sunday school work, nor the enterprise of church buildings. Perhaps the reason for only one church is the great number of adherents to the Baptist faith, since the Baptists are quite respectfully represented here. There are a few Presbyterians, Christians, Methodists, and Cumberland Presbyterians in various neighborhoods, none of which are sufficiently strong and able to support an independent congregation.

The first burials were made on the little farms opened by the first settlers, and those who followed claimed a right to lay their dead the first. In some of these old graves slumber the hunter, the woodsman, and the aged sires, who, like Moses, only could view the promised land, which has since been occupied by their children. In these different old cemeteries sleep the unconscious dead of every degree of society.

Most of the graveyards proper, were started about 1840. Cooper cemetery is a family burying place. Goodwin's cemetery is near his residence where he has two children buried. Tucker cemetery is in section 37. It was started in 1840. Combs cemetery is a family graveyard. There are a few graves in section 32, and also, on C. D. Ranis' land in section 35. Old High Point cemetery is near the old church, A. P. Blewett, who was a native of Kentucky, and had lived here about ten years, was the first to sleep in the new cemetery. His burial took place August 24, 1881. There are a few other graves in other places, we learn, of the township, which we are not able to locate. Schools were early established here by the first settlers. Most of the old pioneers could read and write, and were not without common intelligence. When the log school house was put up on the hill side, parental training was somewhat slackened. Many of the old maxims may be applicable here, to favorably impress the noble qualities of the old pioneers upon their offspring. "As the teacher so the school." "As the parents so both teacher and school."

Every teacher of experience knows how much easier it is for a child to learn who has educated parents. These settlements had but little difficulty in giving their children the proper education for true citizenship. The children not only pursued the common branches, but often stepped higher in the scale of scholastic lore. The people here, like every other place in the first settlement of the county, opened subscription schools. They well knew that sweet and sunny childhood need the tender hand of care to guide it aright.

Some of the quaint log school houses are well remembered by those who were school boys and girls in pioneer Johnson county. The old log houses have long since passed away, however, they will not be forgotten.

One old log school-house stood between the residences of Anthony Owsley and Isaac McDonald, whose door was so low that the larger scholars were obliged to bow in order to enter. Many interesting incidents are connected with this school yet fresh in the memory of the members of that old school. Another log school house stood just west of the old Pettus farm. Here, beside erudition, mirth and frivolity helped to chase the long dull school days away.

On Clear Fork, near the Maj. Neal farm, stood an antique log cabin once used as church and school building. The methods of school management of those days could scarcely be tolerated now. In some of the old schools the pupil was required, at the point of the rod, to successfully recite his lesson. In those days repetition often passed for progress. The child exercised the faculty of memory of some things, without learning to think. His mathematics was written, and geography memorized. A few studied grammar in a mechanical way, and but few could hold intelligent epistolary correspondence. The subject of capitalizing, paragraphing, and punctuation was left almost entirely to the caprice of the printer. But few of these people were pedantic, nevertheless it is said "A little learning is a dangerous thing." The plain, unassuming manliness of these well-bred pioneers was a trait peculiar to themselves brought from the older states.

The cruel manner in which children were punished for misbehaviors is no more practiced. Brutal force is fast giving way to the soothing influence of kind words. It was common a half century ago for the teacher to freely use the ferrule upon incorrigible pupils, striking them in the palms of the hand or on the head. Gagging was practiced some, and perhaps some old pioneers yet living can recount an instance or two of this sort of punishment for whispering. It is said that in one instance a young lady just entering her teens was gagged with a forked stick, the facts are vouched for by reliable informants. Civilization, within the last score of years has made rapid progress. Among the pioneer schoolmasters we have the names of Dabney Pettus who came from Virginia; Thab Butler,

who also came from Virginia; Edward C. Curren, from Kentucky; Sam'l Lowe, from Kentucky, subsequently became clerk in the legislature of this state; Mrs. Nancy Bryant, a widow; Ep. M. Smith, who was one of the best teachers, from Kentucky; Wm. Winfrey, from Tennessee; Joe Goodwin; Green Reese, who now resides in Indiana; Wm. Fewell, one of the stalwart schoolmasters that ruled his school, and Mr. Nutter, an excellent teacher.

The pioneer teachers have given way for a new corps of mind-trainers. Among those who are now active in the pedegogic work, we have learned but few of their names. Miss Fannie Williamson, a musician of no ordinary ability, is among the most prominent teachers now active in the teacher's field. J. H. L. Scott, a farmer of this vicinity, has taught here with good success. Thompson school No. 4 is a frame building, erected in 1868, and cost $619. The following is the list of teachers who have taught here: J. H. L. Scott, Miss Lula M. Caldwell, Miss Luella Draper, R. W. Palmer, L. Mohler, Miss Sallie Gray, Miss Annie Sutherland, Miss Celeste Scott, W. H. Scott. Besides this school there are about half a dozen others, all have frame buildings, and school is kept in them from four to nine months in the year. In civic societies this township is well up to the times. Cold Spring Lodge, No. 274, A. F. and A. M., was organized in 1878, by G. R. D. G. W. M. The charter members are: Obe Wallace, the first master; Obe Hall, the first secretary; J. M. Wall, W. W. Gass, E. C. Arnold, M. P. Norman, S. M. Clark, Silas Greer, C. D. Ranis, W. A. Williams, R. L. Irwin, C. T. Caldwell, T. J. Caldwell, N. T. Gray. This order in connection with the grange, own a well furnished and commodious hall, in the second story of a frame, on the site of the old Henrietta store. The present officers are: Dr. L. D. Ewing, W. M. and Obe Hall, secretary.

Henrietta Grange was organized here in the year 1873. M. C. Draper was first master, and E. W. Blewett, the secretary. The charter members were: J. M. Wall, Ned Bradley, Wm. Bradley, Mrs. M. C. Draper, Mrs. Hattie Blewett, Mrs. Nannie B. Wall, and Miss Ophelia Perry. At the second election, J. M. Wall was chosen master and re-elected, and served for several successive years. At present Hon. W. P. Greenlee is master, and B. F. Wall, Jr.. secretary. The present membership of this farmers' organization is 125. The members claim good results from this institution. They enjoy the co-operation as farmers in buying and selling. They order their groceries, farming implements, and other machinery directly through their agent in St. Louis. The elegantly furnished spacious hall indicates the class of people who meet there. The hall stands on the land formerly owned by Jesse Enlow, one of the oldest settlers of the township. It was built by the grangers and masons, and cost

$1,000. Such an institution speaks well for the agricultural interests of the neighborhood.

For some time a store and post-office was kept open in the lower story of this building, but the store ceased with the ushering in of 1881, and the post-office was moved to the residence of Hon. W. P. Greenlee. The name, Henrietta, is an associate name of the place and post office, given when the office was organized in 1879. W. P. Greenlee was the first postmaster, then J. W. Wall, Mr. Steward, Frank Hall, and now back to the hands of W. P. Greenlee.

In agricultural interests and stock-raising, this township ranks among the foremost townships of the county. The rich, beautiful agricultural land underlaid with marl, will never wear out by proper care. The main productions are wheat and corn. Rye, oats and barley, sorghum cane, and tobacco, are profitable crops. J. M. Wall, one of the extensive farmers and stock-breeders of the township, has seven hundred and fourteen acres of very fine land, all under fence except ten acres of timber in Henry county. He has a pasture of blue grass, well watered, containing 160 acres, 120 acres of fine timothy that yielded the uncommon dry year of 1881, upwards of 120 tons of hay; for the same year, his wheat averaged 15 bushels per acre, and corn about 40 bushels per acre. He has on his farm 120 head of Cottswold sheep; a beautiful buck of the same stock that was brought from Canada, and cost fifty dollars. He sold nine lambs last spring at ten dollars a piece; he sheared 90 head, averaging nine and four-fifths pounds each. Mr. Wall states that his sheep are easily managed, and they pay better than anything else on the farm. He also keeps four thoroughbred short-horn Durham cows, and about 100 head of high grade cattle. He keeps some good blooded horses; one black ass six years old, fifteen and three-fourths hands high, and a fine black jack yearling fourteen and one-half hands high. He keeps fine Berkshire pigs.

Just as soon as the prairie grass is killed out, blue grass takes the place, as can be seen in the many large fine pastures here. Timothy meadows exist in goodly numbers. There are many fine woodland pastures along the little streams. Stock raising is an industry that excites considerable attention here. J. M. Wall, E. C. Arnold, Daniel T. Styles, Chas. P. Phillips, Isaac and John Sanborn, A. J. Cooper, and others. J. W. Garrett has a fine farm well stocked, and keeps blooded sheep and cattle.

The township might be called a prairie township, because its surface is mostly rolling prairie. The soil is well adapted to pasturage and the growing of cereals and grasses. The fine rich soils have a peculiar varying degree in the different parts of the township. In some localities the soil is only a few inches in depth, but underlaid with a fine bed of marl.

Coal exists of different degrees of quality on almost every acre of land. Ochre of good quality occurs also. It is said that a fine quality of cement rock is found in parts of the township, from which cement, fully equal to the article produced at Louisville, Ky., is manufactured.

Horticultural interests have never greatly agitated the minds of the people here, not because of the soil or climate, for there is no section of the county better adapted to fruit raising than some of Jefferson township. Fruit culture can be made here, with a trifling outlay, a considerable source of revenue.

A few farmers have small vineyards, which yield a bountiful supply of grapes every year. The apple, peach, cherry, pear and other standard fruits are found on almost every farm. A few places have excellent small fruits, such as gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, strawberries, and dwarf pears. Generally the fruit yields well, and no farmer need to deprive himself of the luxuries to be found in first-class market houses, for, by a little tact and energy, he can have all such productions around him. In the vegetable crop this township is never behind. Tomatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, potatoes and radishes do well. Even two crops are raised some years.

Every locality has its incidents, and without a few, life would be extremely prosy. At Eldorado, Robert Irwin was keeping a dry goods and grocery store in 1866. Now a little grocery store is kept by Robert Harris. Dr. Geo. Harris, a man with but one ear, practices here. Most of the church members in this vicinity go to a church in Pettis county to worship. It is said that a Mr, Douglass lived at an early day in the south-east corner of the county, and owned property about him in four counties. His house was in Johnson county, his blacksmith shop in Henry, his barn in Benton, and his smokehouse in Pettis. For many years the county assessors failed to tax his property, because they could not decide in their mind where Mr. Douglass really belonged.

After the civil war of 1861 had been settled in the spring of 1865, and the angel of peace was comforting the mourning land, made desolate by tne savage hand of war, a vicious and blood-thirsty fiend in the person of a young dare-devil by the name of John Clark, in company with two accessories, Steele and Means, shot, in cold blood, John Williamson, a good and respected young man, who had objected to the notorious Clark paying respects to his sister. John Williamson's death was a sudden blow to his affectionate friends and relatives, who were of the best families of the community. The desperate John Clark was at once arrested and locked in jail. Soon his deed of burning injustice preyed upon his mind and body, until he became a wretched, hopeless invalid, beyond the reach of any remedy. In this condition he was released on account of ill-health, but he was no longer himself, and soon was numbered with the dead. His

accomplice, Means, fled to the state of Arkansas, where he became enamored with the attractions of a pure-minded Arkansas girl, whom he married under an assumed name, begat two children, and, under the burden of his crime, he died, making a death-bed confession of his real name, after which his misled and deluded widow wrote to his parents the full particulars of her late infatuation with a man whom she did not know.

CHAPTER X.—GROVER TOWNSHIP.

Indroduction—The Name—Sketch of Col. B. W. Grover—Location—Physical Features—Creeks—Fences—Roads—Bridges—Statistics of 1877 and 1880—Assesements of Personal Property for 1881—Township Officers—Dunksburg—Postoffice—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools—Agriculture—Incidents—Facts—Reminiscences.

> Man, through all ages of revolving time
> Unchanging man, in every varying clime,
> Deems his own land of every land the pride,
> Belov'd by heaven o'er all the world beside:
> His *home* the spot of earth supremely blest,
> A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.—*I. Montgomery.*

As age after age rolls on man feels the need of the records containing the events that have marked the eras of the past. What we shall attempt to narrate in the following pages of Grover township may be fresh in the memory of the few remaining pioneers, but they shall pass away as others have gone to swell the innumerable army of the dead, while these pages remain to tell their story. It may be that much history of the early pioneers is already lost. This, then, we should cherish the more, that other generations coming in our footsteps may profit by the laudable results, and be better able to steer clear of the rocks on the sea of life.

In the location and physical features of the township we will confine our readers mainly to the surface, soils, rocks, and general trend of the ground. Sandstone exists in fine quarries in a few places. James marshall, on Blackwater, has an excellent quarry of brown sandstone, also fine stone is found on the farm of W. E. Chester. The water supply, although not treated elaborately, is in common with other townships that lie immediately on creeks. This township has the advantage, however, in the size of the streams. On Blackwater, stock may find water in the dryest weather.

The statistical tables are not exhaustive, by any means, but sufficient tables are given to show that the township has kept pace with the world of progress, and that the people are greatly blessed in natural resources which reward them for all their toils.

Enough is said of early settlers and pioneer life to point the reader back

half a century to the habits and surroundings of the men who ventured to turn the wild land into use. Many of those hardy pioneers have lived to see the beautiful waving golden grain where once grew the forest or waved the sea of prairie grasses, and instead of the puny hamlets, flourishing towns, as if by magic, have sprung up at their thresholds. The mail boy with his scanty half dozen letters per week has been exchanged for the daily mail trains that distribute hundreds of pounds of mail matter daily over the west.

We have amplified at length, very appropriately, however, on the name and its associations which the township bears. That the wisdom of the court may have due weight, we ask the reader to patiently study the connective links of the successive steps that have so rapidly enhanced the value of lands, opened up trade, and apparently developed the inexhaustible natural resources that everywhere await the hand of civilization to stir them from their terrestrial slumbers.

The township officers prior to the township system were but few. The roads were roughly managed and but little work was done until of late years. One village and postoffice have existed in the township for several years.I Its convenience to railroad towns in adjoining townships and counties will for a long time cripple the progress of township villages.

The township is well supplied with churches, cemeteries, and schools. County Line Church has been located, for a few years back, in Pettis county, and what history it has will be found under the general head of Baptist Churches in the county.

The literary societies, although meagre, have at times been productive of excellent results. The lack of both public and private libraries is some drawback to the township. Dr. B. F. Dunkley and Johnson Wheeler have some books, and the intelligence of these families have wrought a good work. For the public or the family,money invested in good books, always pays. In whatever business a man is found, he has pleasant converse with authors, in the same line of duty. Our sketch, although not full, as no history can be, has been carefully studied, that it may always be a relic of pride to all those who are to live in the future.

Name.—This township was christened Grover, as a tribute of respect for Col. B. W. Grover, who once lived in Warrensburg. No other place bears the name, except a postoffice in Simpson township. It would not be out of place to give, in connection with the history of the township, a brief sketch of him who lived with the feeling:

"Happy are men, if they understood
There is no safety but in doing good."

B. W. Grover was born of Welsh ancestry in Green county, Ohio, October 27, 1811, and died in the city of St. Louis, of wounds received in the civil war, October 30, 1861. His wife, Mrs. Grover, was born in Cin-

cinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1816, and is now living at her beautiful home on Gay street, in Warrensburg. Col. Grover resided a few years in Madison, Indiana, then came to St. Louis for a short time, but seeing great inducements to settle in a rich, undeveloped country, on what he expected to be the line of railway, he pushed westward, and permanently settled in Warrensburg in the year 1844. He and his wife seem to have been born for each other. Their affinity and mutual taste made their conjugal union a most happy one. Johnson county found in Mr. Grover a man of no ordinary ability, and, although a whig in politics, he could safely count on two hundred democratic voters in his support. For four years, he served the county as sheriff, and afterward was elected to the state senate, from the district composed of Lafayette and Johnson counties. He served the people four years in that capacity. During his public career in the senate, he was the leading spirit and agitator in securing the location of the Pacific railway through Johnson county. To show the high appreciation in which the Masonic fraternity held him, in 1850, he was elected Grand Master of the state. When the troublesome internecine war broke out in 1861, he volunteered to defend the union. In the service he became lieutenant-colonel of the 27th Missouri volunteers, one of the first regiments raised in the state. Some of his true and tried fellow soldiers lived in the township that now honors his name. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Lexington, where he was commanding his regiment. The battle began Thursday evening, of the 12th of September, 1861, and continued until afternoon of the 20th, when Col. James A. Mulligan and his forces, were obliged to surrender the fort to the enemy, Gen. Sterling Price, of the Confederate forces. Col. Mulligan said of him in a letter to Mrs. Grover: "Your husband rendered me constant aid during the dark days of Lexington. I remember him with pride." In another letter: "No man did his duty more nobly. I will not forget him." Col. Grover was brought up a merchant, but relinquished that avocation when he came west, for agriculture and politics. He was a great lover of poetry, history, and a man of fine literary taste. When he was a candidate for the senate, he made but one speech during the campaign.

Grover township is situated in the northeast corner of the county, and at one time embraced what are now known as Grover and Simpson townships. The voting place is Lowland school house. It is bounded on the north by Lafayette county, on the east by Pettis county, on the south by Washington township, and on the west by Simpson township. It embraces all of the congressional township 48, in range 24, besides a portion of township 48 of the same range, six miles long and two miles wide, jutting three-eights of a mile further west than the other portion of the township. The township is eight miles long from east to west, and

six miles wide, and contains forty-eight square miles. It is about ten miles at the nearest point, and twenty at the furthest point, from the county-seat, while by wagon road it is twelve miles at the nearest, and twenty-five miles at the furthest place from Warrensburg, and is about equal distances from the towns of Knob Noster, Concordia and Brownsville. The only post-office, Dunksburg, (Sigel) is in the extreme eastern part.

Physical Features.—The land surface of the township is quite varied in its character. North of Blackwater the land is a beautiful rolling prairie, except the bordering slopes of Peavine Branch, which are somewhat rolling and brushy. The greater portion of the western half of the township is almost a level tract, with the exception of some small elevations along the Blackwater bottoms, the uneven slopes of Walnut Creek, and the portion in the extreme southwest where Clear Fork cuts through the land, forming some ugly places. The central portion lies between Big Walnut and Brush Hill creeks, and contains some of the choice land of the township. This rich and fertile slope begins with the head waters, on the east bank of Walnut Creek, and contains a large area of fine farms, extending due north from the farm of R. Therrington, in section 36, to the residence of S. S. Feagans in section 14; thence diagonally west to the fine black limestone and marl land, on a beautiful eminence overlocking the valley, owned now by M. W. Tyler, improved and settled in 1835, by Mont. E. Huff. The land extending from this eminence to Blackwater is called "lowland," on account of its flatness, in contrast with the surrounding highlands, and the soil also is of a different nature. The land known as "brush-hills" is very uninviting to the traveler on account of the rough knobs and bad roads. East of this brushy land some nice farms lie along the line of the county. The township has three beautiful elevations. The one that has the most extended horizon is the Cook Mound. Upon this summit Elijah Cook has his residence, and from it one can plainly see as far as the eye can penetrate. Warrensburg is plainly seen on a favorable evening. In the days when the wild red man could live at home in his savage state, he looked from this mound both morning and evening, as the sentinel would watch for the enemy.

The beautiful mound upon which "Cottage Home," the residence of M. M. Tyler stands, has a fine lookout. The most imposing and picturesque elevation is in section 25, and owned by V. H. and W. G. Thornton, and upon this plateau is "Highland Home," the handsome residence of the latter. It is by far the most attractive and far-seeing building in the township.

Fifty years back the old settlers say that the creeks and especially Blackwater overflowed its banks to such an extent that no one thought of making the adjacent lands tillable. That time has passed. The lakes

and ponds that once supplied the pioneer's table with Buffalo, cat and drum fish, now grow luxurient patches of wheat and corn. The bottoms and lakes have been drained by plowing a deep furrow to the creek, which in a short time was sufficient to render the bottoms and lowlands arable. It may be said that the township that once contained considerable swamp land, along the northern shore of Blackwater, now is well drained. The broken land of the township lies principally in brush hills and along the little creeks. The township has but little sterile surface, unless it be along the rocky bluffs on the south side of Blackwater. The principal stream of the township is Blackwater, which enters at the south west corner of section 6, township 47, following closely to the line on the south side of said section until it reaches section 5, thence north and a little west until it gets near township 48, where it takes an easterly course for a short distance, then due north into section 32, township 48, making many turns and meanderings through section 33 and to the center of 34, thence back to township 47, entering the northeast corner of section 4, it continues an easterly direction until it leaves for the last time, entering section 35, township 48, running directly northeast it leaves the county at the northeast corner of section 36. This stream flows all the year except in extremely dry seasons. At an early day the deep water contained fine fish; but year after year, through trapping and netting the finny tribe has been growing less. The next largest stream of the township is Big Walnut; enters Grover from Washington township and flows in a northwesterly direction joining Blackwater in section 32, township 48. It is a little stream, quite sluggish and only a few "water holes" are found in the channel of a dry season. Little Walnut and its branches have their source in the southeastern part of the township. Little Walnut empties into Big Walnut on the line between sections 21 and 16. Brush Hill creek has its source in the hills northwest of S. S. Feagan's, winding among the hills and knolls rich in coal beds, it enters Blackwater in section 2. Flagstaff is a small sluggish stream coming in from Simpson township, flowing through section 6, and entering Blackwater at what was formerly called swamp lands. Peavine is a little stream in the northern part of the township. It has its source near the Lafayette county line, entering section 29, township 48, flowing closely to the county line, till it reaches near the northeast of section 28, thence southeast and unites with Blackwater very close to the line of section 34. Several little ravines of some brush on the banks intervene and flow into the creeks already mentioned. In brief, the topography of the township is indeed beautifully diversified with hills, dales, uplands and valleys, woodland and prairie; some places the hills present a bold, picturesque aspect and others are in contrast very tame. The three soils are black limestone, gray marl and sandy soil. The first is found principally along the southern slopes of the

elevated regions, and is the very best of corn land. The gray soil is found in the lowlands and by subsoiling yields an abundant crop of wheat. The sandy soils are found along the upland ravines and is the very best of fruit and sorghum land. The fertility of the soil is truly wonderful. Here the agricolist is well paid for his toils. The soil appears to be inexhaustible. There are fields which have been cultivated in corn continuously for upwards of fifty years, and yet yield from forty to seventy-five bushels to the acre.

The beautiful residence of James K. Tyler, "Summit Home," is on an elevated limestone ridge, in section 10, town 47, overlooking the lowlands. His land, at times, produces very good wheat. Here, the farmer and horticulturist may be well paid, and on account of the various soils on his land, which grades through all shades of very fair tillable land, his large crops of wheat, corn, and grasses, have amply rewarded him for his labors. A. J. Sparks was U. S. census ennumerator for 1880. In 1877 the population was 1,076, of that number 43 were negros. In the same year the census stood as follows: Number of voters, 219; horses, 669; mules, 250; cattle, 1,365; sheep, 1,050; hogs, 3,433; bushels of wheat, 50,548; corn, 223,680; oats, 9,236; rye, 532; pounds of tobacco, 6,064; wool, 2,621; tons of hay, 801, gallons of wine, 100; sorghum molasses, 2,775. The assessed personal property for the year 1881 was as follows: 591 horses at $20,395; 2 jacks, $125; 266 mules, $14,705; 1695 cattle, $18,787; 964 sheep, $1446; 3754 hogs, $5366; notes, $29,510; all other personal property, $54,473; total, $154,325.

Early Settlers.—The early settlers must have a place in the history of the country where they settle, above all else. To them we owe more than we are willing to give. They stood the fiery test and passed through the ordeal of hardships and a pioneer life, that their offspring might fondly remember. Many of those sturdy old men have lived to see a vast prairie teeming with waving golden grain, and instead of the elk, deer and buffalo, domestic animals roaming at large upon a thousand hills, and many of those worthy old settlers have realized with the poet Campbell, in "Pleasures of Hope:"

> "'Tis the sunset of life gives us mystical lore,
> And coming events cast their shadows before."

The Ingram family came to Missouri in the year 1852. Mrs. Malinda Ingram, a widow, with her five children, two boys and three girls in section 18, town 47, where Geo. W. P. Ingram and his two sisters now reside. Mrs. Malinda Ingram was born in Knox county, Tennesse, in 1805, and died November 6, 1875, and buried in Tebbs' cemetery. She was a noble and good woman, a consistent and devoted member of the Southern M. E. Church. Wm. T. Ingram, her son, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, August 31, 1843, and died at his home very suddenly

of heart disease, January 8, 1881. He was a man well liked. He served in the confederate service during the late war, and when he returned home, gave his attention to farming. He was among the very best farmers of the township.

Larkin Hocker, Sr., was born in Lincoln county, Ky., near Standford, November 20, 1811, and came to Johnson county just after its foundation, and settled near where he now resides in the fall of 1835. On account of no house, he camped out for several weeks, until he could build. At first he put up a few shanties of round, rough logs. This sort of tenements was abandoned in about two years for a more commodious log house. The old house still stands, a relic to be prized, on his son's land. The logs were nicely hewn, and for that day presented the appearance of a handsome dwelling. The old settlers spoke of it in the most flattering terms, and declared it the best house in the country. It was covered with walnut shingles, and although the pelting rain has beat upon that roof for forty-five years, yet it remains a good shelter. During the first winter fifty acres were enclosed, and the next spring he commenced farming. By industry and care he has owned upwards of 1,200 acres of choice land, all except 720 acres of that has been given to his children. He reared a family of three girls and one boy. His wife, Mrs. Eliza Jane Hocker, *nee* Miss Thornton, was born in the same neighborhood with her husband, May 29, 1813. They have both led a most happy, conjugal life, together, and are now living in easy circumstances, and enjoying moderate health. They now reside in a substantial brick dwelling, erected in 1848, (section 14, township 47,) ever since they left the old log cabin. Many recollections of that once neat cottage, are fresh in the memory of this aged pair. In politics, Mr. Hocker is an unswerving democrat. In religion, the whole family are adherents to the Christian church.

Charles Thornton came here in 1835, in company with his son-in-law, Larkin Hocker, and improved, with the assistance of his negroes, a handsome farm. He died at the residence of L. Hocker, October 12, 1843. He was among the earliest members of the Christian church, and highly respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Grandison Thornton, son of Charles Thornton, was one of the earliest physicians of this part of the county. He had a very extensive practice. At one time he kept an apothecary shop, ordering his drugs from St. Louis. During the war he went to Jasper county, and on his way to this county, he died near Ft. Scott.

Wm. Thornton came here in 1830, a native of Virginia, but subsequently of Kentucky. He was a worthy member of the Baptist church, a charter member of the congregation, and a leader and supporter of the faith till his death, which occurred since the war.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley settled in section 1, township 47, where he now

resides, in the year 1846. He is of English extraction, born in England, but reared in Washington City, D. C. He commenced the regular practice of medicine when the county was thinly settled, even so much so that it would often take him a whole day to visit a single patient. In that day there were no roads, and he traveled by course over the vast prairies and through the brush thickets.

At an early day the doctor entered land, and commenced to improve the prairie where the grass grew four feet high. His dwelling was one of the first houses in that section of country. His prairie was broken with four yoke of oxen. The doctor said, "I found malarial fever very prevalent, from the simplest chill to the most violent congestive forms of fever. As the county settled up the malarial fever became milder. I used to keep two good horses fat and in trim, for the malarial season, which generally began with August, and lasted through September and October. I would ride to see my patients on one side of the creek one day, and visit those on the other side, the next day." For much of the time the doctor had all the practice of the surrounding country. By slow, steady work, coupled by diligent practice and industry, upwards of 1,000 acres of choice land have fallen into his hands. As he did in his early practice, order his drugs from St. Louis, so he continues to keep his shop supplied with choice drugs. Drs. Joe Wheeler and R. S. Tyler were his students, both of them are doing well. He has always been a democrat, and the first vote he cast was in the city of Baltimore for Andrew Jackson, in 1832, when he ran the second time for president. He always stood prominent among the pioneers, and is a member of the State Medical Association. As a citizen and neighbor he has the esteem of all intelligent acquaintances. He married Miss Martha Jane Porter, in 1845, and he has brought up one child, Mrs. Mary Smith. The doctor and his wife are growing feeble with age and toil. They have about their home some beautiful and tasteful shrubbery and flowers, which make their home sweet and attractive. The doctor is a man of rare genius, intelligent and every way worthy to long be remembered among the early pioneers.

Solomon T. Taylor came here from Cooper county when twenty-two years of age, and was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Marshall, and improved the farm in section 3, town 47, where his second wife, Elizabeth Zhan, now resides. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Christian church, and in politics a republican. He died February 7, 1870, and was buried in Mt. Zion cemetery. Wm. Cheek came here in 1829, in company with Mr. Lewis, from Saline county. Then the nearest settlement was Brownsville. Soon after the arrival of the families, Mrs. Lewis became dissatisfied and declared that she would not live in a country where there was nothing but howling wolves, deer and Indians. So to

gratify the wishes of his wife, Mr. Lewis sold his farm to Mr. Cheek, taking in exchange a milch cow, and moved back to Saline county. John Leeper came here at quite an early day and settled in section 21, town 47, just back and south of C. T. Tyler's farm, in what is now a nice young forest. Here in this forest was the field, and Mr. Joel Cox states that he cut wheat where those beautiful, slender saplings are standing. The fact is, where now stands a forest, once waved the golden grain.

James C. Rothwell came here in the fall of 1839, from Virginia, and built a small log house immediately and commenced improving the rich and beautiful farm he now owns. He was united in marriage with Mary S. Ramsey, in the spring of 1839. His wife died in the summer of 1875, and her remains sleep in the family graveyard. Mr. Rothwell has been a life long democrat; a gentleman loved and respected with a reputation worthy the highest type of piety. He and his family are members of the C. P. church. He owns a fine farm of the very best land of the township, and his excellent blue grass pasture "took" in grass without sowing a seed.

Charles M. Oglesby came here in 1834, from Kentucky, but formerly from Virginia. He was born August 17, 1801, and died on his farm September 23, 1861. For many years he was a consistent member of the C. P. church.

Mrs. Jane Gilbert came here with her son-in-law, C. M. Oglesby, and died in October, 1836, and was buried on the homestead now owned by J. T. Oglesby. A thrifty white elm tree which has grown up by the grave, marks the spot where grandma Oglesby sleeps, and to the axman we would say, "spare that tree." Tarlton W. Oglesby, brother of C. M. Oglesby, came here in 1834, and entered land, and the following year brought his family. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church. William Gillum, brother-in-law of C. M. and T. W. Oglesby, came here with them. In politics he was a whig; in religion, a Cumberland Presbyterian.

Thomas Marshall came here in 1832, when there were but three little huts anywhere near, respectively owned by Wm. Cheep, John Leeper, and Wm. Marshall. The last came here in 1830. He was forty odd years of age when he came here from Orange county, Virginia. In the spring of 1850, with Richard, and James, his sons and Thornton Harrison, his son-in-law, he went to join the gold diggers in California, *via* the plains in ox wagons, and died in the little mining village of Jacksonville, on the McCalama river, fifty-five miles east of Sacramento city, where his remains now sleep. He was a man of energy, kind and generous from his youth, one of the early members of the Christian church. In politics he was a democrat. When he came here he settled in the brush on Walnut creek, and improved ten acres of land the first year. His family consisted, at

that time, of six girls and one boy, who was in his twelfth year, and is now the successful farmer, Richard Marshall.

Jacob Cox came to this part of Johnson county (then Lafayette), in March, 1833, from Boonville, Cooper county, where he had moved in 1831. He was born in Virginia, of English extraction, January 20, 1806 and came here a young man, twenty-five years of age, and united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Malinda Senor, January 13, 1835. The result of that union was eleven children, four now living. He felled the first tree used in this vicinity to aid in improving a farm. In those days he would go forty miles away to Salt Fork, in Saline county, to mill. He brought with him his blacksmith tools, and opened the first shop within a radius of fifty miles. In 1834 he entered the land in section 28, town 47, near Big Walnut creek, where he now resides with his son-in-law, C. G. Oglesby. He has long been a democrat, and of late has cast his religious lot with the Christians.

The war record forms an important part in the history of this section. Like all parts of the county this was very much divided in regard to the issues of the war. Often relatives were antagonists, and neighbors were forgotten and treated the more as enemies because of past affiliations. In 1861 the cloud of war had settled over the neighborhood, and although near a score of years have flitted by, yet the stain and sting of that bitter contest is still left, and only age and the effect of public sentiment will be able to dismiss the bitter feelings that have long rankled in the hearts of neighbors. The intensity of both secession and union parties was wrought to the highest pitch. They were so excited by eagerness after the object in view that they were "all agog to dash through thick and thin." A sort of agrarianism sprang up among the lower classes who seized property wherever found, regardless of party or principle. These circumstances developed what were in the hearts of men. Here, as it were, men's souls were tried; and it may be said that but few passed this ordeal with a spotless reputation. Here was realized the language of Shakespeare:

> "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
> Thou shalt not escape calumny."

We give below the names of two of those who fell fighting for "southern rights." John W. Rothwell, son of J. C. Rothwell, a valiant and noble volunteer soldier of Company H., fell in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, Oct. 4, 1862, at his post. Capt. James W. Selby, who was at one time teacher of Lowland school, became an active soldier in Company H, and died at Iuka, Miss., Oct., 18, 1862, of wounds received at Corinth.

Grover Township was laid off February 9, 1869, and was changed January 23, 1875, by cutting off that part of the township west of range 24 and adding it to Simpson township.

The township system that came into vogue in 1873, and was discarded

in 1877, was liked by the people very much; especially on account of its bringing the official business home to the people, instead of traveling twenty-five or thirty miles to the county seat. The following are some of the officers:

James C. Rothwell, trustee; Chas. T. Tyler, clerk; P. Stringfield, assessor; Johnson Wheeler and C. G. Oglesby, justices of the peace; L. Hocker, Jr., collector; M. W. Tyler, supervisor. All of the above officers were efficient good men, and have the praise of their constituents. At present the feeling of the citizens is: "Give us back the township system."

Joel Cox entered land in section 28, where he now lives, in 1835, when Andrew Jackson was president.

The township has no railroad. The first wagon road was located in 1852, from Knob Noster to Kirkpatrick's mill. Now there are some good roads, but it will take some time before the people will have good roads over the township. The township has two iron bridges, one across Clear Fork, on the Warrensburg road, and the othera cross Blackwater, on the Knob Noster and Concordia road. Walnut Creek has two wooden bridges. A ferry was kept till the close of the war on Blackwater, near Dunksburg. Few fords, even on the small streams, are good. The fences, at present, are mostly Osage orange hedge. In general, but little attention has been given to good, substantial fences.

Dunksburg, the only village or hamlet in the township, is on the line of this county and Pettis, in section 1, of township 47. In the year 1858 Dr. B. F. Dunkley opened a store at this place, which was commonly called Dunkley's store. The common chat among the neighbors "are you going to the burg?" was answered by the person who put the question, "What burg?" "Dunkleysburg." Finally, through the joke, the name was contracted Dunksburg, rather by accident. Soon after this the village began to build up rapidly, so that by 1860 it contained two stores, blacksmith shop, tailor, shoemaker, and a school house. Before the railroad was built the regular stage-route passed through here from Georgetown to Lexington, and also a telegraph line, both of which were discontinued when the railroad was built from Sedalia to Lexington. The following are the business and professional men of the village: James A. Bobbitt, postmaster; B. F. Dunkley, M. D., physician and surgeon; R. Puckett, general merchandise; L. Perine, blacksmith; Dr. B. F. Dunkley, proprietor flour mills; R. Seaton Tyler, M. D,, physician and surgeon; and James Taylor, wagon shop.

The Post-Office was not established in the township until the pioneers felt a deeper anxiety to hear from their relatives and friends. Grover township never contained but one post-office, and that on the Pettis county line part of the time in the adjoining county. The first postal route was secured through the influence of Dr. B. F. Dunkley. At the

time (1857) Hon. Thos. H. Benton was in the U. S. senate, and ex-Gov. John S. Phelps represented this district in congress. They favored Mr. Dunkley, and the postal route was established from Georgetown to Lexington. The first post-office was named Bee Branch, from the little creek near by, and Benjamin Prigmore was the first post-master. The office was moved to the village in 1858; and took the name of the village, Dunksburg, by which it is generally known. During the times of high political excitement the name was changed to Sigel, in honor of the "flying Dutchman." The latter name, however, has never been accepted and popularized, and matter will continue to be addressed "Dunksburg" for years to come. Dr. B. F. Dunkley was the second post-master, and was followed in succession by L. S. Taylor, John Carmach, Joseph Bobbitt, and James A. Bobbitt. Mail twice a week, carried in a hack.

The Churches of the township, although few in number, are well attended and cared for. To some extent religion belongs to mankind by nature. The good of all ages have sought a better life, here and in the world to come. With the poet Rowe they have felt—

> "Then to be good is to be happy; angels
> Are happier than mankind, because they're better."

The recollections of the past grow dearer as age ripens upon them. Memory, without the aid of written records, is not always to be depended upon. The Hebrews were taught to keep their records on stone, and to this day specimens of their art are to be found in many ancient ruins. But few among the early Christians pretended to keep records, and those that have come down to us are events rich in facts without dates. Dates are of great importance in every avenue of life. Strip all our business and documents of dates, and they become a complete jargon of sounds. The church, the society of the best on earth, carries with it a nucleus of sacred history which will be read with intense interest, if not with tearful eyes. The early religious societies of this township were composed of the best citizens, who, in coming to a wild country, sought the "communion of saints" as one of the prime factors of their associations for worthy citizenship. However rude the tenements, they spent their Sabbaths in worship, and sought a "tabernacle not made with hands."

Mount Zion Church of Christ is the oldest and most prominent of the religious societies of the township. The following is a *verbatim et literatim* report of the first two meetings:

"May 31, 1840.

"The Church of Christ, on Walnut creek, Johnson county, Missouri, was this day constituted, on the bible alone, believing it to be a sufficient rule of faith and practice."

"July 4, 1840.

"The church met, and after worship proceeded to business, and chose

brother James W. Jones elder, and George Thornton deacon."

The following were the original members, as they appeared on the book:

"Charles Thornton, George Thornton, James W. Jones, Grandison Thornton, Larkin Hocker, Mary Thornton, Martha G. Thornton, Amanda W. Huff, Eliza Jane Hocker, Theodocia Thornton, Nancy L. Thornton, Lucy B. Fugua, Ann Eastham, Sarah Eastham, Nancy Vigus, Margaret Jones, Elizabeth Tebbs; colored brethren: Charles Thornton's Andrew Shepherd, James W. Jones' Joseph."

The church was organized at the residence of L. Hocker, and for several years worshiped in his house or the grove near by. Thomas Mulky was the first pastor, and visited the congregation monthly. He died on his way to Oregon. A log church building 18x20 was put up in the brush hills, near where Stanton S. Feagans now resides, at an early day. From the association of the surrounding country the church took the name "Brush Hill," instead of "Walnut Creek." The church continued to prosper, and in 1845 it had upwards of one hundred communicants. Prior to 1850 the old log cabin became unsuitable for use, and this congregation and the Baptists worshiped in a house, partly log and partly frame, known as the "County Line Baptist Church," till in 1858, when the present Mount Zion church building was erected. The material was mostly of native lumber. The finishing lumber was hauled from Lexington. The house is about 40x60 in size, and cost about $1200. It is well seated and carpeted, and supplied with pulpit stand, chandeliers, tables, and silver communion set. In winter the room is heated by a large coal stove. The building and about one acre of ground are enclosed by a pine board fence. Once a beautiful grove jutted up in the background, which now grows corn. The enclosed land contains the cemetery, which is covered by a velvety coat of blue grass.

The following pastors have filled the pulpit: Thos. Mulky, Dr. Thos. McBride, Duke Young, Elder Price, Allen Wright, Thos. Hancock, Jas. Randall, Joseph Wright, C. A. Hedrick, B. C. Stephens, and Samuel McDaniel.

The building was considerably abused during the war, by being used as a sort of fortress by soldiers. It is related that the house got an uncommon volley of shot at one time, from a squad of southern soldiers, who fired on the house, supposing the militia had sought refuge in the house. The militia band, fortunately, had just made their escape from the house. The bullet holes are to be seen in the walls.

A reorganization of the church was effected after the war as follows: "The Church of Christ, organized at Walnut creek on the 31st of May, 1840, having nothing but the Bible alone for the constitution, or rule of

faith and practice, and believing it to be a sufficiency to said church for government, and the said church becoming somewhat disorganized by the fratricidal war, the members have on the 4th Lord's day in March, 1866, reorganized at Mt. Zion, in Johnson county, Missouri, by enrolling their names, and appointing John Babbitt, John Park, and Benjamin Prigmore, elders, with John Fisher, Solomon T. Taylor, and G. W. Lee, deacons." In 1867 Larkin Hocker, Sr., was elected elder and has faithfully served his post ever since. The church has received some additions annually and the whole number of communicants enrolled is 337, but on account of death or removal, the present membership will not exceed 130 communicants. For the last few years the pastors have received $400 for ministerial labors twice a month. The most noted religious awakening was conducted by Eld. Henry Earl in August, 1860, when the church received thirty additions. During the war the members were scattered and there was no regular service. The house was often used by the Methodists.

A Sunday school was organized and conducted by Dr. Ross in 1875, but when the leader left the county it ceased to be evergreen. The school was reorganized in 1881. Mrs. Sam'l Shanks is secretary. L. Hocker, Jr., is clerk of the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. The present pastor, Sam'l McDaniel, has entered his second year of pastoral labors and, with his clear, concise, practical preaching, will add much to the future interest and welfare of the Church of Christ at Mount Zion.

Calvary M. E. Church, in Dunksburg, was built in the fall of 1873. It is a frame building, 24x32, and cost $700. It is seated, supplied with pulpit and tables. The house is surrounded by a beautiful grove. The house was dedicated by J. K. Tuttle. Rev. T. S. Benefield organized the society with the following original members, in 1873, before the house was built: John Current, Martha Current, S. A. Current, Annie A. Current, Albert Current, A. L. Porter, J. S. Porter, Ruth Porter, S. P. Porter, Nannie E. Porter, Lou. E. Carter, Lewis Hayworth, Elizabeth Hayworth, J. P. Hughes, Mollie Hughes, Mattie Hughes, Wm. Hughes, Noah Briles, Mary Briles, Martha Briles, Ann Lear, Mary Lear, Rob't Lear, W. W. Sitton, Jane Sitton, Philip Wheeler, Frances Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler, Riley Wheeler, James Taylor, L. T. Current, Sallie Current, Delia Current, and A. M. Current. In the following spring, 1874, the first M. E. Sunday school of the township was organized at Calvary church with Lewis Hayworth, superintendent. The school has continued to be evergreen. J. P. Hughes, Wm. W. Sitton, and N. L. Porter have served as superintendents of this school. At present Lewis Hayworth is superintendent, and Mollie Hughes, secretary. The school has four teachers and forty scholars. The following is the list of pastors: T. S.

SAMUEL WORKMAN

KNOB NOSTER

Benefield, J. S. Porter, J. M. Kelly, S. Jones, C. J. W. Jones, and S. Ing. The church is prospering, and although the membership is not large, nevertheless, the deep religious fervor holds this little society of worshippers to their sacred duty. The present pastor, S. Ing, a circuit rider, visits his flock once a month, and with his native zeal for the cause of religion will do much to build up and perpetuate a religious spirit in Calvary M. E. church.

Union Chapel M. E. church was organized in 1870 by Rev. Stanford Ing. The building was erected in 1876, and dedicated in 1880, by Rev. J. N. Pierce. It is a frame building, 24x36 and 12 feet to ceiling, and cost $600. The following pastors have served: S. Ing, T. S. Benefield, J. S. Porter, S. Jones, C. J. W. Jones, and now J. S. Porter for the second time. Names of original members: A. Fisher, Martha Fisher, D. T. Fisher, Polly A. Fisher, Nathan Fishel, Eliabeth Fisher, John Maddox, Mahala Maddox, H. Brant, Lyda Brant. The present membership is 70, and the average Sunday school attendance is 60. D. T. Fisher is superintendent and Joseph Johnson, secretary of the school.

The German Baptist or Dunkard church is in section 32, township 47. It is a large brick structure. It is not plastered and very plain. This sect of religionists make but little display.

Tebbs' cemetery is in the western part of the township on the old Tebbs farm. John M. Tebbs, born, April, 1829; died, March 2, 1848, was the first one buried here. A plain marble slab marks his resting place. His father and mother also sleep here. The following dates appear on their slabs: George Tebbs, born, October 17, 1787; died, August 8, 1854. Elizabeth Tebbs, wife of George Tebbs, born, November 17, 1795; died, November 23, 1859. Near her father's grave, an affectionate daughter planted a wild cherry sprout, saying, "When these gravestones are stolen or have perished, that tree will tell where my father lies." How considerate and loving was that dear daughter! Soon she saw the twig she had planted growing, but it was not long till she had made her home in a distant state; the spot and the young tree, no doubt, lived in her memory to the last. This tree grew till the spring of 1881, when some hard-hearted man felled it to the ground. It had become a beautiful tree, with two bodies spreading out from the ground. If the man who dared to slay this tree had a conscience unseared, it would have said to him—

"Touch not a single bough."

Hocker cemetery is on the old Hocker farm, now owned by L. Hocker, Jr. The first person buried here was Harrison Hocker, May 1, 1840. Thomas Huff was the second. It contains about an acre, and is thickly set in graves, and many fond memories cling to this spot.

Robinson cemetery is in the southern part of the township, near Walnut creek. One-half acre is reserved by title, situated on a peculiar knoll, in a branch running through the Wampler farm. This farm was entered by Joseph Robinson, and improved by his son, Col. Jehu Robinson, at an early period. Joseph Robinson selected this odd burial ground, and was the first to occupy it, in 1839. "Old Dick," a colored slave, in his one hundredth year, was buried here. Ted. Houx, who committed suicide by cutting his throat lies here. In all, about one dozen sleep here among the dead.

Oglesby cemetery is on the J. F. Hull farm. It is in the field. The family, whose name it bears, commenced using it about 1838. Only about one dozen graves are numbered here.

Thornton cemetery is on the old Thornton farm. It is on a high ridge, and overlooks a large portion of the township. The graves have a substantial stone wall surrounding them, built at considerable expense.

Rothwell cemetery is the family burying-ground of James C. Rothwell. It is in section 10, township 47, range 24, north of his residence. The first grave was made here in the fall of 1854, when James G. Rothwell, an infant son of J. C. Rothwell, was buried.

Payne cemetery is on the Payne farm, and was owned and started by Jesse Grice, who came here from Alabama, in 1832. Mrs. Martha Grice was the first to sleep in this spot, in 1857, and now quite a large number bear her company.

Wampler cemetery is on the place owned by Mrs. Wampler, in the western part of the township. A child of Isaac Coy was the first laid here. Now there are upwards of fifty graves.

Mt. Zion cemetery is within the inclosure of Mt. Zion Church. This was started just after the church was built. Several graves are here, mostly those who have affiliated with the church.

Marshall cemetery is on the old William Marshall place, on the east side of Walnut Creek. The first grave was that of Mrs. William Cheek, about 1843. There are several graves here.

Swope cemetery is a small burying-ground, on the farm belonging to Milton Swope.

Barnett cemetery lies on the old Barnett farm, settled by Philip Barnett.

The Schools of this section, at an early day, were confined to the settlements, and it would often happen that a child went three or six miles to school. Here, besides the usual routine of school-room duties, "He learn'd the arts of riding, fencing, gunnery," and followed in the steps of his father. Highland school was one of the first. A little log hut stood on the highland, or an elevation, above C. T. Oglesby's. Later, a log cabin stood near S. T. Taylor's, and one in the western part of the township. At an early day the people on the south of the highland took a

deep interest in schools, and they were closely followed by the citizens on Blackwater, whose school, by way of distinction, was named Lowland. At first teachers were paid about twenty dollars per month. The schools were mostly subscription. The following is a partial list of the early teachers: Mary Wingfield, Mary A. Ferrell, Jesse Trapp, Frank Payne, A. B. Harrison, L. Delihonte, George Furs, Andrew Ramsey, Lucy Tate, Rev. M. Scruggs, Doc. Moore, A. Featherman, J. Rogers, Miss L. D. Hull, Thomas Jones, N. Lowry, and William Bothwell.

Woodland School, No. 19, township 47, range 24, section 27, is one of the best in the township. The present was put up in the year 1876. It is a frame, 24x36; ceiling, twelve feet high. It is comfortably seated, and furnished with good school apparatus, all of which is well cared for. The building cost $900. A beautiful grove surrounds the house, enclosed by a wire fence. A deep interest in education is felt among the patrons, and they have generally employed good teachers, at wages ranging from $40 to $50 per month. The old Woodland school-house, built in 1866, at private expense, was 18x22. The present directors are: John E. Robinson, C. T. Oglesby, and J. T. Oglesby, and Mrs. E. D. McCormack, teacher. Upward of sixty pupils attend school.

The following is the list of teachers: J. Sparrowkawk, L. Hocker, Jr., J. P. Walker, R. W. Wade, Mary Hocker, J. F. Robinson, Joe Wheeler, J. C. Wheeler, H. F. Triplett, Jennie Stringfield, R. S. Tyler, L. D. Wilson, Amanda Wheeler, Thomas J. Wheeler, Mrs. E. D. McCormack.

Lowlan School, No. 18. At an early day an old log school house stood near Brush Hill Creek, which bore this name. The present old house was erected by private purse in 1866, and sold to the district afterwards. It is a poorly ventilated cell 18x22, with low ceiling, and is very imposing on the health of the occupants. It is on James K. Tyler's land, in section 10, town 47, range 24. There is nothing very attractive about it, and yet the memory of the writer might draw a pen picture of many reminiscences not common to every school house. The following teachers have taught here: James W. Selby, J. Buckmaster, D. Burch, L. Hocker, Jr., W. H. James, David Goode, F. Martin, G. W. Couch, two terms; A. J. Sparks, three terms; S. N. Wheeler, two terms; Dolly Stringfield, Jenny Leake, W. S. Wheeler, and Alice Langston.

Cana School is near Mr. J. C. Wheeler's beautiful farm on the Knob Noster road, just over the line in the northern part of section 34, township 47, range 24. The following teachers have taught here: Dolly Stringfield, W. L. Nelson, Henry Park, Joseph Terrington and Miss Mercer.

Hepsedam school house was built early after the war. It is in section 29, township 47, range 24. The following teachers have taught: Mrs. Lesh, W. L. Dixon, C. M. McGirk and Mary Budd.

Sunny Side school house is in section 8, town 47, range 24. It was built

soon after the war. It is quite small; W. E. Chester is the clerk of the district. The following teachers have taught: G. W. Couch, I. F. Tanner, Miss Mary Budd, two terms; Miss Josie Shryack, T. P. Reid, two terms.

Oak Ridge school district was organized in 1877, and a house built that summer at a cost of $600. The first directors were: Henry Ploger, Harman Borgstadt, and Henry Kopenbrink. The following are the teachers: J. W. Branch, G. W. Couch, and Wm. Ploger. This school is in section 30, township 48, range 24, surrounded by an industrious class of Germans.

Brinkater school is partly in this and Lafayette counties. The house is in this county, section 26, township 48, range 24. It was built a few years after the war, and is in a thriving German settlement. The teachers were: T. J. Wheeler, S. Flory, and S. N. Wheeler.

Brush Hill school is in section 12, township 47, range 24. The old house that was built about ten years ago has passed into ruins. It was 18x20 in size. A new house, 24x30, was erected at a cost of $480, in the summer of 1881. The directors are: J. P. Hughes, S. G. Feagans, and John Park. The following is a list of the teachers: Erastus Porter, Mrs. S. Bobbitt, G. W. Couch, Miss Mary Hocker, J. R. Wade, R. A. S. Wade, R. S. Tyler, Wm. Park and Henry Park.

Dunksburg school is partly in Pettis county. The building is in Pettis county. The old house was first a neighborhood house, built before the district was formed. School was taught for a few years in that house. The following teachers have taught here: Miss McFarland, R. Ward, E. Ross, W. Bobbitt, Mrs. Sislef, I. F. Tanner, Miss Julia Lutz and Wm. Park.

Agriculture and Stock-raising is the leading and most profitable business of the township. The deep limestone soils are inexhaustible. Wheat has always done well, and from 1870 to 1881, Grover was the leading township. Even of dry seasons by stirring the land a sufficiency of moisture is produced to raise fair crops. Timothy and clover yields well. Hemp and flax can be raised in the northern part with a fair yield. The township contains a good area of sorghum and tobacco land, especially in Brush Hills. The average yield of wheat is twenty bushels per acre, and timothy, two tons per acre. The township contains several fine blue grass pasture. Larkin Hocker has a pasture of upwards of 100 acres of fine Virginia blue grass which "took" without sowing a seed. He has kept horses, cows, and sheep in his pasture all seasons of the year without injury to the grass. Vineyards do well wherever cultivated. Dr. B. F. Dunkley and J. K. Tyler have choice vineyards. Several farmers have small grape and other fruit patches. Apples, peaches and small fruits grow abundantly on most farms.

The following illustrates the distance that neighbors lived apart in pio-

neer times. Dr. Dunkley states: "When I went to Clinton to enter land, on my way home I stopped all night with a Mr. Draper, about twenty-five miles away just on this side of the Henry county line. The next morning, I asked my bill, and Mr. Draper replied, 'O, nothing! I don't think of charging neighbors.'"

In 1832, Isaac Coy and Richard Combs, two pioneer hunters settled here.

John Jackson was drowned in Blackwater, near Jerome Greer's mill, about 1848.

In 1872, Lon Carter was found dead in the backwater from Blackwater on Brush creek. It was supposed that some fiend had murdered him, and threw the body in the water. In 1879, three Germans were accidently drowned while attempting to cross Blackwater near Dunksburg.

In the gold excitement of 1850, the following persons left for the "diggins:" Thomas, Richard and James Marshall, James Cook, Presley S. Moore and Samuel S. Senor.

John Fisher came here in 1840, from Kentucky, and died in 1855 near Dunksburg. John Phillip came here in 1839, from Tennessee, and died near Dunksburg in 1855. David Seignor came here in 1845, from Tennessee, and died in 1857. Philip Barnett came here in 1847 from North Carolina, and died in 1877. M. E. Huff came here in 1832, from Kentucky, and is living in Cass county.

The early bear-hunter was John Phillip. He killed several bears. At the time when all the country between the Missouri and Osage rivers was called Lafayette, the pioneers did more hunting than farming. The corn crop consisted of from 10 to 20 acres, and the wheat from three to four acres. Oxen plowed the corn usually with a half yoke and a muzzle. Wheat was cut with a reap hook. The corn blades were stripped for fodder. Mr. N. Fisher relates the following: "At one time father went out before breakfast and killed two deer; got his breakfast and started for his game, and before he got a quarter of a mile from the house he killed another. He killed twenty deer at twenty-one shots, and shot one twice. Wm. Marshall's hogs ranged five or six miles away, and would raise large lots of hogs which ran wild in the woods. Wm. Marshall was a great raccoon hunter. One dark night he went out 'coon-hunting, his hounds started a 'coon as he thought, and had quite a chase, and finally treed him but could not see him in the dark. Hitched and unsaddled his horse and lay down till daylight. When it was light enough he looked up in the tree, and there sat the largest kind of a male panther, he raised his rifle and at the fire of the gun the panther leaped from the tree, and his dogs seized him. The pioneer had fun as the old fellows always said. The dogs managed to kill the panther since he had received a

deadly shot in the tree. In 1828, when I was a baby, a panther slipped up to the cradle and was just in the act of taking me out when mother saw him and ran him off with the dogs. Wm. Cheek settled on Walnut creek in a very early day. He would often leave Mrs. Cheek alone with not a neighbor for ten miles around. The Indians would come and guard her home by camping near her cabin, when they happened in that section. The Indians were very kind to her. The first house with a shingle roof was covered by a man named Wm. Crocker. He commenced at the top and covered down. Most of the houses were made of logs covered with boards split of logs four feet long. The first brick chimney put up was about the year 1846."

CHAPTER XI.—SIMPSON TOWNSHIP.

The Name—Physical Features—Location and Boundary—Statistics—Population—Early Settlers—Some of the Officers—Roads—Village of Grover—Churches—Schools—Cemeteries—Agriculture—Stock-Raising—Growth and Further Development of the Township.

From the beauties and grandeur of nature to the curiosities and wonders of art, we see everywhere that the tooth of time has torn away some fragment of what some one has admired. Many a splint from a curious noted tree that stands no longer, is preserved in some cabinets. The wild grasses that once supplied the deer, buffalo, antelope and elk as they fed and wandered over nature's unmolested pasture, have changed, and perhaps nevermore to take the form of its wild nature. The animals that once grazed on these boundless prairies have given place to those of a domestic nature. Where once the tall grass grew and the fiery flames annually visited, now is the dense groves of beautiful slim saplings whose bark shines like silver. The sturdy pioneers who first set their tent-stakes here, silently sleep where their sons and daughters breathe above them a different atmosphere. A change in politics, religion, and the government of the home circle now pervades their homes. Perhaps there be but few who live half a century but that they note great changes; and often the spirit of the age is in advance of the individual. To keep pace with progress requires considerable diligence.

In the following sketch of this township we shall endeavor, as best we can, to present facts rather than formulated theories. We shall devote an ample space to the name which the township bears, giving the worthy bachelor, whose name honors the township, credit for his liberal and philanthropic spirit and his forward moves in the advancement of the people's interests. In the physical features of the township we shall endeavor to present a fair synopsis of what nature has done here.

In statistics and population we shall record such important changes as we think best and most suitable to the place and most important to the farmer. Under the head of old settlers we shall give all that is accessible and pertinent, and justly due those who stood the trials and turmoils of a pioneer home. Those who have made history deserve a name in this volume, that generations hence may know who they were who first tilled the soil and opened up a way for the prosperity that they now enjoy.

Such historical events and data as are preserved will be given on roads, post-offices, the village of Milford or Grover, and an elaborate notice of the churches and schools, from the pioneer days down to the present. Agriculture, stock-raising, and future outlook of the township will not be carelessly noticed. In giving what we have diligently procured, to the public, we are aware that there are yet historical facts untouched that were not within our reach. Enough, however, are given to preserve in the memory of those yet to live the noble founders of this township.

Name.—There are but few places that have no historical connection with their names. The name Simpson is common in Kentucky, and a southern county adjoining Tennessee bears the name, Franklin is the county seat; also, a south-central county of Mississippi, with Westville the county seat. The name among prominent individuals dates back more than a century. Thomas Simpson, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and, perceiving his inclination for reading, took away his books. He in consequence left his father, and after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune-teller, he acquired a perfect knowledge of mathematics, and rose to be a mathematical professor at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. He wrote "Treatises on Fluxions, Annuities, and Algebra," "Elements of Geometry," and other scientific works, and died in the year 1761.

James Simpson, Esq., from whom this township derived its name, was a native of Virginia. He was one among the number of a family of five boys and seven girls. He came here in 1832 with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, a widow, her own children, and a large family of negroes. James Simpson was for a long time the most prominent man of the vicinity. He entered and improved a handsome farm of 680 acres, which was sold after his death, to Mrs. Hannah Lynn, 600 acres, and John H. Davis, eighty acres. Mrs. Hannah Lynn now owns and resides on the old farm. Mrs. Lynn paid $6,000 for the 600 acres in 1866. James Simpson and his affectionate mother both departed this life in the year 1861. Mrs. Simpson had long been a faithful member of the Southern M. E. Church, and

the circuit-rider made her home one of the preaching points before churches were built. James Simpson remained a bachelor till the day of his death. In habits he was strictly temperate. In politics he always affiliated with the Democrats and when the war of secession broke out in 1861 he was a warm southern sympathizer, and on account of his declining years he never lived to see the Union restored. The only society to which he belonged was the Good Templars. He was a man of considerble means and fair education and always enjoyed his bachelorhood either in hunting or reading. Although peculiar, yet dignified and self-possessed as old bachelors generally are, he was kind and liberal towards his fellow creatures, and truly felt with Pope:

> "Good nature and good sense must ever join;
> To err is human, to forgive divine."

He took considerable interest in the introduction of fine stock from Kentucky to his neighborhood, and was one of the leading men in the agricultural and county fair interests. At an early day before railroad facilities were available he went to Kentucky and brought back a large lot of the best blooded cattle and horses. One of his fondest enjoyments was the chase. Very different from the early hunters, in the respect that he would not keep any noisy dogs about him, and instead of the common yelping hounds he kept his pack of favorite gray hounds, which afforded him great pleasure. Although his hunting had not the picturesqueness of a Walter Scott Chase, yet the lovliness of the beautiful prairies, stretching away unbounded over which in perfect freedom gamboled the wild deer, was to him a "happy hunting-ground." His fleet gray hounds took in a deer almost at his desire, and his table was always spread with venison and the delicacies of that day. Since we can not say he had a wife and family upon whom to bestow affection, it may be truly said of 'Squire Simpson that he loved his gun and dog. For some time he was justice of the peace and hence the title 'Squire. Several years ago there were but three families of the dense settlement but what were intimately related to the Simpsons. The following families belong to the Simpson extraction: Browns, Ramseys, Youngs, Shepherds, Collins, Fosters, Herndons, Roberts, Roaches, Hamleys, Cheathams, Offutts, Profitts, Mulkeys, and Colberns. Strange as it seems, there is not one living to perpetuate the name Simpson. Wm. Simpson, a brother, was a negro slave dealer and was murdered for his money by a man named Hoe in Kentucky. The last one that lived was James B. Simpson, a nephew and a captain in the rebel army during the war of 1861. He returned after the war, kept hotel a short time in Warrensburg and afterwards died near Columbus in this county. With his death the family name became extinct.

Simpson township is bounded on the north by Lafayette county, on the east by Grover township, on the south by Washington and Warrensburg

townships, and on the west by Hazel Hill township. It contains all of town 47, range 25, and two tiers of sections of town 48, which on account of the survey line extends three-eights of a mile further west. This township is the same size as Grover and contains forty-eight square miles. It is about three miles the nearest and twelve miles the farthest from the county seat; on the roads the distance may be doubled. Concordia and Warrensburg are the nearest trading points. Grover and Fayetteville are the postoffices. The former is in Hazel Hill township and the latter is in the eastern part of this township.

Physical Features.—A bird's eye view of the surface would present a variety of knolls and indentions. The surface is rolling throughout, and is favorable for a variety of farming. On account of the many knolls, ravines, and brush land, a very great extent of the township is not in cultivation. The township is well drained. Flagstaff has its source in Hazel Hill township and flows through the entire township, entering Grover and flowing into the Blackwater. Cottonwood flows through the central part and Blackwater flows through the southeastern part. These creeks divide the township into three water-sheds. The timber is scattered along these creeks, and on the sandy hills are found the chinquapin and black jack shrubs. In many parts the soil is very deep, ranging from twenty to fifty inches in depth. A deep black fertile limestone soil is found on the head of Haw Branch in sections twenty and twenty-nine. Here are the excellent farms of Mr. R. H. Wood and Mrs. Agnes J. Foster. Mr. Wood has some very fine springs on his farm, which with his fertile farming land make his home one of the most desirable stock farms in the township. Clear Fork flows in from the southwest corner of Grover, and is the only stream on which white walnut or butternut timber grows. The land on this stream is low and somewhat swampy. Several small ponds during the rainy seasons are scattered along the banks of this creek. The soil is here of gray-red appearance, growing of deeper hue as the ridge is approached. In many places near Kirkpatrick's old mill, only a few years ago, the creek bottoms contained small lakes the year round where now are beautiful corn fields. On Black Jack branch the rough land is very productive for sorghum and tobacco. Mulky Creek is in the northeast part of the township and drains an excellent farming section. In the northwest part of the township J. H. Parker and others have very productive black soils, and some good springs abound. The western strip of sections are composed of very rough land; however, there are a few good farms in this area. The soil varies from gray in the north to black loam in the centre, and mellow sandy soil in the southwest. The very best of coal is found in many parts of the township and it is generally believed that it exists in paying quantities over the township. None of the creeks except Blackwater afford plenty of water

the year round. The streams are deep and very sluggish a few miles before they enter the Blackwater, and that locality has a miasmatic atmosphere. In general the township is well drained naturally on the uplands, and farmers are adding year by year to the drainage of the bottoms.

The following is the statistical report for 1877: Number of voters, 203; white population, 840; colored, 116; total population, 956. Horses, 459; mules, 154; cattle, 1,832: sheep, 630; hogs, 1,761; bushels of wheat, 21,057; bushels of corn, 100,816; bushels of oats, 3,476; pounds of tobacco, 18,142; pounds of wool, 1,328; tons of hay, 276; gallons of sorghum molasses, 1,840. The population for 1880, is 979. The following is the assessed list of personal property for the year 1881: 651 horses, at $19,795; 5 asses, $313; 163 mules, $8,650; 1,795 cattle, $20,588; 864 sheep, $1,728; 3,429 hogs, $5,412; notes, $20,670; other personal property, $35,548; total, $111,842. To this amount about fifty per cent should be added to get the real value.

Early Settlers.—It is to the pioneer we owe a debt of lasting honor for his successful struggles in opening the way to a fertile agricultural country. But the secret of his enduring power and love for adventure will never be rightly understood, even by his children, nevertheless his simple, domestic life will go down to history with a record untarnished by the many follies of this age.

Judge John Thornton settled the place where Captain S. H. Taggart now resides, in about 1834. He camped out on the open prairie until he could erect a log cabin. For a while he was one of the county justices. He was an uncle of Mrs. Eliza J. Hocker, of Grover township, and father of Mrs. A. Duval of this township. He entered the land and improved the same by the use of ox teams. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a man of broad and liberal views. He died, lamented by many friends, in the year 1845, and was interred on his farm in the family grave-yard. After his death, his beautiful farm passed into the hands of Noah Redford, John Boyles, Mr. Nelson, James M. Foster, and is now owned by S. H. Taggart. J. M. Wood came here in 1834, and entered land and improved the beautiful farm where his son, Richard H. Wood, now resides, in section 29, town 47, range 25. He married a daughter of Judge Thornton, and out of a family of eight children, two are living, R. H. Wood, who resides on the old homestead, and W. W. Wood, a lawyer of Warrensburg. He died in 1851, and was buried in the Thornton grave-yard. Stephen Blevens, one among the oldest pioneers, came to this neighborhood about 1830, and settled in the rough brush patches on Haw Branch, in the eastern part of section twenty-nine. He was an unpolished pioneer, full of vivacity, who cared little how the world moved. He followed his inclination, however sensual, and trusted to the Lord for

the results. In faith he was a regular Baptist. He was generous and kind, and but few could say harm of him.

James S. Brown, now living in Hazel Hill township, in 1842, improved the farm where T. P. Anderson resides. The house has given away, and T. P. Anderson has erected a new one in its stead, in 1881. Rev. Amos Horn, a Baptist minister, and the first county judge resided here; also Drs. Thomas and Howood. James M. Foster, Sr., born August 17, 1819, in Logan county, Kentucky; died August 24, 1878. He engaged in farming and stock raising. Was a mason. Had always been a democrat in politics, and in his latter days became a faithful member of the Church of Christ. Geo. P. Aingell is prominent among the early settlers. He came here in 1836, from Green river country, Logan county, Kentucky. He entered considerable land. He was born January 23, 1812, and is living with his son-in-law, on the old place. James Foster came here at an early day, and soon became the owner of 720 acres of land, which he sold at the close of the war for $7,200, to Matthew McFerren. Subsequently, McFerren became involved in debt and borrowed $600, and at his death had failed to pay it, and by a process of law, S. H. Taggart managed to get the entire tract of land into his hands, costing him a little upwards of the debt, and the widow was turned from her old home penniless, and in her dotage, too old to be of any service in the world. John Anderson, an excellent pioneer, resided in this township. He improved the farm, afterwards owned by G. P. Aingell. He was a half brother of the veteran, W. H. Anderson, now living in Warrensburg and selling groceries.

Many of these old pioneers soon became wealthy enough to be slave owners, and at one time there were more negroes in what is now the bounds of the township, than whites. The average number of slaves per family ranged from ten to twenty, and frequently the number reached fifty. Slaves were often hired out for $100 per year to responsible men. Dr. Hamilton C. Davis was among the first settlers. He did a good practice and owned a grist mill on the creek below, where Kirkpatrick's mill now stands. He died in 1848. James H. Narron left Tennessee in the year 1843 and settled in this section in 1855. His father, W. H. Narron, settled here in 1855, and served two years as justice of the peace. Richard Hancock resided here and was one of the first county officers. Charles Proctor Collins came in 1835 from Kentucky and soon afterwards entered about 1,000 acres of land. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in the year 1809. He married a daughter of James Foster. He commenced to keep house with his wife in a log cabin, which is now used for a stable. "Uncle Charles" as he was usually called, was a man of indomitable energy, which carried him through all the hardships incident to a frontierman's life. For several years he was found at the car-

penter's bench, where he earned his first money. All of his children are dead except two, Robert and J. T. Collins. One child was killed by lightning, and several injured. The lightning has struck about this place several times, once, shivering considerable of the house. During the late war, C. P. Collins was penned in jail by militia, for his southern proclivities. Although not a member of any secret society or church there are but few whose generosity and hospitality will exceed his. He was always economical, plain and frugal, having plenty at all times and benevolent to give some to the needy. No stranger or needy person was ever turned from his door and his unbounded hospitality is known for miles away. During the late war, although too old for military service, he entertained the spirit of doing good for the helpless at home, and how many a poor widow has thanked him for his liberal soul. He assisted in the burial of Dr. Wm. Dobson, a respectable physician who practiced from 1843 to 1861, when he was killed in cold blood by marauding militia.

Alexander Greer was among the thrifty farmers and stock dealers of the county. He died at his rural residence in this township April 10, 1881, aged 70 years, 8 months and 15 days. He was the elder of two sons, only children of Johnston and Mary Greer. He was born in Burkley county, Virginia, August 25, 1810. Having lost their father when they were respectively six and four years old, the two brothers were educated and supported by the energy of an industrious Christian mother. She remained a widow for upwards of forty years, and enjoyed the fruits of her labors and saw the bright promise of her sons. Alexander and Jerome were the names of these boys, who grew to be pioneer men of the west. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, in his boyhood, often worked out, earning from six to ten cents per day. He, by his strong powers of continuity and invincible force of energy, pushed forward against opposition and in time purchased a half interest in a team of horses, which enabled him to freight from Baltimore to Nashville, until he owned two teams. In September, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Clay, of Alleghaney county, Maryland, and to them were born fifteen children, ten daughters and five sons, all of whom are living except the eldest child, a daughter. In 1838, he moved to this state, and in connection with his brother, Jerome, opened a country store on Blackwater, near Davis' mill, now called Kirpatrick's mill. This business he soon abandoned for the farm, where he engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. By careful steps and good judgment, he afterwards became the owner of large tracts of land. Having plenty of land he gave all his children excellent country homes, leaving his wife a bountiful supply. Besides attending to his farm interest he became an extensive and successful cattle feeder and shipper. This business he began before there was a railroad between here and the St. Louis markets. As a business man there was none better. He never

lost an opportunity to make a good trade and weather did not stop him from business. He belonged to no church or secret society, but was in his last years a democrat in politics. His remains sleep at Oak Grove cemetery. The following is a synopsis of his will: "To each of his fourteen children a good farm; to his widow, after the payment of his debts, all his money and every description of personal property on hand at his death. Each child is to pay the mother $100 annually as a support, which amount may be increased at her option." He owned abou 3,000 acres of land. The executors of the will were G. W. Colbern, his son-in-law, R. L. Greer, his eldest son, and Louisa Greer his widow. It was his desire that they should not give bond. Not one of the family of boys or girls is afraid of work. They believe in the theory that work is no disgrace and hurts no one, which would be well for much of the so-called invalid world to heed.

The following is a partial list of the township officers: Frank McCluney served as justice of the peace from 1865 to 1876, at which time W. J. Wriston was elected. James Simpson served here as a justice for several years prior to the war. A. Kirkpatrick, E. A. Strickland and M. E. McDonalson served at various times. Jas. H. Narron, W. S. Foster, J. W. Branch, Jas. M. Foster, and W. H. H. Collins have served as township officers. W. S. Foster took the U. S. census for this township in 1880. The township system was well managed in this township, and generally liked by the people, and almost invariably, the people are anxious for the re-establishment of the system. It takes time to develop any new country, and this township has progressed with the growing age, and it may be well said of its officers and citizens that they are wide awake and energetic, and have some of the best improved farms of any within the bounds of the county.

This township has no railroads. The Warrensburg and Marshall railroad was partially graded through this township and ran along Blackwater, but was never completed. The township contains some old wagon roads. One of the oldest roads was the Knob Noster and Independence road which crossed Blackwater at the old Davis Mill, since familliarly known as Kirkpatrick's mill. Here a bridge was built at an early day, weather boarded and covered, which still spans the black sluggish stream below. This road crossed the once muddy bottom of Blackwater in a southwestern direction over the sandy ridge of brush and entering section twenty-two it takes a direct westerly course, passing through the center of section twenty-one. This is the oldest road in the township. This road unites with another road from the north in section twenty, thence south one half mile, west three-quarters, where it unites with another road from the north, at the residence of R. H. Wood, and continues south to the line of the township. The township has several roads but none very

good. On account of the roughness of the land, the many ravines and the softness of the soil, it takes considerable work to keep the roads good. But roads in the brush are not sufficiently wide for buggies and covered wagons to pass without being torn to pieces. The little stream of Flagstaff has two wooden bridges. With the exception of the small bridges this is the complement of bridges.

The fences of the township are generally Osage Orange hedge. The old rail fence is almost a thing of the past. The people of late years are giving more attention to fences than formerly. The fence rows show thrift and cleanliness. No account of ferries are given as ever kept on the creek, however the pioneer's canoe, dug from a round log was common fifty years ago. The fords are generally bad on the streams. Often quite muddy, and the banks steep, and at times dangerous to drive into. Of late the barbed wire fence is being used to an alarming extent, and although it has injured considerable stock, yet it prevails to rise in public favor.

But one village was ever started here. Grover, formerly called Millford, in the northern part of section thirteen, on Blackwater, has been a noted spot for many years. Millford, a name derived from the old Davis mill and the ford hard by, making a compound word of mill and ford, which was commonly called for several years the mill ford until custom christened it Mill-ford, with accent on the first sylable. This place is freqnently called Kirkpatrick's Mill, in honor of Wm. Kirkpatrick who came here about 1850. He was born June 7, 1802, and died at this place January 26, 1862. He was a native of Tennessee. A water power gristmill was kept here by Dr. H. C. Davis and a little store by Jerome Greer. The former died here and the latter is in Oregon. In 1850 the mill fell into the hands of Wm. Kirkpatrick, and was made a steam mill, then it passed into the hands of A. Kirkpatrick, his son, the latter controlled it till he died. At one time the mill was owned by Kirkpatrick & McCormack. A little store has been kept here almost without intermission for several years by the following persons: J. Greer, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Ed. A. Strickland, C. Potlett, J. Soister, John Strickland, W. Tolbert, Wm. C. Cook, T. M. McDonald, and Ed. Blake. The voting precinct was kept here till 1873, when the township (Grover) was divided and the voting precinct for Simpson changed to Lynn school house, and that for Grover, Lowland school house.

Dr. Z. Case, a graduate of St. Louis medical college, located here in 1876, and has had a good practice. He states that the first year there were not enough well people to care for the sick, and that upwards of five hundred were down with malarial fevers. In years past the miasmatic atmosphere was so abundant that the people were used to it and expected to be sick. Pneumonia has prevailed to an alarming extent in this locality.

Postoffice.—The postoffice was first established as Milford about 1850, but after the war the name was changed to that of Grover, in honor of Col. B. W. Grover, a distinguished militia officer, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Lexington. The following have served in the capacity of postmaster: Wm. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Cook and Thomas F. McDonald. The office was discontinued during the war and resuscitated in the year 1870. Simpson postoffice was established January 16, 1880, and discontinued the summer of 1881. Mrs. Sarah D. Wood was postmistress. Mail once a week. This office was kept at the residence of R. H. Wood, in the northeast part of section twenty-nine.

Churches were not very early established here. It has always been good to seek the society of the pious, both in our joys and our trials. The whole history of the church has been full of God's victories for it over its proud enemies. This life is the seed from which the future life springs. Nothing gives tone to society and honor to a community as that of the cause of religion. The religious nature calls for development. Most of the early settlers were pious, God-fearing people, but on account of the lack of church-buildings and regular preaching a large per cent. of people sought frivolous amusements instead. "The mind is ever on the move." If good is not sought, evil is by to take the place, and so was it often the case here. Only now and then as a circuit rider would pass by would the people hear the gospel, and the long interval that would intervene destroyed the religious work done. Among some of the pioneer preachers were Wm. P. C. Caldwell, who often preached for the Baptists, and Robert A. Foster, for the Methodist Episcopal church, south. William Duvall, a Baptist, Joseph White and Amos Horn were among other preachers who were devoted to their faith. Rev. Brooks, who died in 1835, was considered the ablest minister. John Warder and Robert D. Morrow often visited their brethren in this vicinity, and to the latter the C. P. church owes its origin.

Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in the northern part of the township, near the Lafayette county line, and was organized March 30, 1855, by Rev. J. B. Morrow, with the following original members: Geo. Hoffman, Mary Hoffman, Louisa Hoffman, Bedford Brown, Polly A. Brown, Rebecca Walker, Sarah Roberts, John Roberts, Jas. G. Suddith, Elizabeth Suddith, Elizabeth Roach, Virginia Hargrave, B. F. Suddith, Caroline Therington, Margaret Hanley, Nancy Whitsett, Elizabeth Hornbuckle, Jas. S. Brown, John W. Brown, and Sarah J. Brown.

The following pastors have served: Revs. J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, Albert A. Moore, J. A. Prather and W. T. Gilliam.

In connection with the Southern Methodists a good Sunday school is kept up the greater part of the year. James McCluney is superintendent, and vice-president of the Sunday schools of the township, with postoffice

at Fayetteville. The church building was accidentally destroyed by fire Nov. 19, 1875, and rebuilt in April, 1876. This is a union church building, and one of the handsomest in the county, owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Southern Methodists. The first building cost about $900. The present one cost upwards of $1200.

The M. E. Church, South, also worship at this house, and organized about the same time. The following are the original members: Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick, John McCluney, Charity Atherton, Sarah Simpson, Mrs. S. Brown, Jacob L. Neff, Catherine Neff, John Atherton, and Margaret Dobson. This circuit was called Columbus circuit in 1843, and this was one of the preaching points of the circuit, and the following are the circuit riders: Robert A. Blakey, W. M. Pitts, Josiah McCary, John Bond, L. P. Siceleoff, J. P. Gibson, W. S. Woodard, E. W. Woodward, L. Phillips, L. H. Vandiber, L. W. Pearce. Two acres of land belong to the church building, and the cemetery is on this spot.

Mt. Hermon Disciples Church.—Was organized in 1878, by C. A. Hedrick, and the building was dedicated by him the following year, winter of 1879. The building is a frame structure, put together by William Love, of Warrensburg, and cost about $1,000. It has but little furniture, save the seats. The church has no regular pastor. C. A. Hedrick visited the church once a month the first year, then G. R. Hand, a pioneer worker, and one of the most devoted Christians that ever came to the west. He was from Ohio. At present, C. A. Hedrick preaches here once a month. The membership is about forty. The Sunday school has an attendance of about fifty. James Thomas is superintendent. This school was organized in the spring of 1880. Prior to this a union Sunday school occasionally met at the school-house. The following are some of the first members: George Marshall and family, W. S. Foster and family, Isham F. Tanner and wife, A. J. Bozarth and family, and William Foster (colored).

The Baptist and M. E. Churches have small organizations at the Mason school-house. They have preaching once a month.

A union Sunday-school was organized here in 1870, and has been kept up ever since. In 1877–8, A. J. Sparks was elected superintendent, and introduced a lecture system and blackboard diagrams, which drew out a large attendance, and evolved a deep interest in the lessons. He walked three miles much of the time, and never missed a Sunday from the school. G. W. Shanton, Robert Miller, and Mr. Wriston have served as superintendents. At present, Martin Hustin is superintendent, and Dr. Z. T. Adams, secretary.

Lynn Sunday-school was organized by A. J. Sparks, in the spring of 1876, with but three church members, besides himself, in the neighborhood: Mrs. James M. Roberts and Rebecca Foster, of the C. P. Church, and Mrs. Miranda Foster, of the "Christian" denomination. The school

prospered for two years, under his supervision, and dozens of grown persons attended Sunday-school, as well as children, for the first time in their lives. The result of this work was, that within three years upwards of fifty were added to the various churches.

Schools of the township, at an early day, were few, and far between. It is true, that the early settlers never lost sight of the noble impulse to educate. Log school-houses were built in every neighborhood, and schools were supported in part, or altogether, by subscription. An old log school-house stood on "Simpson Ridge," near the Lynn school-house. The house was set on fire during the war. James Simpson, C. P. Collins, and Washington Collins lived near the school. Washington Collins came here in 1837. At this time it was common to see children wending their way, from three to five miles, to this old log cabin. The teachers' wages ranged from $18 to $20 per month. This was often called "Flagstaff Academy" by the rustic scholars. Among the old teachers are Dr. T. Bradford, Dave Horn, W. L. Hornbuckle, J. M. Shepherd, Geo. P. Aingell, Z. T. Davis, Alex. Mars, A. B. Harrison, and James Harrison. In an early day, an old log school-house, 16x16, stood on the open prairie, in section twenty-nine. It had one cupboard, door, shutter, wooden hinges and latch, and split logs for benches, no window, except a log sawed out on one side. In 1855, a frame school-house, with two windows and a door, was considerable improvement on the old house. This stood about a quarter of a mile south of the residence of Mrs. Agnes J. Foster. In those days education was not neglected, and parents bought books and encouraged mind culture, as far as circumstances would admit. But few text-books were used. No blackboard, and not often could a child think of using a slate till he had mastered his reader and speller. In those days, teachers gave merit cards, written with their own hands.

Mason School house was built in 1868, and cost $700. It is a neat frame building. In 1877, when A. J. Sparks, was conducting the school he beautified the school grounds by planting flowers and leveling the walks, so that it was very attractive. The following is a list of the teachers: S. Swan, Lot Coffman, S. H. McElvain, J. M. Crutchfield, Mollie Fulton, J. W. McGiven, Jas. Johnson, W. Riffey, two terms; A. J. Sparks, three terms; Sallie Young, G. M. Shanton, three terms; Miss Lizzie McClung, two terms, Peter Lynch. The directors are R. H. Wood, Wm. Parman, and Jeff Corder. Lynn school house was built in 1868, and cost $600. W. S. Foster was then director. The teachers are J. Smith, Henry Harman, J. Pennington, N. McPherson, Jno. M. Christy, two terms; Irwin Granger, J. W. Branch, Dora Foster, A. J. Sparks, three terms; Mary Brown, Laura Lutz, M. D. Cole, R. Beavis, A. J. Trapp, T. P. Reid,

Laura Graham. The present directors are Oliver Edwards, A. B. Foster, and James H. Narron.

Milford school, No. 21, was built in 1875, and cost $600. It is well furnished. The following are the teachers: Ed. Blake, Julia Lutz, two terms; Mary Carroll, Isham F. Tanner, M. Fanny Narron, and Geo. W. Couch. Andrew Kirkpatrick, W. Cook, Wallace Withy, W. Lasenby, were the first officers.

Bowman school was built in 1860. It was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt since the war. Major Humphreys and Dr. William Dobson taught here before school houses were fashionable. School was taught in families. The following is a list of the teachers: Jacob Motsinger, Maggie LeMar, L. Rush, M. Jones, John W. Christy, Wm. Sharp, Jas. McCluney, Geo. Amick, and Jas. Thomas. The last building was put up in 1875, and cost $336. Samuel Leadford was director. John Collins, R. Pool, and R. Riley, are the present directors.

Eureka school house is a neat building, in section 35, on Mulky creek. J. W. Branch, G. M. Shanton, and Miss Fannie Narron, have taught here.

The colored school is doing well here. In 1870 a building was erected and destroyed by fire in 1874. No school was opened again until in 1878, when a new house was put up on Flagstaff creek, at a cost of about $300. At first white teachers were employed, but now teachers are selected of the same color as the pupils. The colored children are doing well here, and making rapid strides in education. Their parents, who were once slaves, are industrious, and have nearly all of them little homes with plenty around them, much more than their former masters. These colored people have just completed a handsome church building, (M. E. Church, colored,) and have regular Sunday school and preaching, which bespeaks for them an industrious, pious spirit. This community of colored people are the most quiet, energetic and enterprising of any in the county.

The cemeteries of this township have considerable quaintness about them. Always about the sleeping places of the dead there are solemn associations. Here mirth turns to sadness, and the giddy minded person is transposed to a hypochondriac.

Thornton cemetery is an old family graveyard in the field of S. W. Taggart. This place is not used now.

Foster cemetery is on the old James Foster place in the woods near the old residence in section 4. A stone wall surrounds a lot of about one acre.

Oak Grove cemetery was commenced about 1855. John Roberts is among the first interred here. The graves are in the back ground from the church. It has a handsome and neat appearance, and speaks well for the community. A few graves are on the road in the woods, near the residence of Joe Herndon.

The business enterprise of the township consists chiefly in farming and stock-raising. The enterprising stock-dealers are G. G. Goodnight, Robt. Greer, and R. H. Wood. Alexander Greer, deceased, began the stock trade here forty years ago, and often would drive his beeves to St. Louis. No other enterprise surpasses farming and stock-raising here.

The agricultural interests of this township are worthy of note. The soil and climate is fully as good as in other states. Hugh Trusedale, who came here in 1866, from Ohio, says: "When I came I paid twelve dollars per acre; now my land has doubled, the soil is more productive, and health fully as good as in Ohio." In a large part of the township tobacco could be profitably grown. Considerable soil is adapted to the raising of sorghum. James H. Parker, one of the most enterprising stock-raisers lives in the northern part of the township. He has a handsome farm, raises, in addition to his corn and wheat crop, fine timothy and clover hay. About his place blue grass is indigenous to the soil. Farms usually rent for about one-third of the crop. The black lime soil on Haw branch is very productive, and the corn crop is said to frequently run to eighty bushels per acre. This year (1881) was an uncommonly hard season on corn. It turned dry in July and did not rain a drop until the 29th of August. Drouth, with the chinch-bugs, cut the corn crop down to about one-third the annual yield. Most of the farms are small here. A few contain four hundred to six hundred acres, but generally the average size is about eighty to one hundred and sixty acres. Some farms are even less. Blue grass does well in every part of the township. The subject of horticulture is almost entirely neglected here, and for the want of a good horticulturist hundreds of acres of fine fruit-growing land lies dormant.

There are no elegant, commodious residences in the township. The best farm residences are those of J. H. Parker, R. H. Wood, S. H. Taggart and Robt. Greer. The buildings, however small and inexpensive, are ample for all purposes. There are but few good barns. Farmers would do well to imitate James Simpson, the worthy old bachelor for whom the township is named, who advised the pioneers to build barns and save their grain, stock, and themselves. His was the first commodious barn of the township.

Many old settlers state that the rain-fall is not so great as formerly. In 1848 a violent storm passed through the township. The only damage done was a school house blown down.

In the first settlement of the county the deer were so plentiful that they had to be chased out of the cornfields. There were many ways of decoying them and getting their venison. R. H. Wood relates that men would lie down in the grass, and put a hat on one foot and stick it up in

the air and shake it about, and the vain, curious creatures would come near the object to see what it was.

An old log school-house stood on the Cameron farm. Major James Bailey, J. M. Shepherd and Wm. A. Smith taught here. Geo. R. Aingell taught in the winter of 1838-9 a private school in the family of James Foster.

The first murder in the township was Joe Wade, killed by Houts.

In the pioneer days it is said that Major Edward Dunn, a large slave-owner, often paid visits to his friends and relatives in Kentucky on horseback, and once walked there and back. He stated that these visits never cost him a cent; that the people on the way always lavished their hospitality on him.

Chas. P. Collins owned a dog that after he came to Missouri, became dissatisfied with the climate and went back to Kentucky to live with his old acquaintances.

W. H. Gibbons, a Mexican soldier of 1848, lives here.

James H. Narron states that the most remarkable thing he ever saw was the great number of squirrels in 1848–9. In the woods, fields and all over the country they were moving by millions. They would come in the houses. Gus. Foster killed over a thousand that winter. They were slain by the scores. In the following spring the sun did not shine for forty days, and thousands were found dead, apparently in search of food.

The rat pest of 1874–5 was dreaded by the farmers. They went into the corn fields by hundreds and scaled the standing corn and that year destroyed many fields of fine grain.

The growth of this township has been steady. The industrious citizens who have kept out of debt have found that their farms have yielded them a handsome fortune. The great mistake that some of the bankrupt farmers made was borrowing money and mortgaging their farms at a time when the panic of 1873, could hold them to the grindstone of debt. But few of these men redeemed their farms and now a large portion of the township has passed in other hands within the last decade. Much of the cause of this financial trouble was the extravagant living of those families who failed. It is said that pride and dress mingled with idleness, will always keep a family poor.

The township has entered upon an era of prosperity. Her schools are well supported, and most of people are out of debt, and general prosperity bears the sway within the limits of Simpson township.

CHAPTER XII—HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—The Name—Location—Physical Features—Creeks—Population—Statistics—Early Settlers—Date of Organization of Township—Roads—Fayetteville—Churches—Schools—Sunday School—Cemeteries—Agriculture and Horticulture—The Huntsman Favorite Apple—Vigilance Committee—Deer Fight—Rube Fields, the Prodigy.

"An ax rang sharply mid those forest shades
Which from creation towards the skies had tower'd
In unshorn beauty. Then with vigorous arm,
Wrought a bold emigrant, and by his side
His little son, with question and response,
Beguiled the toil."

When we are about to tread upon unknown ground, it is prudent that we be careful where we set out feet. If the ground is known to be sacred, a hallowed spot of old, then how appropriate that we rest here awhile. When the pioneers came to the wild forests with an old flint-lock rifle for defense and an ax for a civilizer, they little thought of the results for which they had commenced to hew the way.

The Bible, to them was a lamp that guided them through all the dark days of that time. In reference to God they could say: "My faith looks up to thee." In those days existed truth, sociability, and Godly fear. Men trusted God because of his unbounded love for them. They loved their fellows because they had a common interest with them. Those that are yet living, with tearful eyes, relate the story of their hardships, and contend to call that day a happy time—far more enjoyable than the many luxuries that have crowded about them in their last years.

In our brief discussion of this township, we will fail to do it justice. From the time the first settlers found an asylum in this beautiful township, they have continued to prosper, except from 1861 till 1865, when the civil war broke out and devastated considerable of the township. It may be yet said that the people are intelligent, hospitable, and are noted for their enterprise and thrift. The name of the township will be briefly discussed in its various relations, that the reader may know something of its origin. The location will be given appropriately, followed by a treatise on the physical features. The beautiful streams skirted with fine timber, will be noticed in connection with the physical features.

The population as was taken by the United States census of 1880, and state census of 1877 will be minutely given, and also the assessment for 1881. We shall attempt to give the old settlers a prominent part of this chapter, a place they deserve. It may be that we have failed to get all deserving mention, if so, we regret it. Further along we expect, in the course of this chapter, to treat fully of the organization of the township, and the commencement of the village of Fayetteville, and closely follow-

ing it give such dates and events as properly relate to churches, schools, cemeteries and farming interests.

In this brief chapter the reader must not expect to find every thing that happened since the day the red man traveled away to the sunset, nor must the be too positive to hold to some of the facts here recorded, since many of them come from minds no better prepared than himself. It is well to remember: "Facts are stubborn things."

Name.—The name of every place or object that we may perceive or be conscious of, has associations peculiar to itself, but frequently dear or repulsive, as the case may be to those in whose memory thoughts of the object in the mind swell forth. However dear may have been other associations, the name of Moses had more weight with the Hebrews, than all mortals beside. Frequently it happens that affinity for souls sweetens the life of the intellectual, material being so that love of union is pleasure, and separation soul torture. This is the law of our being. Objects and places become noted for their singular incidents and peculiar attractions which imbed them in the hearts of men forever. Even the name of trees and mountains become sacred. The "Oak of Mamre," under which Abraham sat in the heat of the day, gave rise to the popularity of the quercus family. Since this time, the oak appears in all ages to have been an object of veneration, down to the age of the Greeks, by whom it was held sacred, of the Roman's who dedicated it to Jupiter, and of the Druids, who worshiped beneath its shade. So the name Hazel Hill has been appropriately applied to this township. No man's name can be called up to rob or strip from this township the name that nature gives it to wear. The many patches of hazel brush, dense, and considerably skirted along the woods, ravines, and old fields make it noted in this respect. The hazel-nut (corylus) is a native straggling shrub consisting of a number of long flexible stems from the same root. The shrub bears catkins, so called from the resemblance of a cats' tail, and in the autumn the nut ripens in a bush or cup (cupule), frequently several cups containing nuts are in one bunch. The bark on the young hazel bushes is ash colored and hairy, that of the old stems mottled with bright brown and gray; and from the ends of the branches hang the long pendulous aments of barren flowers in spring. The botanical name is *Corylaceae Americana.* The nut it bears is well flavored, and sold in the shops, but considered inferior to the European filbert. The name Hazel Hill was first applied to a Sons of Temperance lodge organized here in 1854. The temperance people always fond of drawing from nature's own labratory, took the name of their lodge from the hazel hill near the school house where they met, after which the school house bore the same name, and in course of time the name was applied to the village, and the name is so widely known over the state, that even letters are addressed "Hazel Hill," instead of

Fayetteville. The name stamped by this temperance society has taken deep root in the affections of the people. Would to God their temperance gospel could have had like influence to check the course of the bibative propensities of those who have fallen by the deceptive power of strong drink.

Hazel Hill township is bounded on the north by Lafayette county, on the east by Simpson township, on the south by Warrensburg and Centerview, and on the west by Columbus. This formed a part of Washington township when the latter was organized in 1835, but became a separate township in 1856, and assumed its present shape and boundaries about the year 1873. At present it embraces all of town 47, range 26, and the southern third of town 48, range 26. In distance the township is about twelve miles at the furthest point from Warrensburg.

Physical Features.—The surface is rolling throughout, with low undulating places near the streams. The land produces good, early crops, and of wet seasons two crops of Irish potatoes can be raised. In general, the land is quite productive, and produces good wheat and corn and is well adapted to sorghum culture. Considerable attention has been given of late years to opening up land heretofore considered useless for agricultural purposes, and now yields fine crops of wheat and corn. This township contains a solid ridge of pure sand. The Warrensburg and Fayetteville (Hazel Hill) road runs on this ridge. Many curious things are connected with this ridge, which we leave for the geologist to expose in the future history to be read from the rocks. This is known as "Black Jack Ridge." Whether this ridge is of more recent formation than the alluvial land, is in doubt, but the sand would make the stranger believe that he was standing not far from some lake or river. It may be that whoever observes closely will learn that this ridge came up last from the great sea that once covered all this country. Invariably, wherever a well has been sunk, plenty of water is found near the surface, and no doubt there is a great subterranean stream or reservoir not far below the surface. Builders have for several years past hauled sand from the banks of little streams for plastering.

A very fine sulphur spring boils up from the interior of the earth east of the Walker school house and west of Colbern Branch in section thirty six, township forty-seven, and range twenty-six. This is about two feet deep and a pine box is put in the cavity. It is reported that during the dryest seasons, (1860 and 1881), this spring furnished plenty of water and supplied more than ten barrels every day. The water is clear, and although the taste is not very sweet, yet it is said by the old settlers to be medicinal, and that at an early day the Indians annually visited this spot and camped, bringing in game for the squaw's to dress and cook near this spring. No doubt, the unrecounted tales that have been told about

this spring would fill a volume. The story of the red man who once built his wigwam around this spring is hid forever in the sands of time. The old settlers say that they can remember the time when fire swept every year over this wood and brush land, where now there is considerable forest. However, a great deal of the lands bordering on Black Jack ridge are large patches of chinquapin shrubbery growing from six inches to that number of feet in height, and bearing an abundance of nuts every year. The crab-apple shrub is abundant along the borders of the wood skirts and is a real beauty in the spring when in full bloom. Blue ash, hawthorn, and hazel bushes are found here. The soil here is especially adapted to the growing of vineyards and small fruits of all kinds. Colbern Branch is a small stream which takes its name from the Colbern place and flows southeast into Blackwater. Along on the eastern border of the township are the head-waters of Cottonwood and Flagstaff, which flow through Simpson. On these streams the land is a deep black limestone loam. On the farm of Bedford Brown the land is not only very fertile, but has several good springs which furnish sufficient water for his stock which run in fine blue grass pastures. The land is good to the Lafayette county line, a distance of two miles. Indeed this may be called the garden spot of the township. In the northeast corner of this township is the fine stock farm of J. H. Parker. This land cannot be over estimated and will compare favorably with the corn producing lands of Illinois and Iowa. Coming back to Black Jack ridge which extends the entire length of the township, north and south, we will notice a few more natural features. The only stream of the center is Walnut Creek, which has its source in section five and flows southeast through sections 8, 16, 22, 27 and 34, where it enters Warrensburg township. The banks on this stream are deep in many places and before it enters Blackwater, sloughs, mud and fords are at times quite dangerous. Although some attention has been given to draining, yet the mosquito will find the intruder out before he advances far into the bottoms, at all seasons when it is not too cold. Prairie Branch has its source near Liberty school house and flows southwest through sections 23 and 26, and unites with Walnut Creek in section 34. This is the stream that carries off the water from the ridge. Near the source of this creek was the first well for many years on the Warrensburg and Lexington road, dug by Joel Walker. Hard-by, in section 23, Judge W. B. Ames opened out a spring, or rather well, about eight feet in depth which is an everlasting fountain of the clearest water ever beheld. In the digging the water gushed up from the bottom in such a quantity that the spring could not be walled without standing in the water. The water stands in two or three feet of the surface and one can see the little stones in the bottom. The water is soft while the surrounding wells are hard. Although there is a great deal of water taken from this reser-

voir, yet it is full. In the dryest seasons it is said that the water sometimes dampens the sand on the road side. Crooked Creek has its source in section 3, and flows through sections 10 and 15, and unites with Walnut near the north third of the line between sections 21 and 22. This is an ugly stream, with considerable timber. Honey Creek enters the township from Columbus, crossing the line of sections 24, and 19, it turns due south one mile, thence in a southeasterly direction through sections 30 and 32, cutting off one-third of section 5, in Centerview township it enters Blackwater and makes its way to the La Mine. This stream has a good bridge. On its banks grow excellent timber. In the northern part of the township is Black Jack Creek, which has its source in the Black Jack hills. This stream flows through sections 24 and 27 and enters Tabo in Lafayette county. Pole Branch heads in section 32 and flows east into Black Jack. These streams contain along their banks beautiful timber that has grown up within the last twenty years, since the time fire ran through the brush every year. The soil in the western part is of a gray to a black loam and very productive. In the north the land produces fine wheat. In brief the surface is quite rolling and the land dries readily after rains.

The Statistics and population of this township have kept pace with other parts of the county. The population of 1880, as taken by J. K. Byers, U. S. enumerator, including the village of Fayetteville, 1,263. The following is from the state census for 1877: voters, 267; population, white, 1,133, colored, 32; horses, 632; mules, 271; cattle, 1,470; sheep, 561; swine, 3,424; bushels of wheat, 50,202; corn, 240,101; oats, 10,297; rye, 739; pounds of tobacco, 28,160; wool, 1,019; tons of hay, 503; gallons sorghum molasses, 2,927. The following is the assessed valuation of personal property for the year 1881: horses, 590, $18,885; mules, 259, $13,095; cattle, 1,601, $18,562; sheep, 439, $878; hogs, 3,803, $6,168; notes, $22,620; other personal property, $45,638; total, $125,407. The land is assessed at about $8.50 per acre, which is a little more than one-third the real value. In the same ratio we may consider the value of the personal property.

Early Settlers.—To the brave pioneers we owe much of the history of to-day. Around their cosy firesides, "when the taper was lit," and the wife and children sitting on stools before the stone hearth, was often heard the pleasant stories that come from a happy conjugal union of hearts. God blessed these pioneers by giving them a good land. It is said of the brave Washington, the father of his country, by Headley: "That patriotism which made him endure with such patience, toil with such perseverance, refuse all emoluments, and scorn the gift of a crown, has become the admiration of mankind, and the argument of the world over, with which the lovers of human liberty silence the sneers of despots, and revive the hopes of the desponding. As an example, it is the richest leg-

acy he could have left his countrymen." So the simple habits and honest living of these brave men, who first cast their lot among the hazel hills of the township, should live on in sacred memory and be handed down from generation to generation as one of the noblest gifts bestowed by the pioneer fathers. The simplicity of their living is only in tradition. The father and sturdy husbandman, with his toiling brown hands; boys in honesty of feeling and purpose, here held the plow and reaped the golden grain. They have gone to mingle in the harvest of souls, and another class of *genus homo* now tread the path of life above them. The same blood may course their veins, but how different their habits! The home-spun jeans or butternut suits are hid away. Now hands encased with buckskin gloves or more delicate kids attempt to hold the plow. Overcoats and overshoes and air-tight rooms, things unknown to many of the pioneers, will hardly keep the shivering victims of this luxurious age comfortable. The ox-cart has been superceded by the light horse wagon. The dear pioneer mothers and housewives sleep from their labors. The hum of the spinning wheel and the battering of the hand loom, once so common here, has been thrown aside. The hand that threw the shuttle or held the distaff should be honored with the consort that fought the Indians, hunted the game, defended the little log cottage, and provided for the mutual wants of the family. The homespun frocks of our mothers are patterns for the extravagant daughters of to-day. Then women loved sunshine, industry and home, while now it is quite the reverse. Then, when one was sought in marriage, it was for the high and noble and God given purpose of companionship, a "help-meet," who stood firm in the marital relation. Being well mated they were necessarily well matched, which was the primary cause of so many rising from poverty to affluence. Now, instead, when one is sought in wedlock, she must be coaxed and captivated by her foppish beaux, who can dance, smoke and click a billiard ball, talk nonsense and have a cage for the calico bird that glitters in her imagination, as Nero's palace did of old. This "bird" soon becomes sickly, the farm is mortgaged, her watch and silk dresses are for sale, and her dissipated husband, whom she knew at first loved the bachanalian cup, has the "heart disease," talks of hard times, and the unfaithfulness of old friends and associates that now enjoy the pittance left him by an honest frugal father. The sons and daughters of this age should learn a lesson from this. It is no light matter but a historical fact, that many have shifted from poverty to riches by diligence, sobriety and economy, while more have been carried down the current of bankruptcy by idleness, frivolity, costly dress, dissipation and extravagance. History deals with facts and we go back to the admired pioneers. Joshus Adams was born in North Carolina, of Welsh extraction, December 2, 1796, and came to Black Jack, in this township (then Lafayette county), in the year

1833, and died at his home July 6, 1854. He entered land at twelve and a half cents per acre, and improved a small farm. The old log cabin is still standing. He hewed and notched the logs himself. He was a Baptist in faith and worshiped at the old log church building called "Liberty church." In politics he was a whig. His wife, Miss Cynthia Adams, is still living. Her maiden name was Saunders. She was born of Irish ancestry in South Carolina, August 5, 1807. James M. Smith, an old bachelor, came here with the old settlers and is still living in his bachelorhood, an unlettered, eccentric fellow.

One of the best and most worthy of the pioneers was William Stockton, who came here from Kentucky in 1834 and settled and improved a handsome farm of 300 acres in section twenty-eight. When he came here he was penniless and had a large family not old enough to assist in opening a farm in a wild country. By industry and economy he managed to liberally educate his family and leave at his death an estate of upwards of $1,000. He was born in Alabama, August 21, 1794, of German-Irish ancestry, and died at his home August 5, 1881, in his 87th year. He was a man of great daring and patient industry, having moved in the rudest vehicle from Alabama to Tennessee, and thence to Kentucky and Missouri. On his way it is stated that he took shelter under a rock and ate elm bark for food. He was tried in the crucible of pioneer hardships and was used to every vicissitude that the early settlers encountered. He replied when asked what meat he preferred: "Bear meat is best." In fine he was a man of very even temperment, and had but one sick day in his life but what he could get out of the bed and walk. He did not patronize doctors and practically believed in the theory of "Throw physic to the dogs." He married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Sarah Markham when she was sweet sixteen. The result of this conjugal union was fourteen children; eight girls and six boys, and they were all present at their mother's funeral. Mrs. Stockton, his wife, was born in the year 1800, and died May 25, 1868. They were both devoted Christians and members of the C. P. Church at Mount Moriah. Mr. Stockton was not a member of any secret society. In politics he was always a steadfast democrat and would not vote for his uncle, who was a whig. He was a great and good man for his time and wed to his principles. He was a good and true man in all the relations of life, a good husband, father, neighbor, churchman, and the noblest work of God—an honest man.

Greenell Brown must long be remembered among the worthy heroes of the pioneer age. He married Miss Nancy Simpson, sister of the esteemed old bachelor for whom Simpson township is named. He emigrated to Missouri in 1828 and settled twenty-five miles south of Lexington, as far south as any settlements at that time. In about three years hence (1832) he heard of a better location farther to the south, to which

land he immediately came and settled in section five, now Simpson township, just south of Flagstaff. He improved this farm and sold it to Maj. John Boyles. The farm was thrown out to the commons, and now trees grow where Mr. Brown grew corn. He subsequently purchased a prairie farm of John Evans, owned now by Jacob L. Neff, and here died in the year 1850. He reared a family of three sons and seven daughters. The oldest daughter, Sarah, married John Roberts in 1826. The next, Mary G., married Smith Proffitt in 1829. Susan married Jonathan Roberts in 1827 and came to this State. Elizabeth married James Roach in January, 1840. Nancy Married James Martin; she is dead and her husband married Mrs. Brooks, a daughter of W. Stockton. Emily married Joe. M. Hanley who now resides in Freedom township, Lafayette county. Frances married Thomps H. Foster; after her death he married Mrs. Rebecca Walker, divorced from Jeff Walker. Of the boys James S. married Miss Sarah J Hornbuckle, a sister of W. S. Hornbuckle, probate judge. John married Nancy Cornett and now resides near Aullville, in Lafayette county. Bedford married Miss Polly Ann Roberts in 1840 and both live on their beautiful farm in this township.

James Borthick came here from Kentucky, but formerly from New York, and settled here in 1833. He was born March 2, 1795, and died April 2, 1872. He was one of the faithful noble men who helped to build up this county. He was never sick a day in his life, nor did he take a dose of medicine. He believed the human system to be anti-drug, and his life confirms the theory. He had faith in and pacticed hygienic principles in feed, exercise, clothing and bathing. He certainly had but little pain at the moment of his death. Prior to his demise he was as well as usual, and noticed to be so until breath left him, apparently without a struggle or pain. One example, this is, that by right living death has no terror.

"Standing by a purpose true,
Heeding God's command."

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God, and he shall be my son." Rev. xxi: 7. This worthy pioneer was a faithful member of the Church of Christ or Disciples and bore the cross to his death. In politics he was an old line Whig, but after the war (1865) his affiliation was with the Republican party. He was strictly a temperance man but charitable in his views. He was not a member of any secret society. In his early life he enjoyed hunting with his old flint-lock rifle. Jerry Shores lives on the old place in section 23. George Hoffman came here in 1838 and entered and improved land in section 25. He was born in 1808 and is now farming on his place.

Samuel A. McElvain came here in 1858, from Kentucky, and purchased the Thos. Bradford farm. T. Bradford died in Fayetteville. Joel

Walker, one of the most charitable and purely liberal-hearted men ever given to hospitality came here in 1830 and improved three farms and died on his last plat in section 35 near the Walker school house. It is said that he was liked by everybody, and that his hospitality was unbounded and he was liberal to a fault. In faith he was a consistent member of the Baptist church at Liberty. In politics he was a Whig, but finally became a Democrat. In brief it may be truly said of him that he was a kind and a good man. He moved to Lafayette county in 1825. On his way a child was born to his wife in the wagon; he camped the following night near the cottage of a kind-hearted old bachelor, Mr. Jobe. The bachelor, who was ready to sacrifice his comforts and pleasures for the good of others, gave up his cabin to Mr. Walker and family, till they were ready to move on. When Mr. Walker had loaded up his wagon and vacated the bachelor's tenement, he and Mrs. Walker returned to him their heartfelt thanks for his kindness and hospitality, to which he replied, "Not at all, I feel I've only done my duty. I'm alone in the world and as happy as can be, but I am always glad to help good people, and would give half I have to meet often pleasant people as you are." Before the wagon rolled away the kind bachelor threw a bag of corn meal into their wagon to last them on their route. The child born was a daughter and named for the bachelor, Malinda Jobe; she is now the devoted wife of Hon. Wm. L. Hornbuckle, probate judge, now living in Warrensburg. It is said in further proof of the charitable interest the bachelor Jobe felt in the welfare of his namesake that he would send the little girl dresses and presents frequently. Let it not be said that bachelors are always selfish and penurious. Joel Walker died in 1875 and his ashes rest in old Liberty cemetery.

Wm. Brandon came here from Tennessee, in 1840, and settled on the place where he now resides. He was born in 1819, of German extraction. In faith, he belongs to the C. P. church and does not affiliate with secret societies. Judge Harvey Harrison settled here near the head of Walnut, March 21, 1831. At first he camped in company with Gideon Harrison. He commenced life quite poor. The Judge resides now in Warrensburg and has yet in his possession a large kettle that he split 1,000 rails for. The kettle has been in use by himself and neighbors for several years. His wife has a white and beautiful counterpane that she made with her own hands. The Judge states that he used to haul meal on an ox sled to Lexington. Hon. Macklin White resided here and was the first county representative. He was elected by the Democrats. Joe Waddell, a Mexican soldier resides in the northern part of the township.

We get the following contribution of important facts from Judge Wm. McMahan: "The early settlers of Hazel Hill township are: R. Huntsman came here in 1830, from Virginia—deceased; Joseph Harrison came here in 1832, from Alabama—deceased; Joseph Hobson came here in

1832, from Tennessee—deceased; George McMahan came here in 1832 from Alabama; Wm. Adams came from North Carolina, and settled here in 1832—deceased; Jesse Harrison settled here in 1832 from Alabama—deceased; Judge Wm. Trapp came here from Tennessee in 1832—deceased; Judge Robert Graham came here from Virginia in 1834—deceased; Jacob Parman came here at an early day from Tennessee—deceased; Henry Brooks came here from Indiana in 1834—deceased; John T. Markham came here in 1835 from Kentucky—deceased; John Shackleford came here in 1835 from Kentucky—deceased; Leroy Barton came here from Kentucky in 1834. It would be impossible for me, with the time I have at my command, to do justice to the characters of those old pioneers. Suffice it to say, that they were the best citizens that I ever associated with for honesty of purpose, pure friendship and unrestricted hospitality, rendering a strict obedience to all the demands of the law, all of them believers in Christianity, and had an abiding faith in Gen. Andrew Jackson as a great political leader."

Richard and John Huntsman came here in 1829. Wm. McMahan and Samuel Cornett came here about 1831. Elijah Young, an terprising fruit-grower came in 1836. He is a member of the Christian church, and a quiet citizen, still living and enjoying the labors of his hands. Reason Offuit came here about 1842; Jackson White in 1840; Wm. Lemon, Andrew, Thomas, Robert and Wm. Matthews, and Adkin Powell, came here in 1842; G. W., J. P., and A. J. Redford, in 1843.

Perhaps the old settlers' list is not complete, and the data of settlement in every case exact, yet the sketcher has given the most authentic record that could be made from the material accessible. This is one of the oldest settled townships. The township was created by an order of court, June 10, 1856, but in 1875 a portion of the eastern territory was added to Simpson to form that township from Grover. The township contains thirty-six square miles.

The following is a list of the township officers, as near as could be procured: S. A. McElvain, officer of registration in 1866; Haver Harrison served twelve years as justice of the peace; James Borthick served as a justice of the peace.

At an election held here October 27, 1866, when the township included part of Simpson, one hundred and thirty-eight persons voted. Eleven of these were rejected as disloyal after taking the oath. Seventeen could not write their names, but made their mark.

The roads of the township are not as good as they might be made. The best road was the one from Warrensburg through Fayettville, at an early day. There are a few bridges. On account of the many depressions, ravines and hillsides, the roads along the creeks are invariably dan-

gerous at night. The main traveled roads are generally kept smooth. The township has no railroad.

Fayetteville—(Hazel Hill).—The town was named for Lafayette Collins, who was brought up here. The name Lafayette is contracted to Fayette and ville is annexed, making Fayetteville, the name of the village. Lafayette Collins was a prominent merchant here for several years, removed to Warrensburg and subsequently, Sherman, Texas, where he died in 1877. John Huntsman entered and purchased from the United States government, September 27, 1845, the forty acres where the village now stands.

Ben. E. Lemon kept the first store here. Others did business here, and among them are Lafayette Collins, A. B. Harrison, Jno. Huntsman, Wm. Gouch, Geo. T. Herndon and A. J. Redford. At present there is but little attraction and business in the village. A public school building, odd fellows and Masonic hall and two church buildings, constitute the public buildings. The following persons are doing business here:

Arbaugh, A. S., wagon shop; Beaty, Wm., plasterer; Collins, N. T., machinist; Hyatt & Boyles, dry goods and groceries; Miller & Oats, druggists; Mock, G. L., physician; Miller, E. H., physician; McDonal, A., physician; Neighbors & Roberts, blacksmiths; O'Rear, W. C., physician; Oats, Wesley, postmaster.

Postoffice.—The first postoffice was kept at the residence of James Borthick, who was the first postmaster. This was long before the town of Lafayette was laid out. The name of the office was "Air," so called for brevity and the great enjoyment and love the pioneers had for the atmosphere around them. In the course of time the office was changed to the new village of Fayetteville, where it took the name "Fayetteville" and has borne it ever since, notwithstanding the popularity of the nickname, Hazel Hill, applied to the town. The first postmaster in the town was Ben. E. Lemon, who held the office till the war broke out in 1861, when he resigned. He received his commission from Franklin Pierce, then president of the United States. He was followed by A. B. Harrison, Wm. Gouch, Jno. Ham, M. Seamonds, A. J. Morgan, Geo. Matthews, and Wesley Oats.

The Fayetteville Lodge, No. 264, A. F. and A. M., have been organized here for some time. Ben. E. Lemon was the first secretary. The present officers are: W. H. H. Brown, W. M.; Wm. P. Greenlee, secretary. The I. O. O. F. have a lodge here. The Sons of Temperance kept up a good lodge here for several years. The I. O. G. T. prospered here for a while after the war.

The church buildings of the township cannot be said to be fine superstructures, but the piety and devotion of the religious people are not surpassed by other townships. To the Christian work we owe much of the

moral element we find in society. It is said, "Christ's curative results will bear the scrutiny of his most intelligent and inveterate enemies." Wherever religion pervades the soul and Christ's spirit enters the heart of man, there we see moral influence. The power of the gospel to cure men of sin and set them free to commune with God has been experienced in all ages. From small beginnings, sin is like leprosy, incurable, loathsome, contagious, hereditary, painful, all-pervading, and nothing short of the power of Christ has ever cured the malady of sin. The churches first organized and the early ministers did a noble work for humanity. Their worship was plain but in reverence due to the Lord their Master. They fully realized "The glorious gospel of the blessed God."—1 Tim. I; 11.

Some of the early preachers of this vicinity were Joseph White, P. Roth, and Amos Horn. The latter was first a C. P. exhorter, but left that church and united with the Baptists. Bethel Baptist church stood on B. S. West's land in section 7. The building was a frame, put up in 1852 and stood till the war of 1861. The organization was effected by Jos. White. On account of the local dissentions the organization disbanded. The old graveyard is one-half mile west of this church.

Mount Moriah Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, was organized and a neat building put up soon after the close of the war. The frame building cost $700. It is in a beautiful grove in section 21. Some of the original members are Wm. Stockton, Wm. McMahan, and Wm. Brandon and families. The pastors are S. H. McElvain and J. Cal. Littrell. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition. David Ross is superintendent. Judge Wm. McMahan, president of the Sunday school convention of the township, is a member of this school. He held a very successful convention at this church and had a picnic in the grove, Saturday August 27, 1881.

Christian Church at Fayetteville was organized about 1842. A frame building was erected in 1846 and dedicated by Eld. Hiram Bledsoe. The house cost about $1,300. The following is a list of the pastors: Hiram Bledsoe, Jas. Randall, D. M. Grandfield, Geo. W. Longan, Wm. Jarrott, G. R. Hand, Wm. Roe, C. A. Hedrick, and Sam'l M. McDaniel. The church was reorganized in 1876, by Eld. Wm. Jarrott, with the following members: Wm. Trapp, Jno. Trapp, Jesse Trapp, M. Trapp, Thos. Collins, Elijah Young, Jno. Seigfield, Hiram Kelso, Wm. Jones, Wm. Lemon, Sam'l Guinslead, Noah Dyer. The present membership is thirty. The average membership in the Sunday school is fifteen. The present superintendent is Theodore Hyatt, and secretary, Miss Mollie Fields.

Liberty Baptist Church is the first in the township, and among the first of the county. It was organized May, 1836, with ten members, and a log-house was erected in section 24, on the Warrensburg and Lexington

road, near Liberty cemetery, and where the Liberty school house stands. Revs. Avery White and Joseph Warder, Sr., organized the church. The old church was built of hewed logs and had puncheon floor and slab seats, and contained two stoves. Amos Horn, Martin and Jonathan Gott were some of the first preachers. Some of the original members were: John Thornton and wife, Wm. Thornton and wife, Joshua Adams and wife, Leroy Barton and wife, Tarleton Oglesby and wife, Joel Walker and wife. The house decayed, and the organization was changed to Fayetteville, where it has since met. A frame building was erected in 1877 at a cost of about $1,000. The house contains a pulpit and is well seated and furnished. Names of pastors: David M. Johnson, M. Pelly, R. H. Harris, A. Barton. Rev. Jas H. Carmichael is the present pastor. Other old members of this organization are: J. W. White, J. Warder, Wm. Simpson, V. Schilling, Sarah Walker, Richard Huntsman, Mary, Nancy, and H. Huntsman, Wm. M. Hawker, and Cynthia Walker. The present membership is sixty-five. The average number attending Sunday school is twenty-five. The present superintendent is W. L. Gott, and the secretary is William Talbert. The present pastor is a zealous worker for the cause of Christ, and will do much to build up the organization in Fayetteville.

The school houses of the early settlers were widely different from the neat little frame school houses that are now found over the township. The hardy pioneer understood the influence of education. In those days parental training gave sure culture to the child. Every house was indeed a school, a nursery that was pruned and trained to bear fruit of practical worth. The early education the child received from the pious mother, before it was old enough to enter the school-room, completely fortified the tender minds against the contagious vices of the growing world. The old log school houses have passed away, and belong to a past generation. They were the tenements in which our fathers and mothers received their education and enjoyed the pleasant days of their lives, and we doubt whether now, with all the improved appliances of the age, there is a bit more enjoyment, and obedient children and attentive pupils than in the days of the log school house.

Some of the early teachers who loved the noblest profession outside of the ministry of Christ were: Judge Robert Graham, James Borthick, Judge William L. Hornbuckle, Henry Tarpley, William W. Sparks, John G. Gibbons, Jesse Trapp, and A. Marrs. Some of the pioneer school houses are yet remembered. The old McMahan log school house was built in 1853, and stood till the summer of 1859, when a neat frame building took the place at a cost of $500. It was only used about two years, when it was set on fire by an incendiary during the early days of the

war. The district went without a house till after the war. An old log school house named Hazel Hill, stood near the present town of Fayetteville. Here Alexander Marrs taught for several years. In this vicinity James Borthick taught a few terms at his own house. In those days the school furniture and books were scant. A slate, arithmetic, reader, and a swamp dog-wood rod about four feet long were all the furniture of those days.

The following reports appear as entered on the county court record for the year ending September 5, 1838:

"The school funds of township 47, range 26, are $1,216.80. An abstract of reports made by the trustees of Benton school district, in township 47, range 26, as follows, to-wit: There are 56 children, between 6 and 18 years of age, 16 of which are writing, 8 in arithmetic, 11 spelling and reading; and have employed James Borthick as teacher, who teaches spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar."

"Abstract of reports made by the trustees of Pettis school district, in township 47, range 26, as follows: There are 33 children, between 6 and 18 years of age, going to school. Spelling and reading; and that we have employed Abraham Bradley as teacher, for the sum of $100 for six months, who proposes to teach spelling, writing, and arithmetic."

The reader will, no doubt, read with interest the reports of the pioneer schools, in contrast with those of his day. The rapid stride that education has made is wonderful. The teacher of that time should be honored for his noble calling, but not too severely criticised.

We now notice the schools of the township as they are. There are seven district common schools of the township.

Hazel Hill old school, which stood, in 1858, near the village of Fayetteville, on Thomas Matthews' farm, has been supplanted by the present frame school-building in Fayetteville. The following teachers have taught here: Mr. Tomblin, Mr. Edwards, A. J. Trapp, Jesse Trapp, Samuel H. McElvain, A. B. Logan, John Randall, C. F. Greenlee, F. E. Meigs, Mr. Babbitt, Mrs. Bedicheck, Miss Maggie Lamar, Miss Sallie Young, G. H. Sack, A. C. Jones, WilliamRowe, Henry Gott, Miss Mattie Brinkerhoff, Miss Jennie Lamar, Miss Jennie Gott, and Mattie Meigs.

Liberty School, No. 62, is situated near the old Liberty Church yard, and close to the cemetery. It is a neat frame building, put up in 1867, and cost $720. The following teachers have been employed: Joseph Conner, J. Harrison, Lizzie McCluney, Mr. Day, Miss Kate Lamar, I. M. Harrison, J. Johnson, Miss Jennie Adams, Dora Foster, Miss Josie Hart, William Talbott, Miss Jennie Gott, and Miss Bertha M. Brandon.

Walker School, so named from the residence of Joel Walker. It is No. 61, built in 1867. It is a small frame building, cost $750. Teachers: George Brinkerhoff, Miss Maggie Nelson, Mr. Wimer, J. Crawford, Ed

Gilbert, Thomas McDougal, G. M. Shanton, W. H. James, Mr. Coe, Miss Annie Rhodes, and Josie Hart.

Neff School, named for a respected citizen living in the place where the old house stood. At the present, the school-building is quite insufficient for the purpose. It has lately been removed near Mr. George Hoffman's. Teachers: Lot Coffman, Miss Nannie S. Dalton, three terms; Miss Maggie S. Lamar, Miss Melissa Taylor, Miss Sarah Ashby, Miss Lina Barkley, Rev. Barnett, W. Payne, Mr. Whitmer, Mr. Motsinger, Rev. Woodard, Samuel Moore, David Bradley, Amos Horn, John M. Cristy, Mr. Shields, and James Crutchfield.

Salem School is in the northwest part of the township. It is a neat frame building, No. 27. Teachers: E. H. Miller, Miss Maggie Humphrey, Geo. Brinkerhoff, Andrew J. Trapp, S. H. McElvain, Miss Mollie Hendricson, Will McElvain, Miss Ella Redford, Miss Sallie Cook, John A. Moore, A. Vanausdol, Dean Redford, Jason M. McElvain, Miss Josie Smith.

Mt. Moriah or McMahan School, as it is sometimes called. This is a neat little school-building near the residence of Judge Wm. McMahan. For 1880-1, Mr. T. E. Williams was teacher. The following we clip from a correspondent of one of the county papers:

> The Mount Moriah closed last Friday (17th). It was taught by T. E. Williams, and was his second term. The school was a success. The last day was characterized by oral examinations. At noon, a picnic dinner was partaken of, which was partaken of by the patrons of the school. The afternoon was devoted to select reading, declamations, and dialogues.

The Spillman School is in the southeast part of the township. It is a neat little frame building. In 1880, Miss Frankie Miller taught the school. At the close of her school, in June of that year, she gave a public dinner, interspersed with fine music. Prof. J. F. Starr, of the Warrensburg public schools, and A. J. Sparks, made short and appropriate addresses to the school.

We see how the schools have advanced from 1838, when there were but two districts. Benton in the north, and Pettis in the south. Besides the Sunday-schools at the churches there are two at the school houses—Walker Sunday-school, James M. Myers, superintendent; Salem Sunday-school, T. E. Coleman, superintendent.

The cemeteries of the township will be briefly noticed here. The pioneers often buried their relatives on their own farms and this accounts for the scattering graveyards.

Liberty cemetery is in section 24, on the Warrensburg and Fayetteville road and has been a burying place for many years. The Liberty school house stands close by on the south.

Harrison cemetery is in section 21. Thos. B. Harrison was the first

one buried here. It was about 1844. The land is owned by J. W. Stayer of Kansas City.

Hobson cemetery is in the southeast corner of section 15. Mrs. Eliza beth Brooks was the first person interred. Now there are upwards of one hundred graves here.

Mount Moriah cemetery is in section 28. Mrs. P. V. Spring was the first one buried here; now there are fifty or more graves. The land belongs to Judge Wm. McMahan.

Old Bethel cemetery is in the western part of section 7. Morgan Cockrell was the first interred in this graveyard.

The agricultural interests of the township have always been good. The soil is fertile and produces the leading staples of grain—corn and wheat —with good yield. Timothy, blue-grass, and clover do well here. Wm. McMahan is a successful farmer. H. H. Russell is breeder and raiser of fine thoroughbred swine. He took three sweep-stake premiums on Poland Chica swine, at Higginsville, Lafayette county Fair, Aug. 23, 1881. In the year 1877, he commenced on a small scale, but since then his business has increased steadily each year. He has imported thoroughbred hogs every year since. His honest dealing with the public has so increased his business and popularity, that at present he cannot supply the demand. Jerry Shores has an excellent vineyard which produces well.

The Huntsman Favorite apple originated here on the old Huntsman farm about one mile west of Fayetteville in 1835. The following incident is related in regard to getting the scions: "At that time the old settlers often went to Lexington to mill, and would stop at nurseries and orchards in Lafayette county and dig up seedling sprouts to plant. The following old settlers went to the Sni country, on Sni creek to get young apple trees: Richard Huntsman, Joseph Hobson, Wm. Trapp, Robt. Graham, James Borthick, George McMahan, and Wm. McMahan. The distance was about forty-five miles away. They returned with a large lot of scions and from the bunch of sprouts put out by Richard Huntsman came the Huntsman Faforite apple, so highly prized in our orchards of to-day. Uncle Joe Harrison, as he was called, said he was too old to plant trees, when invited to go to John Ingram's nursery, in the Sni Hills, for trees. Many of these men lived to enjoy the "fruit" of their labors, and Uncle Joe Harrison outlived the greater part of them and to eat apples from Judge Wm. McMahan's orchard, which grew from the scions of the "old famous Huntsman tree" in Richard Huntsman's orchard.

The vigilance committee of the county had its first branch in this township in 1866. At that time the condition of the county got to such a pitch that the citizens took the law into their own hands and held it so till they had rid the county of marauders and thieves who had grown to be an eating cancer in almost every community by the demoralizing effects of

the war which closed the spring of 1865. Several of these rascals were swung by the vigilence committee to the first limb they met. More than six hundred citizens are said to have been engaged in the vigilance committee. They went irrespective of party or past affiliation and helped to restore the county to peace and good order. After restoring peace and quiet to the county they gave the law back to the civil authorities and disbanded and no one knows to this day who they are, except their own members. In this township Dick Sanders was lynched and hung for being the leader in the Sweitzer tragedy. Sweitzer, a German emigrant was stopping with his family on the old Joel Walker farm where Judge Ames now lives. One night three men rode up and demanded of the old man his money. The old man resented and they killed him and took his money, but lost it near by in getting away. These villains turned out to be neighbors, and when one was lynched and hung the others fled the country. Mrs. Sweitzer and family went back east. Wm. Cleveland came here in 1852 from Kentucky, and is engaged largely in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Christian church. Judges W. B. Ames and Wm. McMahan have the best selection of books. We get the following from Bedford Brown, Esq.: "At an early day when we were settling the deer was as plentiful as the sheep of to-day. Once I wounded a deer and the dog caught him. The dog and I fought the buck. The deer fought too well and I took to my heels and the old buck following, but just as he was ready to plunge his horns into me and strike with his feet, the dog caught him by the nose and saved my life. I once killed three very large bucks without getting out of my tracks." Rube Field, the mathematical prodigy and most noted illiterate character in the township, was born in 1851, April 17th, Bath county Kentucky. His father, Skidmore, was a native of Kentucky, and a prominent man of limited education. His mother was also a native of the same state and a woman of fair education. Rube never went to school a day in his life and cannot read or write. He came to Johnson county when 17 years of age. He is a medium sized man of a sluggish temperment. He is a perfect fool on everything except mathematics. He is a never failing time piece. He can tell the exact time at any hour. He claims it to be a peculiar gift. He is passionate, suspicious, and does not mingle with the people. Up to 1880, he drank, occasionally, alcoholic liquors to excess. As all mathematicians, he wears an "awful" ugly brow, but otherwise his physiognomy is quite obtuse.

CHAPTER XIII.—COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

Introductory—Name—Location—Physical Features—Creeks—Soils—Mineral Spring—Statistics—Assessment—Early Settlers—Pleasant Rice—Nicholas Houx—Hon. James M. Fulkerson, M. D.—Whigs—Democrats—Greenbackers—Columbus—Blackwater—Postoffices—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools—Incidents—A Woman that Fasted Forty Days—Agriculture.

Scarcely a greater tribute of respect can be paid any family than that of noble parentage. Honesty gives confidence and trust; education gives refinement and qualifications; and wealth may buy a name, but blood will give a prestige to the quality of the man. The old Romans moved in a circle peculiar to themselves, which kept the stock true to its noble proclivities. The Hebrews, the purest of the ancient people, considered the subject of stock in the human family of so much importance that laws were enacted and held binding under their theocratic government, that they should not take wives nor husbands from the pagan nations. In this age as in all the past periods, the best families among all nations have sought the high and noble incentive of improving the race. It is God's plan that the human family should be improved physically and spiritually. It is not wealth nor the glittering of treasures that make the man. When good health is added to a sound body the symmetry of form gives superiority, and culture and refinement will be the outcome.

The pioneer settlers who settled this township were mostly of the very best families of the older states. Many of them of the royal "F. F. V's" who can look back to their ancestry with pride and satisfaction, worthy to be esteemed.

Fifty years have passed since the first settler built his rude log cabin in the edge of the beautiful wild forest. Now in many cases an elegant mansion stand on the site of the old log cabin, and all its surroundings show that it is the abode of wealth and refinement. The streams are now spanned by substantial bridges, but were then ugly and dangerous to cross. In fine, a change is written on all that we behold.

In giving a sketch of this township we shall aim to touch upon the most interesting facts accessible. We are sorry to say we cannot give a more elaborate narrative of the old settlers, from the fact that many have either moved away or died; but what facts we give have been furnished us by worthy old settlers who still live to tell the story of a frontier life. There may be some events that have not come within the writer's possession, hence will be left for the historian of another generation.

Name.—Every name has weight. The name of every place and object bears an influence according to its fame. The Jews look to Jerusalem and the Mohammedans to Mecca as the place worthy of veneration. Let

come what will, many names in history will continue to bear significant meaning as long as they are understood. The ancients gave significant names to all objects and persons, according to the function and relations they held to others. God himself regarded this and his people kept up the same custom for centuries. In this age it is different. We name objects and persons for others, often regardless of what they can do or what they are. Ever since the birth of the Savior, the name Mary has been given to thousands to honor her who was most blessed among women. Adam has not been forgotten and his name lives in thousands, who look to him as their progenitor. The Irish Catholics will not forget St. Patrick, neither will protestants forget Martin Luther. To many a mother the name of her child, although passed into history, as a man of usefulness, or as a vagabond, bears with it a thousand sweet memories that only a loving mother can retain. Around the name of Columbus cluster many incidents that belong closely to the discoverer of America, and remotely to a few places that honor his name. This township was named in honor of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer of the new world.

Columbus township is bounded on the north by Lafayette county, on the east by Hazel Hill township, on the south by Centerview and Madison townships, and on the west by Jackson township. It contains all of congressional township 47, range 27, and in addition six square miles of territory from northwest corner of township 46; viz., sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18. The municipal township does not extend as far north by two miles as Hazel Hill, Simpson and Grover townships. In size it is the same as Madison township, containing forty-two square miles. It is seven miles from the county seat at the nearest point, and twelve to fourteen miles at the farthest point. The municipal township of Columbus was first defined by an order of court, May 12, 1870.

Physical Features.—The surface is quite rolling, being drained by numerous creeks. Excellent timber lies along these streams, while that portion between is rich, rolling prairie land. For some time after the organization of the county this section was included in Jackson township. The township is well-watered, Honey Creek running southeast, flows through the northeastern part. Houx' branch and Rice's branch are little streams flowing through the central part of the township. Little Blackwater extends through the western part. Little Blackwater is sometimes called North Blackwater. It is quite crooked and is bordered with fine woods, containing oak, hickory, elm, walnut, and other excellent timber. Lizard Creek is a small branch which sluggishly flows east and enters Blackwater just below the peninsula, in section 28. Snail Creek is a slothful stream, as its name indicates, having its source in section 32, it flows east and unites with Blackwater in the eastern part of section 33.

Spanish Oak is a little brook. James' branch has its source near the Lafayette county line, and flows due south and unites with Blakwater. Honey Creek, the largest stream except Blackwater, received its name from the fact that so many bee-trees were found in the woods along its banks. The stream enters the county in the northeastern part of section 4, and flows southeast through sections 3, 4, 11, 13, and 24, where it enters Hazel Hill township. In the eastern part of the township the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is a rich loam. In the southern part the soil a deep black limestone and produces well. In the western part the soil is of an ash hue, underlaid with marl, which will make the land productive for a lifetime. In the northwestern part the soil is of a red color, mingled with deep black limestone soils. This soil is generally covered with post oak brush, and might be called post oak land. The surface easily washes, but the beds of clay prevent the cutting of deep gullies in the land. Limestone beds are found in various parts of the township. The timber is thickly set in the forests, and the township surpasses any other in its beautiful groves. The fire has been kept from the forests for upwards of twenty years, and one can now see the blessings accruing from it. It is said a bed of limestone underlies the greater part of the township. An excellent mineral spring breaks out near the village of Columbus. One has said of this spring; "Here is the fountain of life fully tested." The mineral water from this spring is said to have performed some wonderful cures.

In brief, this township is most noted for its picturesqueness. Many of the old places are time-worn. Here it was verified that the "goves were God's first temples." Fine wild crab-apple orchards skirt the woods and are scattered along the ravines and little valleys, and beneath their boughs grow fine swards of blue grass that furnish good pasturage a great part of the year. These trees variegate the forests skirts with a beautiful pink dress in the spring, when in full bloom. In the spring the beautiful wild roses, interspersed with hundreds of brilliant flowers, open to the admiring eye of nature a lovely landscape.

The land is well drained, naturally, and farmers are seen almost immediately after a rain working the soil, so complete is the drainage and porosity of the soils. The broken lands are principally along the creeks and with this exception there is no sterile land in the township. This township produces some of the tallest trees of the county. In these woods and along their borders the hardy old pioneers pitched their tents and erected their long cabins, which have now passed away in the ravages of time. Here old roads are cut several feet in the soil by the successive years of travel since the day the pioneer set his foot in this county and commenced to delve in the soil.

Statistical.—The population, as taken by Mr. Rice, United States cen-

sus enumerator for 1880, is 1,308. The state census for 1877, has the following: Voters, 252; whites, 912; negroes, 124; horses, 626; mules, 240; cattle, 1,226; sheep, 646; hogs, 2,976; bushels of wheat, 12,515; corn, 243,080; oats, 6,705; barley, 80; rye, 832; pounds of tobacco, 17,250; pounds of wool, 2,992; tons of hay, 397; gallons of wine, 22; sorghum molasses, 3,224.

The following are the assessments for 1881: 674 horses at $21,449; 8 asses, $430; 182 mules, $7,382; 1,647 cattle, $17,707; 1,205 sheep, $2,410; 3,485 swine, $5,127; notes, $23,304; all other personal property, $31,415. The land sells at present from $12 to $40 per acre, according to the situation and improvements. Some of these fine farms are owned by well to-do farmers who love home too well to sell; however, in some localities excellent unimproved land may be purchased yet at reasonable prices. Except in the brush land, this is one of the best townships. The well improved farms and beautiful homes, owned by the very best class of citizens of the county, render this spot one of the most attractive in the whole region.

Early Settlers.—The first settlers, by right of custom, in any country, lay claim to the historian's affections. Those who first set the tent stakes in the wild brush about the ancient town of Columbus, should long be remembered by their descendents. It was by their patient endurance that the county rose to so eminent a rank early in its history. Several writers have disagreed concerning the date of the first settlement. We have, by close investigation, searched every avenue for a correct record of the first man who settled in the county. For a long time the honor of the first settlement has been given to Columbus township, and a few, from his prominence, have believed the esteemed pioneer, Nicholas Houx, to have been the first permanent settler. Not plucking any honors from this honored and respected pioneer, we find that PLEASANT RICE settled in this township in the spring, and Nicholas Houx came with his family the following fall. This was in the year 1828. It has been reported that a few hunters had camped in various parts of the county prior to this time, and that a hut by John Leeper was erected in the woods on Walnut creek, in the part of the county now called Grover township. Even if this be so, Indian like, they passed away before permanent settlements were made. The honor of being the first permanent settler belongs to PLEASANT RICE. He is still living and shows proof of his precedence. He is a gentleman who has always lived as his name implies, and may it be said of him—

PLEASANT RICE was the first
To build on Johnson soil,
In poverty, hunger and thirst,
A home by patient toil.

Soon after PLEASANT RICE came, his bosom friend, Nicholas Houx, followed, who was a well to-do, plain man and a noted hunter. Around him no poor pioneer suffered for charity. In the quiet little log cabins these pioneers enjoyed life. Several old settlers still live, and when interrogated concerning Nicholas Houx, they exclaim with tears trickling down their wrinkled cheeks: "God bless his soul, there never was a better man."

PLEASANT RICE, the first permanent settler, in 1818, before the state of Missouri was admitted as a member of the Union, visited this spot on a hunting expedition, and was favorably impressed with the locality; and the next fall, 1819, he made a second visit in company with Dangerfield Rice, Capt. Hugh Brown, Cicero Brown, Hugh Brown, Jr., and John

THE LOG CABIN OF THE PIONEER.

Wallace, and took back with him 260 gallons of wild honey. Mr. Rice states that he found in one day twelve bee trees, averaging from four to sixteen gallons of honey each. Henceforth, the little creek was christened "Honey creek." At this time hundreds of Indians had wigwams and villages near their suitable hunting grounds. MR. PLEASANT RICE states that he has seen as many as 2,000 Indians within four miles of his log cabin. PLEASANT RICE, the worthy and honored pioneer of Johnson county, was born March 7, 1803, of Dutch-English extraction, near the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and is living with a sound mind and moderate health. His devoted, loving wife, *nee* Miss Virlinda G. Ray, daughter of Senator Ray, of a prominent and good family, was born May 13, 1809, of English ancestry, in Warren county, Kentucky. She is living and enjoying the companionship of her husband. These aged people have led

a model life. The result of a congenial and a happy conjugal union of souls. God has blessed them in their marital relations. They were united in holy wedlock August 26, 1826. He at the age of twenty-four and his mate eighteen. The result of this union has been thirteen children; ten grew to maturity, four sons and six daughters. The youngest of the sons is a faithful bachelor, about thirty-six years of age. The father of PLEASANT RICE was a revolutionary soldier, and one of the twenty brave men that defended Buchanan's station, where Mrs. Buchanan run bullets for the soldiers while they fought. PLEASANT RICE brought his family and settled, in the spring of 1828, on Honey creek, section 10, town 47, where Capt. John Kelly now lives. The first building he put up was a log cabin, 14 feet square, covered with long clap-boards and weight poles, the chinking of mud and blocks, the door swung on wooden hinges, and was fastened by a wooden latch, whose string always hung out. The chimney was built of mud and sticks, and around that old fire-place Mrs. Rice can distinctly remember preparing her meals. This old hut was erected by PLEASANT RICE, a negro, and a hired hand, and is still standing, and is used on the old place for a kitchen. The logs are of white oak and will last a century. Here he entered the first eighty acres of land in the county at $1.25 per acre, in the spring of 1828, and the U. S. patent was issued the 6th of March following, 1829.

THE FIRST CHILD born in the county was Mrs. James S. Gaut, *nee* Miss VIRLINDA ANN RICE, daughter of PLEASANT RICE. She was born April 7, 1829, and died October 6, 1870.

The first death was Mrs. Chitwood, of a poor family. The lone grave was in a field and now there is but little trace of it.

Nicholas Houx, one of the hardy pioneers, was of Dutch ancestry. It is said that he could make 250 rails a day, and then visit and chat his neighbor till ten o'clock at night. The old settlers say that he killed nine panthers in one week, and from their skins had a suit of clothes and a cap made. The pathers' tails hung from the borders of his coat, and one tail hung down behind from his cap. For this suit he refused $150. It is said that he was the first man of any wealth and prominence in the county. He came here in the fall of 1829 with his family and several negroes. He was the first slaveholder, and his blacks the first slaves in the county. His first buildings were log cabins. It was not long until he erected substantial dwellings. He put up the first brick residence in the county. He died about 1834, and was the first to sleep in the old cemetery at Columbus.

The following is a list of the early settlers: PLEASANT RICE, NICHOL HOUX, Rob't King, Dr. Rob't W. Rankin, John Whitsett, Thos. Evans, John Evans, David Norris, Samuel Ramsey, John Kelley, Urial Jackson (who had the first horse-mill in the county), Moses Pinkston, Jesse

Marrs, Thomas Windsor, Richard D. Bradley, Sr., John Furguson, Elmore Douglas, Morgan Cockrell, Jonathan Fine, B. H. Fine, Prince L. Hudgins, Wm. Logan, Isaac Garrison, James Morrow, Urial Murray, David Morrow, Wm. Davidson, Joseph Cockrell (the father of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, U. S. senator, who may also be counted an early settler of the township), Josiah Beaty, Wm. Kincaid, J. Washam, James C. Francis, Col. Ambrose Toombs, Benj. Runnels (who was a soldier under Gen. W. H. Harrison in his Indian campaign), Benj. Matthews, C. D. Cobb, Love S. Cornwell, James Perdee, Rob't Craig, N. W. Lowry, James C. Strange, a gentleman by the name of Edwards (who was a tailor in the town of Blackwater, and who is the father of Senator Edwards, of Lafayette county), Peter Drace, Levi Simpson, Wm. C. Baker, T. Simmerman, Jesse Kelley, Rob't D. Morrow, Wm. Horn, I. Reese (who was sherriff at one time), Thos. Claunch, J. H. Miller, J. W. Henderson, Dr. E. D. Schreiner, R. R. Dalton, Abel Gilliland, Rev. Wm. Horn, Reason Offnit, Wm. E. Cocke, R. Sanders, J. P. Murray, R. Rudolph, P. H. Drace, John Kitchen, J. Kinder, Wm. Ramsey, W. T. Herndon, M. Davis, J. Harner, B. W. Boiseau, J. Fickel, C. Gautt, Z. T. Davis and James M. Fulkerson, the first physician in Johnson county.

Many of these old settlers left for other parts of the country soon after they came here. They were mostly Kentuckians. These settlers, with some others whose names we failed to get, settled here prior to the year 1840.

The hospitality of these old pioneers was unbounded. They did not know what it was to be selfish. To those that are living, the historian extends his sincere thanks to the many good friends who welcomed him to their homes and aided in giving historical facts. They may pass away, but this record of their magnanimous and liberal deeds will be kept through ages to come, and be read with deeper interest by their descendants.

The first mill was erected in 1830 by Urial Jackson. This was a two-horse mill. The old settlers say that one could mash the corn about as fast as it would grind. To improve his mill he went to the Osage river, where millstones could be cut from the rock, and brought back a pair of burs. The next was Wade's mill, on Blackwater. It was turned by water-power, and stood near the present iron bridge.

The first hog thief is said to have been fined $100 and put in jail, but the jail not being much better than a pole pen he made his escape. The first horse thief stole a horse from Nicholas Houx and Jonathan Fine in 1832. The thief was pursued by these valorous pioneers and caught in the Gasconade hills and given 256 lashes on the naked back.

Dr. J. M Fulkerson, the first physician of the county, was born in Lee county, Virginia, March 15, 1811. He was one of eleven children, and

though possessed of no very favorable circumstances, his parents having so many to provide for, he pushed forward to the position in life he now occupies. His father settled near Tabo Grove, in Lafayette county, in 1829, when James M. was only eighteen years of age. In 1831-2 he attended a series of lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1834 he came to Johnson county, and made his home at the residence of Nicholas Houx, and it was not long till he won the hand and heart of Miss Elizabeth C. Houx, and on January 5, 1836, they were united in marriage, and soon commenced house keeping for themselves. The old log cabin in which they spent their honeymoon during 1836, is now used as a chicken house. This couple have led a happy life together, still living to enjoy prosperity given them hy the hand of Providence. By strict economy the doctor accumulated considerable wealth. In the year 1860 he owned a large number of slaves and about 3000 acres of fine land. He served one term as state representative of the county. He has, for a long time been a prominent man. He served as surgeon in the Osage Indian war. He was also in the Mormon war of 1834. Six of his children are living and four dead. Two of his daughters are yet under the parental roof. Politically he was a staunch democrat till the greenback party began to take prestige, in 1876, when he joined heartily in the ranks of the "rag baby" party and has ever since showed his allegiance to this new party. To illnstrate the wonderful pluck of the doctor in his declining years he rode thirty miles to Lone Jack and back to an anniversary celebration, and on the following day rode to Warrensburg to a greenback meeting and remained at night to hear the speeches and returned home that night. This was horseback riding and the doctor did not complain of being fatigued. This was in August 1881. Dr. Brooks practiced medicine here at an early day. The only physician often had a circuit of twenty to thirty miles to visit his patients.

The first piece of land owned was that belonging to Pleasant Rice. He entered 80 acres in the spring of 1828, as follows: The w½ ne¼ section 10, township 47, range 27. The patent was issued from the general land office, March 6th, 1829, Independence of the United States, fifty-third, signed by Andrew Jackson, president, G. W. Graham, commissioner of the general land office; Certificate 780, vol. II, page 327. The piece of land was entered May 1, 1828. Nicholas Houx erected his house on the west half southwest quarter section 22, township 47, range 27, land also entered May 1, 1828. John H. Ingram entered west half southwest quarter section 5, township 47, range 27, also May 1, 1828. Eld. W. C. Duncan once resided within the limits of this township. He was born in Amhurst county, Virginia, January 1, 1827, of Scotch extraction. His parents came from Lincoln county, Kentucky, to Johnson county, Mis-

souri, in the fall of 1839. His education was meager, but by application he has acquired some knowledge of the English tongue.

Mr. Duncan states that in 1850 he joined the gold hunters and went to California; he returned on an English sail vessel not much wealthier but a great deal wiser. He was commissioned by the county court as justice of the peace for Kingsville township, where he resided till July 20, 1874. In 1875 he was selected to solicit aid for the grasshopper sufferers. He was commissioned by Gov. C. H. Hardin as notary public in the county for a period of six years, from February 16, 1876. He is now a poor man but full of common sense, and has spent considerable of last years in preaching the gospel for which the Lord will bless him as he deserves. He now resides in Warrensburg township.

The public roads are well kept, but not so well as under the township system.

A few Indian graves are supposed to exist in some parts of the township.

In a few adjacent settlements the Mormons would hold meetings and get a few converts. It is said that they would woo a wife in one settlement and then go to another for the same purpose, and in this way got a great number of recruits to the army of Latter Day Saints.

For a long time Columbus was the county seat. The courts would meet at the residence of the late Nicholas Houx or under a shade tree near by. The county seat was first located three miles east of the present site of Columbus on the farm of Mrs. Fanny Cockrell, but the selection met with much opposition from other parts of the county. The commis-pioneers reconsidered their decision and selected the present location.

The first election held here was in 1832, and forty-four votes were cast, forty democrats and four whigs. The democrats became indignant at the whigs and insisted that they should be ducked in the creek, but through the influence of the more thoughtful the project was abandoned. In 1834 the democrats cast 100 votes and the whigs 44. Pleasant Rice, the clear headed old pioneer, was appointed by the court and ordered both of these elections. Since then the whig element has died away and by the changes wrought by internecine war, other parties have sprung up, yet the democratic spirit still burns in the hearts of the descendants of the fathers who stood by Jefferson and Jackson, the founders of the party.

The first store was erected in 1836 by Wm. Beaty. Nicholas Houx kept a tannery here, and P. L. Hudgins kept a whisky shop. The latter soon left with his "fire water" and started the town of Blackwater.

At that time, under the law of the state, the church could not own property, so the eighty acres of land on which Columbus was built was entered by Samuel Ramsey, Dr. R. Rankin and Rev. Robt. D. Morrow, for the church, in their names. The town was laid out by Mr. J. Epper

in 1836. The same year (1836) the village of Blackwater was started and laid out by P. L. Hudgins in March, 1836, on the N. E. qr., S.E., sec. 28, T. 47, R. 27. The man Hudgens was afterwards converted to the Christian faith, abandoned the whisky shop, and commenced preaching the gospel. He was a man of some talent.

The town of Columbus was one of the first trading places in the county. At present G. C. Wolf is selling groceries and dry goods here. The place has a blacksmith shop also. The postoffice since the war has had the following postmasters: Newton Stogden, Geo. Stepper, L. Y. Hyatt, G. W. Houx, W. H. Violett, L. T. Hyatt and E. Cobb. Columbus mills are one mile west of town. At present the old village of Columbus is nothing more than a country store, postoffice, and a few shops. Its glory faded long ago. The churches are the chief attractions of the village, and their members are noted for piety. The postoffice was established here in 1832. The postmasters were Wm. Kincaid, Josiah Beaty, Jerry Washam and Chas. D. Cobb. At one time the office was kept at Blackwater. The first postmaster, Wm. Kincaid, was postmaster for considerable time.

Columbus and several farm houses were burned on the 7th and 8th of January, 1862, by the "Kansas Redlegs." For these particulars we are indebted to Mr. J. E. Rankin. The following is a partial list of those who were burnt out of homes: R. Dalton, W. Violett, J. Stogden, Col. R. Cockrell, Mrs. Davenport, and several others. At one place two little children were set out in the snow while the house was wrapped in flames. Slaves were taken from their masters by these robbers.

This place may be said to be the birthplace of religion in Johnson county. It was in these groves that the first campmeetings were held. Almost cotemporary with the first settlement Rev. J. B. Morrow began to preach the gospel to these pure minded pioneers. The Christian heart of Robert D. Morrow constantly beat for the salvation of his fellows. He asked no money, but God blessed him with prosperity. For a while there was preaching at the residence of Nicholas Houx, and for about one year only three families attended. Regular monthly meeting commenced in 1829. Soon after this a log church building was erected, and the first campmeeting was held in 1831 in a beautiful grove. Revs. Finis Ewing and Samuel King, founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, were present; also, Revs. Rob't King and J. B. and R. D. Morrow. Here the church began the great work that is seen everywhere over the county, of planting and sustaining organizations. Here was the first Sunday school, in 1834. James Harris and James Morrow should long be remembered as among the first Sunday school workers. A preachers' institute was organized here and taught by Rev. J. B. Morrow. The young students

boarded where they could work Saturdays and evenings to pay their tuition and board. This school continued from 1834 to 1836.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1830 by Rev. R. D. Morrow, and in 1837 the people built a log house. In 1847 a brick house was built at a cost of $800. The house is one story, 40x32. The following pastors have served: Revs. Rob't D. Morrow, Jas. H. Houx, John A. Prathor, S. Finis King, A. Vanausdol and A. A. Moore. The names of the original members are Nicholas Houx, Rachel Houx, James B. Harris, A. Harris and Isabelle Foster. The first records are lost. The present membership is 102. The average number attending Sunday school is forty, and Wm. Woods is superintendent.

The first church house was made of large, hewn logs, and built by the people of the vicinity. The second house, a brick, was built by subscription, Cornelius Gaut, Wm. Davis and Charles D. Cobb leading in the enterprise. James Brown did the brick work and T. P. Taylor and R. M. Davis did the carpentry. The present large frame house was built in 1870 by subscription. When the church was organized in 1830, James B. Harris and Nicholas Houx were ordained elders, and after the reorganization by Rev. R. D. Morrow, Wm. Davis and Wm. Whitsett were made elders. The first pastor, Rev. R. D. Morrow, was the first missionary sent out by the church, in 1818. The present pastor, Rev. S. F. King, is a grandson of Rev. Samuel King, one of the founders of the church.

The Church of Christ was organized by Elder D. Young, with considerable opposition at an early day in the history of Columbus. In July, 1865, the church was reorganized. The frame church building was erected in 1868, at a cost of $2,000. The following is a partial list of the pastors: Hiram Bledsoe, C. A. Hedrick, G. W. Longan, D. M. Grandfield and E. M. Monser. The original members were: E. A. Cheatham, Samuel B. Starks, James Myers, W. E. Frakes, Ralph Greenwell. Geo. F. Hedges is clerk. The present membership is 100. The average attendance of the Sunday school is 50. The superintendent is Nick Houx. Much of the history is lost. The early members have preserved no record of their meetings, and for the want of these we cannot do this denomination justice.

The M. E. Church, South.—The following is a list of the original members as far as could be ascertained: P. S. Baker, Willis Violett and wife, Wm. Wilcoxen, W. L. Long and wife, Chas. Cobb, Delia Rice and Virgil Rice. Columbus does not appear in the records of the Methodists till 1843, at which time we suppose the society was organized. The following ministers were on this circuit: Revs. Thomas T. Ashley, 1843; Dan'l S. Capell, 1844–5; E. E. Degge, 1846; Silas Williams, 1847; D. A. Leeper, 1848–9; J. Chase and T. C. James, 1850; W. M. Pitts, 1851; James A. Cuming, 1852; R. A. Foster, 1853; W. M. Pitts, 1854–5; A.

Williams, and W. M. Pitts, 1858–9. In 1866 Columbus circuit appears and the following ministers have filled the pulpit: H. W. Webster, 1866–7; M. Minshall, 1868–9; H. N. Watts, 1870–1; M. Duren, 1872–3; W. J. Brown, 1875; T. P. Cobb, 1876; J. C. Daily, 1877; E. W. Woodard, 1878; John D. Wood, 1879; and J. D. H. Woolridge, 1880–1. This church has no building, but worship in the C. P. church.

The civic societies were but few because the pioneers did not have much faith in them. Lodge No. 85, A. F. and A. M., existed here prior to the war. A lodge of I. O. G. T. was organized here since the war, and is the most faithful and prosperous lodge in the county. It has done much good in educating the youth to shun the intoxicating cup and to furnish better associations than in the saloon. The people of the vicinity have always looked well to the religious and moral influence thrown about them. From 1830 onward, these good hearted old settlers have denounced the whisky traffic as a curse upon the morals of the county.

The Cemeteries of the township are among the oldest of the county. The first one is Columbus cemetery. Here the beloved Nicholas Houx was the first to "lie down to peaceful slumbers." The two churches now have cemeteries; besides there are several scattered over the township.

The Schools of the township were not neglected. Most of the pioneers came from the F. F. V's, and believed in education. "Education," Burke says, "is the cheap defense of nations."

From the old log school houses of fifty years ago to the present neat frame school buildings, there has been a chain of progress, only interrupted by a few years of civil strife. The teachers too have kept pace with the wheel of progress.

The first school taught was in 1833, by Z. T. Davis, at the farm house of Robert Craig. Mr. Maum and his wife, Lewis McCoy, Joshua Rogers, James Francis, Rev. Ben. Love, and Ben. A. Bradley are among the old teachers. Rev. R. D. Morrow was a teacher of excellent merit. The teachers of this period are: W. C. De Witt, John Sarency, C. A. Potterf, Albert Potterf, and Miss Nannie Dalton.

The Waldon school, (No. 84,) was built in 1868, at a cost of $700. The first director was James Middleton. The following teachers have taught: S. M. Corman, four terms; Henry Harmon, Miss Mattie Gaskin, Miss Minnie Morrow, Miss Maggie Brown, Wm. Cook, Miss Nannie Dalton, D. W. DeWitt, G. B. Longan, W. C. Knaus, Miss Jennie C. Woolsey, three terms; Albert Dunbar, Chas. A. Potterf, S. P. Culley, Henry C. Potterf, Miss Eula Tracy, and A. J. Sparks. The directors are: Jno. M. Rice, J. P. Welsh, and Samuel W. Campbell.

A few incidents of interest may be appended to this township.

In 1862, Jan. 7 and 8, a skirmish took place at Columbus between two

marauder gangs, Kansas redlegs and bushwhackers. Three of the redlegs were killed. These Kansas guerrillas set the village on fire, and then are said to have thrown their three dead comrades into the fire.

Concerning Cuss Jackson, the following anecdote is related by Mr. Russell: "It was supposed that Columbus township was a rendezvous of the confederates, being on the line between the southwest to the Miama crossing of the Missouri river. This was an old road. An old negro, Cato, played the drum. He had played in the battle of New Orleans with Jackson. Old Cuss Jackson had a peculiar way of calling his hogs, and the same called the confederates from the bushes. The federals went there in hot pursuit of supposed concealed confederates, and the old man met them at the gate with the old fife, with which he played at the battle of New Orleans, in 1814. He played for them and said, 'I am so glad to see you; this is the same fife and tune that I played at the battle of New Orleans.'"

This is the same Jackson we spoke of elsewhere, of having the first mill in the county.

The following is a story of a heroic girl as given by her brother: "On the night of January 8, 1865, two men knocked at the door of an old gentleman's house by the name of Bedichek, living near Columbus, in this county, asking admittance to warm. The daughter, a girl nineteen years of age, on going to the window, saw that the men were armed with double-barrel shot-guns. She told them one might come in if he would lay down his gun. He did so, saying, "If that's all, I can do that.' Walking in, he refused to be seated, and went to the beds and examined them, inquiring if the old man and his daughter were the only inmates of the house. On being told that they were, he drew a revolver and presenting it to the old man's breast, said, "Old man, I came to kill you.' No sooner said than the old genleman seized the pistol with one hand and threw the other around the ruffian, and being very strong for his age, the old man succeeded in preventing him from shooting. By this time the daughter had concealed by her side a very heavy corn-knife, and when the would-be-murderer wrenched the pistol from her father's hand, she struck him on the head with the knife. Her fiery indignation arose, and with valor she went to work with her corn-knife. The first stroke cut off one ear and disabled the hand that held the dealy weapon. Then she commenced her work on his head. In the meantime the old man had disengaged himself and walked back and procured a sword which he fortunately possessed, and pricked the miscreant through three times about the stomach. By this time he was shouting, 'Murder! murder! please let me alone. I'll trouble you no more.' His comrade outside, hearing this, broke open the north door. The brave girl immediately rushed there and struck him a severe blow with the corn-knife, backing him out

of the house and bolting the door. She then put up a window shade that had fallen down. He then went around the house and fired two shots into the window and one in the door. The window being high from the ground carried the ball into the joist above. He then succeeded in breaking open the outside door, and took his wounded comrade out. Next morning his hat was found by the hen-coop, hacked to pieces. Here it is supposed he died, and the corpse was taken off on horseback. The valorous girl did her work well, and deserves a name in the constellation of those who defend their homes. With her it was not only self-preservation, the first law of nature, but the saving of the life of a dear father. This noble act fully comprehends the fifth commandment of the decalogue.

Warrensburg was the nearest military post, and word of the tragedy had reached the station. Capt. Box, accompanied by a scout of thirty militia came out to see what was done. The father and daughter on seeing the scout approach, not aware whether friend or foe, decided to remain in the house and fight if necessary. The soldiers came in peacefully, and the young lady took her large knife from its scabbard, which had concealed in her dress, and placed it on the mantel shelf. The captain taking notice, remarked, 'What a brave lady!' She had been whetting her knife to fight all thirty of us.' Col. Crittenden was then in command of the post, and on hearing of the lady's bravery, made her a present of a good Colt's revolver, something better than a corn-knife with which to defend her home. Several ladies of Warrensburg made her nice presents, and she won the universal praise and best wishes of all good citizens."

This noble hearted lady, Miss Mary M. Bedichek, married S. W. Campbell, in the fall of 1867, and is living near the spot of the tradegy of 1865. She is a lady of high moral culture, and a consistent, devoted, faithful member of the church of Christ. She is the same extraordinary lady, that the papers said so much about, who fasted forty-one days in the winter of 1879. She is now enjoying good health and a sound mind. Her father, F. A. Bedichek, is of French blood, and was born in Switzerland, came to the United States in 1836, and settled in this county in 1857. He can speak the French language fluently. His wife, *nee* Miss Mahulda Jiberton, was of good Virginia stock and well educated.

The agricultural interests of this township are excellent. Corn and wheat have long been the staple products. For upwards of twenty years after the old settlers opened their "patches," hemp culture was largely engaged in and brought considerable wealth to the farmers.

The horticulturist could not find a more favored spot in the county to become wealthy. The soil everywhere is well adapted to fruit growing. Every variety of apples, grown in this climate, do well here. Several

farmers have for many years past added considerable to their wealth by raising and feeding stock.

CHAPTER XIV.—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Location—Physical Features—Statistics—Early Settlers—Squire John Winfrey—Hon. R. B. Fulkerson—Jonathan Fine—Pittsville—Postoffices—Churches—Cemeteries—Civic Societies—Schools—Early Teachers—Agricultural Interests—Incidents.

In this brief sketch which we shall present of this township, we will hardly be able to detail every incident that the old settlers remember, but suffice it to say we shall present facts, such as we have been able to gather from every available and reliable source.

The statistical reports are sufficient to lead the reader to a proper idea of what the results have been in the development of this corner of the county. In regard to the value and demand for land in this section we believe that at present no other part of the county is more desirable for fruit growing and horticultural interests in general. An industrious New Englander might here realize ten dollars for his asiduity in farming and gardening where he gets one dollar in his own almost sterile home. Here land ranges all the way from twelve to forty dollars per acre, but the average price is about fifteen dollars per acre. The old settlers, of whom we shall speak, have a distinction which we shall take pleasure in recording in the pages of history for their brave endurance of hardships, and long and tried hospitality. Their charitable deeds will never be forgotten.

The village of Pittsville, which was laid out about 1857-8, although not on record at the county seat, has but little history aside from the rich farming country surrounding it. For lack of material from some of the old settlers who have moved away, we are compelled to leave untouched many interesting facts. The agricultural interests of this township demand the attention of every farmer who delights in agronomy. The cheapness of these rich lands, and the kind, intelligent citizens, will, no doubt, in the near future, draw men of energy and wealth sufficient to develop the soil.

Name.—The wonderful notoriety that a name may take in the course of half a century is beyond imagination. Some names sweep both land and sea in their scope of influence. Sometimes one deed of noble daring endears the name in the affections of the people. It is said that the early settlers regarded Andrew Jackson, who was at that time in the zenith of his glory, one of the purest and most daring men of any age. His strong will force, co-ordinate with theirs, impressed them that no other man was so suitable for the high position as chief executive of the nation. This is

one of the first townships named, receiving the appropriate appellation that it now bears, May 4, 1835, and included at that time about one fourth of the territory of the county.

Originally, this was the first township organized in Johnson county. It then embraced, as we have already stated, about one fourth of the county, but now embraces only eighty-one square miles in the extreme north-western corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Lafayette county, on the east by Columbus township, on the south by Madison and Kingsville townships, on the west by Cass and Jackson counties. One whole congressional township borders on Jackson county.

Physical Features.—The north-west part is rough, rugged and very rolling. The soil is light and the rocks are near the surface. About one hundred yards from the county line in Lafayette county, is the old village of Chapel Hill, standing out on a rocky point looking eastward, in an almost abandoned state. Below, and around these highlands the land is rich and fertile. The central portion of the township is very rich and fertile. The soil is black limestone loam. In the south-eastern part the numerous little streams forming the head waters of Blackwater supply plenty of stock water, and are skirted with some good timber. The southern and western portions of the township are quite hilly, containing several kolls. The many little dales are very rich, and produce excellent corn and wheat crops. In the western part of the township is an emminence called Devil's Ridge, so named during the late civil war. This ridge runs north and south through the entire length of the township, and divides the waters of the Missouri from those of the Osage. There are some good residences on this ridge. In many places the ridge is ruffled with coral formation and limestone rocks. On many parts of this ridge beautiful timber and wild shrubbery covers the surface. Black walnut, oak, hickory, persimmon and other forest trees are abundant.

Basin Knob is a beautiful eminence in the center of a rich fertile valley. This Knob is somewhat in the shape of a basin, but as the old hunters and Indians said, "not good to catch honey, bottom upward." It appears to have been principally formed of coral and carbonaceous stones. The soil around it produces well. Near the base on the south side is the residence of Mrs. Lydia A. Lundy. The mound contains about one acre on the flat top. The height is upwards of fifty feet. Luxuriant wild grasses grow on the sides and present a very picturesque appearance from the surrounding hills.

Northwest of this knoll is the beautiful eminence on which resides Judge John Winfrey, who once served as county judge, frequently called 'squire, from the fact of his serving twenty-one years as justice of the peace. It is stated that Capt. Park, a Kaw chief, visited this spot in 1853 after an absence from his old hunting ground of twenty-five years, and shared the

hospitality of 'Squire Winfrey. Although he had been absent a long time he could point out to the 'squire every place where the deer or buffalo ran, and the stands the hunters took and the trails of his game. He could describe every creek and branch of the country. The 'squire states that he enjoyed a very pleasant time with the chief of the Kaws. His conversation showed that his mind was burdened with the sweet and endearing memories of the past. The chief's last pensive sigh for the land of his pride was thus reluctantly expressed in his broken English: "Look; look; see changes, new people, deer gone, my last look." Here he stood motionless and cast his savage eye over the land of his youth, while perhaps a thousand scenes passed through his mind, and then, he turned his feet westward, after giving Judge Winfrey an affectionate adieu, to join his dusky brethren in the free and wild west.

This township is naturally well drained. No stagnant pools or marshy land is found in the township. The soil is quite fertile and will favorably compare with the fine soil of other States.

Jackson and Washington are the two largest townships in the county. The following we clip from the *Journal-Democrat*, written by "Cicerone," a correspondent of that paper, under date of May 21, 1881:

"Jackson township is the oldest township in the county. This is one of the largest agricultural districts in the county, and, although it is somewhat diversified by 'Devil's Ridge,' 'Basin Knob,' 'Offuit Knob,' and other eminences of less note, the soil from the summit to the base of the hills, and all over the rolling valleys is as rich as the alluvial deposits found in the river bottoms of other States. It is true that now and then there are some limestones jutting out of the roughest hills. The timber is plentiful and good, and a large number of fine walnut logs which grew here, have been shipped this winter (1880). Water is found here in springs and good wells in abundance. The springs in this township form the headwaters of Blackwater.

The following lots of hogs were driven from here last Monday: Mr. J. F. Pfantz, 51 head averaging 252 pounds, sold at five and one-fourth cents per pound; Mr. Hardin Long, 12 head averaging 272 pounds, sold at five cents: Mr. L. L. Tally, 10 head averaging 194 pounds, sold at five and one-tenth cents.

Mr. Hardin Long, who has been a citizen here for about twelve years, came from Alabama, and is an excellent farmer and citizen. He owns one of the handsomest farms in the county. Of a clear evening, Warrensburg and many other points are visible, although twenty or thirty miles away. His location is also healthful. Mr. J. S. Pfantz, one of the most industrious men that we have met lately, showed us about his excellent farm. He owns 460 acres of the finest land in our estimation that exists in the county, nearly all tillable land. He has 160 acres of good timber, 80 acres of fine pasture and about 10 acres in orchard, all young trees and bearing well. He has one of the handsomest elevated locations in western Johnson county, and his stock farm cannot be surpassed. His vineyard yields well, from which he manufactures choice native wine."

The following is the first order of the election of the township copied from the old court record:

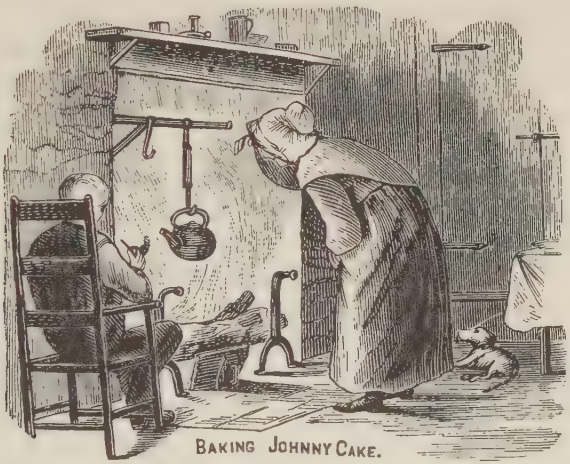
"It is ordered by the county court of Johnson, that there be an election held in the township of Jackson, at Beatie's store, on Monday, the 31st day of August,

1835, for the purpose of electing justices of the peace to fill vacancies in said township."

The place of voting of Jackson township was changed to Pittsville in June, 1866. For a long time the voting precinct was known as Basin Knob neighborhood. This was long known as a strong democratic neighborhood, true to the principles of Andrew Jackson.

The following statistical reports have been carefully gathered from official authorities. Sam'l H. Sorency took the U. S. census for 1880, which gave a population of 2,168 souls, including the thirty inhabitants of the village of Pittsville. The state census of 1877 give the following: Voters, 364; white inhabitants, 1817, colored, 38; horses, 973; mules, 391; cattle, 2,101; sheep, 1,362; hogs, 4,795; bushels of wheat, 28,839; corn, 37,033; oats, 7,869; barley, 82; rye, 1,829; pounds of tobacco, 14,553; wool, 3,275; hay, 980; gallons of sorghum molasses, 7,017.

The following is the assessment list for the year 1881: 1,218 horses valued at $43,305; 17 asses at $900; 479 mules at $20,950; 3,489 cattle at $38,815; 1,807 sheep at $3,614; 6,661 hogs at $9,695; notes, bonds and other credits, $49,089; all other personal property, $77,623; total amount, $242,184.



BAKING JOHNNY CAKE.

Early Settlements.—The settlement, first known as "Basin Knob settlement" is co-existent with the old Columbus settlement. The diversified surface of the township was peculiarly attractive to the early pioneers who settled here before the smoke from the Indian camp-fires had curled away.

First the wild lands along the creeks were broken up into "patches," averaging from three to ten acres. This was the pioneer's farm for the first few years. The land produced an abundant supply and it required but little provender aside from the wild productions to keep stock. From a few hogs set at liberty, dozens grew up wild in the woods, and the pioneers generally, claimed a sufficient number for their pork and

bacon. In the narrow vales the grass grew six feet tall, often hiding horses and cattle from view. In these early days fire swept from one end of the township to the other, stopping neither for creek, hill, nor woods, but like a vast enraged ocean wave it swept on, devouring all within its reach. Since then a powerful change has been wrought. The wild grasses are supplanted by the domestic grasses which do equally as well, but do not grow so tall. Timber has sprung up as by magic and where once the hunter could ride and see wild deer, now is a forest of fine young trees.

Jonathan Fine came in 1829, from Tennessee. He was the first to sleep in the cemetery in the woods near the present Blackwater church. After his wife's death he married Mrs. Rachel Houx, widow of the late Nicholas Houx, one of the most respected and wealthy pioneers of Columbus vicinity. The "Fine farm" is known all over the county. After Jonathan Fine's death the farm passed into the hands of Wm. Cox, and now it is owned by James B. Sorency. The farm is well supplied with plenty of water. The soil is deep and fertile. The timber on the creek is excellent. To show the strength of this land we state that this year (1881) an uncommon dry one too, the land yielded 40 bushels of corn per acre, the usual amount being 80 bushels per acre.

Baldwin H. Fine came here from Ray county, Tennessee, and settled in 1829. He was killed by a marauding militia band, headed by one Foster, who at the same time killed Henry Sheaffer, and Mr. Rogers, without provocation.

Squire John Winfrey, a respected old settler, came here in 1851. Religiously, he is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he has always been true and loyal to the government, and since the war a republican. In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace, and has served in that capacity for twenty-one years, and it is said that he has acknowledged as many deeds as any one man in the county. He resigned his office in 1875. He is known and respected far and near, for his liberality and charitable kindness toward poor orphan children, several of whom will never forget him and his devoted, good wife. He has no children of his own. He owns a beautiful, rolling farm, not far to the northeast of Basin Knob. Such was his popularity, that he became postmaster, and served for eleven years, at Basin Knob.

John Ferguson came here at an early day, and was among the pioneers who helped bear the hardships of a new country.

Hon. Reuben Fulkerson came here from Virginia, about 1830, and soon became one of the prominent men of the township. He was a staunch Jackson democrat. He once served the county as representative. The following incident is related concerning his canvas: It is said that he made no speeches, but his opponent, who had a smooth tongue, made fine

addresses, which held the audiences almost spell-bound. He was, in brief, a wordy lawyer. On one occasion, it is said that "Uncle Rube," as he was frequently called, made one set speech, which completely offset and defeated his whig opponent. He would remain out doors, and, as the assembly were dispersing, utter the following pithy speech: "Gentlemen: —I'm a farmer. I don't go for lawyers', I go for farmers' interests.

Hon. Macklin White, the first county representative, resided here.

Tompkins Bradley came here in 1836. He was an excellent man. His house was burnt by the Kansas red-legs, in 1863, and his family left out in the cold. He and his family are now living in the state of California.

Richard D. Bradley came from England when a boy. He was among the old pioneers.

The first voting precinct was at Mr. Lundy's, at Basin Knob. Many of the old settlers, who loved Andrew Jackson, say that the vote always stood "solid democratic." It is said that once a certain whig candidate was in the race, and remarked: "I could be elected if it was not for Basin Knob precinct." It is said that the old settlers, all over the county, would inquire, after an election: "Have you heard from Basin Knob? that'll tell how the vote goes."

Joseph Hopper, one of the respected old pioneers, settled the Cockrell farm in 1831, and while he lived there his brother owned a farm on the Sni creek. Once he went to that mill and was induced to stay over night and hear a Mormon preach. It is said that Mr. H. took a seat and listened attentively to the new gospel. After the preacher got somewhat animated, he told his auditors that he and all the saints would soon have new revelations, and that "after awhile a fly would come, and the person on whom it would light would die." At this, Joseph Hopper said: "Preacher, that's a lie, take my chair and sit down.

Elias Lundy came here quite early from Virginia, and settled at Basin Knob. He died in 1863.

Wm. W. Sparks, a prominent early teacher and a farmer, came here about 1844, from North Carolina, where he was born of Irish-English ancestry. His father, Joel Sparks, was a native of Surry county, North Carolina, of English stock. The subject of this notice came here with his young wife and infant child. His wife, *nee* Lucretia Prior, was a very handsome southern lady, of rare accomplishments, and a native of Mississippi. She died while her babe was quite small, and her husband always remained a widower. The child grew to manhood, and is a practicing attorney in Warrensburg. Politically, Mr. S. was always a straight democrat up to the war. In religion, he was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and was temperate in his habits, using neither tobacco or intoxicating liquors. For several years he taught school, and acquired sufficient means to purchase large tracts of land, which he owned. His

residence was about three miles south of Chapel Hill, where he had a beautiful little farm and an excellent orchard. The following is a list of some of the early settlers: Jackson Longacre, John Longacre, Jerry James, Joseph Howard, Joel Ellis, Peter A. Hall, Chas. Hood, T. Franklin, W. Franklin, Greenville Crisp, M. Edwards, D. Edwards, Sam'l, Elias, and Amos Lundy, Amos, Robert, and James Givens, G. Colbern, Moses Furguson, Lee Furguson, Frank Bradley, Wm. Davidson. Squire Campbell, James Craig, Martin and Chas. Phillips, John Miller, Joseph Radsdale, Wm. Radsdale, Thos. Radsdale, Wm. Hopper, Calvin Shore, John Y. Martin, Daniel Shainhour, Jesse Howard, Wm. Hays, James Briggs, Samuel Shirley, Wm. Hill, Wm. P. Paul, Wm. P. Tucker, Wm. Dock, David Hogan, and John C. Sparks. Judge John Windsor, was once county judge. He came here at an early day. They brought Henry Colbern and paid his way, since he was a poor man. Mr. Colbern turned his attention to the saddler's trade, and soon become a prominent man. He was the father of George Colbern, the present banker in Warrensburg. The old log cabins of the early settlers long ago, have given way to more commodious cottages.

The Village of Pittsville was laid out about 1858, and named in honor of the Rev. Warren M. Pitts, a prominent Methodist divine, who was born in Kentucky, of English stock, January 6, 1810, and came here in the year 1848. In 1830, he was married to Catharine Traughber. They are both living. The result of the union was two daughters, Mrs. R. G. S. Burks and Mrs. Mollie Newman, the latter is the widow of the late and lamented Rev. I. N. Newman, a prominent member of the Baptist church, and when he died was pastor of the Holden church. Mrs. Mollie Newman is now living on her farm left by her husband. She is a refined, elegant lady of rare attainments, and is at present Superintendent of Elm Spring Sabbath school. The village of Pittsville is on the Holden & Lexington road, and is the only village and postoffice in the township. The village has never grown much since the war. The following persons are doing business here: Holt Davis, merchant and postmaster; Joseph Danielson, blacksmith; Samuel Danielson, physician; Wm. Galbraith, carpenter; Levi Warford, physician. Part of the village was burnt during the war by guerrillas.

The postoffice was first established at Basin Knob, and called by that name for several years, and John Winfrey served as postmaster for eleven years. It is now kept in Pittsville by Holt Davis.

The cause of religion was not neglected by the pioneer settlers, who realized the power of Christian labor. For several years preaching was held in residences of pioneers. In warm weather the groves were used, and many of the early Christians date back the time and place of their conversion to the meetings in the groves, and many are the sweet reminis-

cences of those days. The first convert is said to be Mrs. B. H. Fine, who soon afterwards joined the first class. Thos. Wallace is said to be the first circuit rider of this township. Soon after him came Thos. Ashby, who had under him and in his care a young man preparing for the ministry by the name of H. N. Watts, rather an unpromising youth, who wore an old wool hat with half the brim off. We learn that he is now one of of the able men of the Methodist church. Rev. D. A. Leeper came about 1848 and continued about two years. Rev. Samuel S. Colbern served from 1852 to 1854. It is related that while he was preaching in an old log school house, with about seven for a congreation, that they all were sitting with heads forward near the puncheon floor, except one wily fellow who had got behind the door. The sermon was so monotonous and the old log seats had no backs, and the contented mind of the audience had gone into a stupor, and when the minister observed the benumbed state of his little congregation he exclaimed: "Arouse! heaven is not under the floor." Rev. Henry Farmer will long be remembered among the Baptists as one of the first preachers.

Elm Spring Baptist Church is prominent among the religious societies of the township. It was organized about 1859 by Revs. Geo. Minton and J. Gott. No building was erected till 1870, when a neat frame structure was put up at a cost of $1000, and dedicated by I. L. Crow. The building stands in section 30, town 47, range 28, near Elk Spring, on a north prong of Blackwater. The following pastors have served: Revs. Geo. Minton, Harry Farmer, I. L. Crow, J. W. Williams, I. N. Newman, J. Gott, F. M. West and J. B. Jackson. The present pastor is doing good work for the church. The following are some of the old members: John Winfrey, Jane A. Winfrey, W. F. Snow and wife, Dorcas Hunter, David Hunter, Josephus Martin and wife, N. Williams, and Richard T. Martin and wife. The church now numbers upwards of ninety members, and is prospering. The Sunday school numbers on an average sixty in attendance. Mrs. Mollie Newman is superintendent, Wm. Sparks secretary and Miss Alice Newman librarian. The first Sunday school was organized here in 1866, and superintended by John Winfrey, and the following fall Mr. Winfrey had the pleasure of seeing thirteen of his scholars become members of the church, and they were immersed by Rev. Henry Farmer.

Blackwater M. E. Church, South, is in the eastern part of the township, near the old "Fine farm," in the "old Columbus circuit." Rev. W. Redman was the first presiding elder. This was the ablest church society in the township. In 1840 John Furguson, an old, worthy pioneer of Methodism, felled the trees and hewed the logs for the old church building. The building cost the people nothing, since they all set in and did what they could for it. The pulpit was an oak plank placed across two upright planks. The names of pastors are: Thos. Wallace, Thos. T. Ashley, G.

W. Bewley, Daniel A. Leeper, Jesse Green, D. S. Capell, E. E. Degge, Silas Williams, J. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cumming, R. A. Foster, H. W. Webster, R. Minshall, H. N. Watts, M. Duren, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodard, John D. Wood and J. D. H. Wooldridge. Names of original members are: Thos. Windson and family, James Bradley and family, Richard Bradley and wife, John Furguson, Henry Shaffer, Baldwin H. Fine and wife, Jester Cox and family, and Wm. Smith (who was one of the sheriffs of the county). The present membership is eighty. The Sunday school has an attendance of fifty members. R. T. Bradley is the present superintendent. The present church building was erected since the war, and cost about $800. About this old church the early Christians held a big campmeeting every year for a period of thirty years. People came here from Independence, Grand Pass and Lexington to attend campmeeting. The church had large sheds provided for people and stock, besides large quantities of provisions which lasted eight to ten days.

Enon Baptist Church is in Pittsville and was organized July 25, 1868, by Abram Weaver, and a neat frame building was put up in 1868–9 at a cost of $1,000. It is 48x36 and comfortably seated. The following is the list of pastors: Abram Weaver, G. Smith, I. N. Newman, J. B. Jackson, and A. Barton. The first members were: Levi Warford, Louis Warford, Wm. A. Warford, Martha J. Warford, Osborn Warford, Margaret Warford, David Warford, Matilda Warford, Mitchel Warford, Elizabeth Warford, William Warford, Mary E. Warford, Juda E. Ryan, James M. Noble, James E. McClure, Martin J. McClure, Joseph Crow, C. K. Crow, Lewis A. Crow, Osevith Crow, Wm, J. Crow, and Martha J. Crow. The present membership is ninety-eight. The Sunday-school averages fifty members. C. C. Tackett is superintendent and Simon Stucler secretary.

Basin Knob M. E. Church (*South*) was organized in 1858. A. J. Longacre, James Sanders, Moses Mullens, and Wm. Hayes with their families, G. Crisp, and Polly A. Fulkerson were the first members. The old church building was burnt in 1869, and the present frame structure cost $700. The membership is now about fifty. The Sunday-school will average about forty scholars. Kenly Phillips is superintendent.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church was organized in 1867, with Newton Cobb, J. C. Sparks, and Wm. Hopper and their families as members. The membership now numbers about forty. The Sunday-school is doing well.

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church is in the southern part of the township and was organized about 1870, erected a handsome frame edifice in 1880, at a cost of $700. They have a respectable membership and a good Sunday-school Mr. Long is superintendent..

Seventh Day Adventists have a good organization in this township. The doctrine of this denomination was first taught in Johnson county by Eld. R. J. Lawrence, of Battle Creek, Michigan, in the year 1870, and in 1873 a church of thirty six menbers was organized in this township by Elders J. D. Roberts and J. Cook. Since that time the church has had several additions. All the ministers of this order are traveling evangelists. Their name is derived from the peculiarity of their faith. They believe and teach that the seventh day (Saturday) is the Sabbath; also that the time is drawing near when the Lord Jesus Christ will come and save his followers. They hold to the literal interpretation of the scriptures. They teach temperance in all things, and are total abstainers from the vices of tobacco, whiskey, oily meats, and stimulating food of all kinds. In regard to the unchaste conversation we quote: "Out the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." "Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." "By thy words thou shalt be condemned." Matt. XII: 34, 36, 37. In these three brief sentences Christ presents the whole moral aspect of the subject of chastity, and to any one who will ponder well his weighty words, no further remark is necessary. The people have no hesitancy in pronouncing flirtations as pernicious in the extreme. They hold to the sensible idea that gossiping and flirtations exert a malign influence alike upon the mental, the moral, and the physical constitution of the youth of our country. They keep aloof and warn society to shun the many lecherous villains who are properly called pleasure seekers. These denominations are purely Christians in the scriptural sense. They teach and practice repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and immersion as the only mode of baptism. They have no creed or confession of faith except the Bible.

The Cemeteries of the township are well kept, and show that respect due to those who sleep beneath the sod. In every clime and among all nations, some sort of burial rite has been observed from time immemorial. Taste and customs differ as national views differ. Not having time to discuss the various practices of the world, we proceed to name some of the old graveyards, commenced and set apart by the old settlers:

Lundy Cemetery is in section 31. This is a beautiful graveyard and contains several graves. Louisa Edwards was the first interred, and that was in the year 1855.

Pittsville Cemetery is, comparatively, a new burying place. The first one laid to rest here was J. A. McClure.

Blackwater Cemetery is in section 36, and the church is in section 1. The section line divides them. This is one of the very oldest cemeteries of the township. Here are several graves which are enclosed by a stone wall.

In section 4, on T. B. Cobb's land, there is a graveyard. In section 15,

in the woods on M. Allenbaugh's land, there is an old graveyard. In section 30, near the Basin Knob church, is one of the old burying places.

There are but few civic societies in this township. Elm Spring Grange is in a thrifty condition. Butler Newman is master. The grange has built a nice hall, and some of the best and most enterprising farmers are members. A Masonic lodge was organized here after the close of the war and continued till 1874.

Pittsville lodge, No. 595, I. O. O. F., was organized May 3, 1873. Officers for ensuing term: Wm. Galbraith, N. G.; J. M. Miller, V. G.; W. T. Miller, secretary; Wm. Saddler, treasurer; M. H. Davis, con.; Geo. Gohn, warden; J. E. Tapscot, jan. The charter members are: S. M. Logan, N. G.; M. Rice, V. G.; J. H. Dean, secretary; W. H. Millspaugh, treasurer.; W. H. Olum, guard.

At one time several granges existed in the township, but at present all are defunct except Elm Spring grange.

Among the old log school-houses is the Tucker school-house, which stands on the excellent farm of J. S. Pfantz, in the last stages of decay. The old house has crumbled in and will soon be among the things of the past. In this old valley school-house, the election was held up to the war of 1861. Many of the early teachers of this vicinity possessed a full store of common sense and a fair skill and ability to teach. The principal pioneer teachers were, Jasper N. Furguson, B. McCoy, C. Huff, James Briggs, Mr. Tarpley, Mr. Devasier, Mr. Slocum, Mrs. Catharine Craig, Miss Lizzie Emons, Michael E. Newman, W. W. Sparks, Lewis H. Chivington, Miss Nannie P. Pitts, A. Vanausdol, Newton Cobb, and S. P. Sparks. In early times women did not teach much. The domestic circles of the family and fireside imposed on her all the burdens that she was capable of bearing. Many of the first schools were kept in private dwellings.

The township now has ten flourishing public schools, which are kept open over half of the year.

Washington school, No. 106, is near Elm spring. This is among the best schools of the township. The teachers are, J. Milo Martin, Isaac N. Newman, four terms; Sue R. Easley, Marcella F. Burks, Virginia Easley, Dora Hill, M. Cornelia Keene, Wm. Proctor, Josiah Lundy, J. P. Burks, and Miss L. Alice Newman, three terms.

Pittsville school, No. 107, is a neat little frame building on the east half of section 26. The following teachers have taught here: Miss Lizzie Emons, Mrs. Catharine Craig, W. Foster, Calvin Brown, D. T. Boisseau, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cook, N. Williams, Rice, Mr. Slaughter, Mrs. Julia Violett, Julia Warford, Joseph Miller, Abner Starkey.

Burk school No. 120, is in section 25, located on the ridge.

Longacre school is in section 26, on the upland.

Hays School, No. 119 is on rocky ridge in the western part of the town-

ship in section eleven. Pleasant Grove school, No. 105, is located in a beautiful rich rolling prairie district, in section eight. The present teacher is Wm. Sparks. Rockford school, No. 104, is the brush land of section fourteen. Grant school, No. 99, is in the eastern part of section fifteen. Douglas school, No. 103, is in section two, township 46, range 28.

Valley View school, No. 118, is a little frame in a fertile small valley in section thirteen, and is close to the southern line of the township. C. M. McGirk taught here last. Lincoln school, No. 100, is in section eight. Henry Williams taught here last. Howard school, No. 116, is in the southwestern part of the township, in section fifteen, in a district of fine farming land.

Maloney school, No. 117, is on Devil's Ridge, near the northen line of section eleven. The beautiful surrounding country makes this an attractive place.

In relation to the schools of this township we clip the following from a county paper bearing the date, July 22, 1881:

"On Friday the 18th inst. occurred an interesting event, long to be remembered especially by the children. It was a school picnic given conjointly by four teachers and their schools, and held four miles northwest of Pittsville, in Hopper's grove: Henry Williams of the Lincoln district, Willie Sparks of the Pleasant Grove district, Geo. Williams of the Rockford district, and Miss Juriah Lundy of the Washington district. The welcome address was delivered by Rev. T. P. Cobb. Then began the regular exercises which consisted of recitations by the girls, and declamations by the boys. Miss Florence Porter recited 'Curfew shall not ring to-night.' The vocal, gesticulate and emotional parts were brought out almost perfectly. A combination of all these rare arts of delivery secured to her the prize awarded by three judges for the best speech delivered on the occasion. This prize, a volume of poems, was offered by outside parties independent of the teacher's knowledge.

Miss Alice Underwood, at the close of her school in the Douglas district, gave a public exhibition. A stage platform was erected on the south side of the building, and before the platform were seats enough to accommodate the audience. Messrs. Tackett and Gassett furnished the music. A long and well arranged programme was carried out. After which three nice prizes were presented to deserving pupils as rewards of merit. One of the best appreciated features of the occasion was the bounteous supper."

This township has long been known as one of the best farming sections of the county. The soil is peculiarly productive and the township is reckond among the best in the county. The proportion of timber and prairie land is about the same as exists throughout the county, i. e., one-fifth timber and four-fifths prairie. Of late, stock growing, which

seems to have been neglected by the early settlers, is beginning to receive the attention of farmers. Many of the wealthier farmers have good herds of Durham cattle and cotswold sheep. Sheep do well in this township. Stock water is found in abundance in the numerous small feeders of Big Creek and Blackwater. Good orchards and fine meadows greet the eye on all sides. This is a progressive, intelligent farming community. The voting precinct is now at Washington school house. J. S. Pfantz, who lives on the old Wm. P. Tucker place, is doing well farming. This year (1881), he raised fifty-five acres of wheat, which averaged about twenty bushels to the acre. He has eighty acres of good pasture which he rents at a reasonable price and makes money. The land he cultivates has been in use upwards of a quarter of a century, and yet is as rich and fertile as any land in Missouri. The clover grows three feet high on this land of the dryest seasons. This land produces all sorts of grains, fruits and tobacco. A writer to the county paper from the township says: "I can but remark concerning the advance movement that has been made in the science of agriculture within the last half century. Farming no longer brings up the rear of the arts of peace, but leads off in the vanguard. Its many inventions and improved means and methods have raised it in interest, attractiveness and profit, to the topmost pinnacle on the crest of the tidal wave of progress. In every field and on every hillside may be seen labor utilized, time saved and money economized by the employment of machinery. A machine is thought, genius and skill embodied in material forms, and the intellectuality of a nation or a community can be measured by the inventions it makes to secure the comfort, convenience and luxury of its people."

Dr. S. Spore came from the state of Illinois, in 1879, and purchased land and practiced and makes the following statement: "I like country better than Illinois. Health much better. Not so much miasmatic diseases here as in Illinois. I think it is caused by this country being well drained and high and rolling. I know land to be better for wheat than Illinois, but not so good for corn. I find the prevailing diseases here to be typhoid and typhus malarial fevers and pneumonia. I believe this to be the best horticultural county I ever knew. All small fruits do well here, and by a little attention I believe that every farmer could have all the fruit he needs."

In 1862 the Kansas "redlegs" dashed down upon southern citizens, burnt their houses and drove the stock across the state line. The following is the burnt list:

Henry Shaffer, Thomas W. Bradley, J. B. Sorency, F. M. Bradley, Robert Tapscott, Edward Violett, Thomas Hunt, R. Dobson, D. Murry, Wm. Murry.

James K. Tyler

TREASURER JOHNSON CO. MO.

Biographical Sketches.

All men cannot be great; each has his sphere and the success of his life is to be measured by the manner in which he fills it. But men may be both true and good, may be morally great, for in true living there are no degrees of greatness—there is no respect to persons. It is not intended in the following pages to include all the several and seperate acts of a man's life, important or otherwise. The design is to give the merest outline, for a complete review of the life and character of the person named, would be both unwarranted and without general value. The names which follow, for the most part, are those of men who have been or are now closely identified with the interests of the county and their respective townships. The sketches of many of the early settlers are found elsewhere in this volume; but to have given a sketch of every man in Johnson county would have been utterly impossible. If any have been omitted, who should have been represented, it was more the fault of themselves or their friends than the publishers of this work. For the most part these have contributed to the enterprise which the publishers have been able to furnish the people. Great care has been taken to give the facts in these sketches as they were given to the historian, and if occasional errors are found, it is largely due to the incorrect statement of the informant.

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,

a leading merchant of Warrensburg, was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, on the 28th day of March, 1813. His father, John Anderson, was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and his mother of Withe county, the same state. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and came to America and settled in Virginia, where he lived till his death, dying at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. John Anderson, the father of William H., died at his home in Campbell county, Tennessee, in 1838. The subject of this sketch lived in his native county till twenty years of age. During this time he had made some progress in learning, and had what may be termed a good English education for his day. In

1833 he set out on horseback and traveled all the way overland to the state of Missouri, the land he had chosen for his future home. Here he settled with his brother, who had come previously. This was several years prior to the laying out of the town of Warrensburg. He was not ashamed of labor, and engaged in making rails. Three years after arriving he engaged as clerk for James A. Gallaher, with whom he continued for the space of two years. In 1838 he went to Warrensburg, when it was in its infancy, and has remained ever since, with the exception of seven years. In 1839 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and held this office for two years. After this he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store for a period of five years. In 1843 he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, running a general store, which he continued until 1857, when he sold out his stock with a view of farming, but just at that time a branch of the Union Bank of Missouri was established at this place, and he was elected cashier, and served till 1862 when the bank closed. He then took his family, also the money belonging to the bank, and moved to St. Louis, where he remained till after the close of the war, then moved to Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile trade until 1869, when he returned to Warrensburg, and soon afterward assisted in the organization of the Johnson county savings bank, of which he was elected cashier, and served acceptably for two years. After that he engaged in the retail grocery trade, which he has continued to the present time, having established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, richly meriting the esteem and confidence in which he is held. He was elected treasurer of Johnson county in 1848, and served till rendered ineligible by the law of the state. He took a very active part in establishing the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad to the town of Warrensburg, for which the people ought ever to feel grateful. He was married to Miss Mary A. Davis, February 4, 1844. She was born in Kentucky, but raised in Johnson county, Missouri. She is a lady of culture and refined domestic habits. Ten children were born, seven are now living: John D., Zachary T., Henry B., Wm. H. Jr., James I., Mary A. and Charles. Two children died in infancy; Sallie died when twelve years of age. Mr. Anderson is a plain man, though a true gentleman. In politics he has always been a democrat. He has for years been a devoted member of the M. E. church (south), and now serves as superintendent of the Sunday school in his church. He is social and temperate, and although advanced in years, he retains a wonderful vivid memory.

REV. A. L. BARR,

pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Born in Alabama, and when young came with his parents to Miller county, Missouri. His father, Rev. J. N. Barr, was born in North Carolina, in 1816, and moved

to Alabama in 1834, coming to Missouri in 1850. He is still living, near Pleasant Hope, Polk county, a hale and vigorous man, having reared a large and influential family to bless the world. His wife, Mary Ann Brandon, is a native of Tennessee, who moved to Alabama in 1834. The children of this worthy pair are: Ailanthus L., Fidelia S., Lalande R., Malzarine L., Ursula L., Nannie J., Ritha U., Thaddeus M., and Rufus M., who died in infancy. Malzarine L. died at the age of nineteen. A. L. attended McGee College three years, then studied at Drurie College, after which he spent two years in teaching and preaching in Green and Polk countys. He then spent two years in the school of theology at Cumberland University, Tennessee, coming directly to Warrensburg, June 5, 1881, where, as pastor of the C. P. Church, he has, in a comparatively short time, endeared himself to his own congregation, and the public generally. Rev. Barr is a clear and practical speaker, and though a young man, possesses high attainments, both as a scholar and Christian minister, and will render eminent service in the cause of Christ. He joined the McGee Presbytery August 24, 1871; was licensed in Springfield Presbytery October 5, 1874, and ordained at Pleasant Hope, March 6, 1875.

BENJAMIN P. BLACK,

was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, October 12, 1828. His father Daniel Black, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky in 1820. He was a farmer, and Benjamin helped him, and received a very limited education in the old log school houses of that day. He removed from there, when he was twenty-nine years of age, to this state, settling in this county, on the place where he now lives. Was married to Miss Amanda Quarls, a native of Virginia, in 1848, by whom he has had ten children, six of whom are living: Mary E., now Mrs. Harmon, living in this county; Jeremiah, Sarah, now Mrs. M. Cobler; T. G., Amos C., and N. L., the youngest daughter. Mr. Black has been an industrious and persevering farmer, and by hard work and good financiering has secured a good home, to which he has added a well improved tract of land, and he is to-day one of the substantial men, who have helped to make Johnson county.

WILLIAM H. BRINKER.

Of the many examples of self-made men which this western country has produced, none are more worthy of record the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Crawford county, Missouri, and was born December 23, 1851. His father, John B. Brinker, was a native of Missouri, and was among the earliest settlers of Johnson county. William's grandfather was killed by the Indians, in Jackson county, about the year 1830. His

mother is also a native of this state, and is still living, though about sixty-six years of age. Mr. William B. Brinker's father died in 1855, with the cholera, while on his way home from St. Louis, where he had been to purchase goods, being at this time one of the prominent dry goods merchants, of Warrensburg. He was an energetic, straightforward man. William H., at the outbreak of the war, was about ten years of age. In 1862 his mother's house was burned, and everything taken, and the family was left destitute. His mother took her family, and went to St. Francois county, this state, for safety. In 1864 William joined Gen. Price's army, then but thirteen years of age, and served during the war. In 1867, he and an older brother crossed the plains, and on ariving at his place of destination hired out to drive cattle to Salt Lake, and soon after was employed to work on the Union Pacific railroad, in Wyoming territory. He returned to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1869, in company with his mother's family, moved back to Johnson county, where he worked one year on a farm, and, being encouraged by Prof. Campbell, he began his first efforts to acquire an education, and in 1871, entered the State University, at Columbia, where he continued one year, then returned to this county, and engaged in teaching school. He soon studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1874 he married Miss Lillie M. Hutchinson, of Warrensburg, a lady of culture and refined tastes, and the happy result of this union is two sons, Jesse E. and Robert H. In 1876 Mr. Brinker was elected prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. He was called upon again to fill the responsible position, and was re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. His popularity as an officer may be inferred by the honors. He has a bright future before him. In politics he is a staunch democrat.

JOHN W. BROWN,

postmaster, Warrensburg, Missouri; he was born in Licking county, Ohio, January 31, 1839. Attending the common school of that day, he obtained his early education. He removed to Indianola, Iowa, May, 1854, where he attended the seminary for a few terms, entering the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in the fall of 1860. He enlisted in the union army, enrolling in the 3d Iowa volunteers in 1861; after serving two years he was discharged on account of disability, but his patriotism called him again into the service in 1864, in the 48th Iowa. Subsequently, he was honorably discharged, and in 1865 commenced the study of law, graduating from the law department of the State University in 1868. He first came to Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1865, and followed his profession, being appointed county attorney, January, 1871, which office he held two years. In 1876 he was appointed postmaster, and re-appointed in 1880. (See page 420.) He was married November

24, 1868, to Miss Emma Kirkpatrick, daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick, who died here in 1870. The names of their children are: Thomas K., and Mary Catharine. Mr. Brown is a warm hearted and genial gentleman, and as a citizen no man in the county is more highly respected. As a public servant he is gentlemanly, obliging and diligent in his official duties.

WILLIAM BRUCE,

superintendent of Warrensburg stone quarries. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 5, 1842; came to this country in 1869, landing in St. Louis where he remained six years, and then removed to Warrensburg to take charge of these celebrated quarries, of which mention is frequently made in this history, especially on pages 427-30. Mr. Bruce was married to Mrs. Frear, of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1869; her father was an extensive contractor and builder. Mr. Bruce is a practical business manager, and just such a man as can adapt himself to handling and controlling a large number of workmen with very little of the trouble which is often experienced in works of this character.

DR. WM. CALHOUN.

The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest physicians in the county. He is a native of Ireland. His father and mother both died when William was quite young. He came to the United States with his uncle William Calhoun, who was an extensive stock dealer as well as a merchant. William made his home with his uncle until arriving at his majority, during which time he attended the common school and prepared himself to enter Gray's institute, where he prosecuted his studies vigrously for a period of three years, after which he entered the State University, and graduated in the medical department. In the spring of 1837 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he secured a position in the hospital, which he held until 1839, when he emigrated to Missouri and settled where Warrensburg now stands. Immediately after his arrival he commenced the practice of his profession, to which he gave his whole attention, and was soon in the enjoyment of a lucrative business, and at the same time established an enviable reputation, which he sustained fully until he retired from the practice. In 1850 he took a trip to California to recruit his health, which had become very much impaired at this time, and returned to Warrensburg at the end of two years with his health very much improved, and resumed his practice which he followed until the outbreak of the war. In 1844 he was elected State senator of the district composed of Layfette and Johnson counties and served two cessions. The doctor has had an active life and has set a good example; he is an honest man, a friend to the poor, a good neighbor, is widely known and universally es-

teemed. The doctor never married, but lived a life of single blessedness. He has been successful, having accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods on which to spend the remainder of his days.

M. B. CARPENTER,

born in Genesee county, N. Y., August 20, 1835; son of A. H. Carpenter, who is a native of the same empire state, still living at the age of 69, in Warsaw, N. Y., engaged in the tinner's trade. Our subject was reared and educated in Wyoming county, but removed to Indiana in 1857, where he continued in the occupation which his father had taught him. In June 1862, he enlisted in the 69th Indiana Infantry, company A, and served in the union army three years. His war career was mostly confined to the Mississippi valley, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points. He was mustered out of the service in Mobile, Alabama, and discharged at Indianapolis, Ind. He came to Warrensburg in March, 1868, and engaged in his trade. He was married to Miss Mary A. Brown, daughter of Mrs. C. J. Brown, of Franklin county, April 1869. Their children are Rush A., George L., Grace, Frank and an infant. Mr. Carpenter has a comfortable home in the south part of Warrensburg. He is a man diligent in business, honest in his dealings, and respected by all.

HON. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL,

Warrensburg, U. S. Senator for Missouri. He was born October 1834, near the village of Columbus, this county. His father, Joseph, was the first sheriff of the county, a native of Virginia, and moved to Missouri in 1831. His grandfather, Simon, was also a Virginian by birth, and of Irish descent. The senator's father settled on the land now owned by Mark Hammonds, in Columbus township, and died in 1837. [See sketch of this pioneer on page 242 of this work.] The senator's boyhood days were spent on a farm, and his early education was received in the log school houses of that day. In 1850 he entered Chapel Hill college, where he pursued his studies for a period of three and one-half years, making rapid progress. After he finished his college course he accepted a position as teacher in the college, which he held for one year and then commenced the study of law. In March 1855, he entered the law office of C. O. Silliman, and received his license to practice from Judge Wm. T. Wood, in October, 1855, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Silliman which continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He took the side of the south and rose to the prominent position of Brig. General in the Confederate army. He returned to Warrensburg in April 1866, and resumed the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Col. Thos. T. Crittenden. The firm was styled "Crittenden & Cockrell." In 1874 he was a candidate for the nomination of governor

on the democratic ticket, when C. H. Hardin was nominated over him by one-sixth of a vote on the third ballot. In January 1875, he was elected U. S. Senator. January 1881, he was re-elected as his own successor. Since he has been in public life his popularity has been greatly increased. He is loved and respected by both north and south. In 1853 he was married at Chapel Hill, to Miss A. D. Stopp; of this union two children are living: John J. and Wm. S. His first wife having died he married a second time, in 1866 to Miss A. E. Mann, near Harrodsburg, Ky. She died in 1871. In 1873 he was married to Miss Anna Ewing of St. Louis, daughter of Judge Ewing, who has been for a long time on the supreme bench. Gen. Cockrell, the subject of this sketch is indeed a model gentleman. He is of the balanced temperment and has a dignified form and majestic step. He is full six feet tall, and weighs 200 pounds. In his habits he is strictly temperate. He and his excellent wife are members of the C. P. church, and are among the earnest supporters in the religious work. For a long time he has been a warm friend of Sunday schools. Mrs. Cockrell is a lady of high culture and noble family. The senator owns a handsome brick residence on East Market street, surrounded with choice plants and flowers, making an attractive home and pleasant retreat during the vacation of Congress.

JOHN J. COCKRELL,

Son of Senator Cockrell, was born in the city of Warrensburg May 10th, 1855. He obtained his early education in the city schools, then went to a select school at Lexington, where he continued for one year. In September, 1868, he entered the Cumberland University of Tennessee, where he pursued his studies for three years. In the fall of 1871, he entered McGee's College, then located at College Mound, Missouri, and graduated in June, 1873. Returning to Warrensburg, he commenced the study of law with his father and Governor Crittenden, who were at that time law partners, and in March, 1876, he was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he formed a partnership with W. C. Rowland, the style of the firm being Rowland & Cockrell, Abstracts. On the 8th day of July, 1880, Mr. Cockrell was married to Miss Bessie Cunningham, of Little Rock, Arkansas, a lady of Culture and refinement, and the daughter of Charles E. Cunningham, a prominent farmer, and who was an extensive land owner in this county before the war. From personal appearance Mr. Cockrell is about the medium stature, handsomly built and the embodiment of manliness and health.

REV. A. M. COCKRELL,

Baptist missionary for the Johnson and Lafayette Association. Born in Montgomery County, Illinois, Aug. 28, 1835, son of Newton Cockrell.

His mothers name was Avolina Gorin, a niece of Gen. Gorin of Revolutionary fame. Rev. Cockrell lived a considerable time in Kentucky, but attended school in Nashville. He was married to Mary E. Darby, Sept. 12, 1858. Their children are: Ida, Newton F., William M., Henry G., Edward R., Thomas M., Alma M., and James W. The eldest daughter died when little more than two years old. He was baptized by the distinguished pioneer preacher, Eld. Wm. P. C. Caldwell, licensed to preach in August, 1870, at White Sulphur Spring, church Kentucky, and ordained Feb. 11, 1872. He came to Johnson county, Missouri, in Sept. 1874, and for about six years preached at High Point. Rev. Cockrell is a self made man, a plain forcible speaker and filled with Christian zeal. He has baptized over five hundred persons.

J. H. CHRISTOPHER,

prominent among dry goods men, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, Sept. 11th, 1848; removed to Cass county, Missouri, with his parents in 1850. In 1865 he embarked in the dry goods business at Pleasant Hill, in Cass county. In 1873 he opened a dry goods store in Harrisonville, of the same county. In 1875 he came to Warrensburg and opened one of the largest dry goods Stores in the city, and one that the citizens may well be proud of. During 1878-79 he run a dry goods store in Holden, and at the same time dealt largely in real estate and now owns in Jackson county a large farm, consisting of four hundred acres of choice land well improved, and upon which stands a magnificent residence. He was united in marriage to Miss Cena Jackson of Cass county, January 17th, 1870. This union has been blessed with one son, Marion C.

J. C. CHRISTOPHER,

was born in Cass county, Missouri, Dec. 12, 1850. He commenced mercantile trade with his brother, a part of which was in the city of Warrensburg, moving to this county in 1875. In 1880 he settled on what is familiarly known as the Graves farm, consisting of 220 acres, well improved He was married to Miss M. C. Baile, August 26, 1877. She was a daughter of Sarah B. Baile, at present a resident of this township. They have 2 children, Max and Maud. Mr. Christopher has lately reopened some Coal Mines on his place, which bid fair to prove of good value. He is a young man who seems to have the faculty of gaining friends and keeping them. They have a good home and success is attending his efforts on the farm, as it did in his mercantile enterprise.

M. T. CLEMENT,

was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, Sept. 1, 1818. His father was a native of the same State and died when W. T. was about 8 years of age. He was brought up on the farm and received a fair education at the common schools of that day. When about 20 years of age he removed to Michigan, near the city of Ann Harbor. He came to this county in 1868. He was married in 1849 to Nancy Tolbert of New York. They have 8 children living; Theodore, William, Charly, Josephine, Asa, Henry, Eliza and May. His farm is pretty well improved and consists of 220 acres. For several years he was connected with the Lumber interests in Pennsylvania, and was resident of that State for some time.

LOTT COFFMAN,

was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August, 1815. He was left an orphan, and after fifteen years of age was educated at Oxford College, Ohio, by his uncle, who lived in Kentucky. Was a graduate from that institution, and soon after taught school in Indiana; from there he came to Lexington, Missouri, and studied law with Judge Ryland and Sawyer. Was judge of the court at Kansas City, and connty surveyor of Jackson county for a number of years. When Kansas was made a State he was the public surveyor; was one of the commissioners who accompanied the Shawnees to Washington as an agent. In 1865 came to Johnson county, and bought a farm near Centerview, and afterward bought the one Mrs. Coffman now lives on near the city of Warrensburg. He was married to Miss Nancy Wade, a daughter of Samuel Wade, an old and respected citizen, now living in Jackson county; she is a native of Kentucky. They have four children living: Luther, Anna L., who is a teacher at Kansas City, Mittie and Early. Mr. Coffman died February 11, 1880. No man in the community was held in higher esteem, and his death was the occasion of sorrow among an extensive range of friends who had learned by long years of personal interview with him, that he was a man of worth and integrity. Mrs. Coffman has a fine home, the farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved. She is a lady of fine social qualities and makes all who enter her dwelling feel grateful for her kind hospitality.

WILLIAM E. CRISSEY,

of the firm of Crissey & Hunt, abstractors; was born in Winchester county, New York, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1840. His father, Theodore, was a native of Connecticut. He emigrated to Michigan in 1845, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1867. The subject of this sketch spent his youth upon the farm; when quite young he began his course as a teacher, and followed this for several years. In

1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dota, daughter of David C. Dota, of Bay county, Michigan. They have three children living: Maud D., Nellie D. and Mary E. Mr. Crissey became a resident of Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1865, and in 1871 engaged in the business of examining titles and abstracts. Personally Mr. Crissey is kind and affable, and as a neighbor is much respected. Mr. and Mrs. Crissey are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has for many years been an official member.

H. A. CRESS,

dentist, Holden Street, Warrensburg. Dr. Cress established his present business here in 1870, and now, in connection with Dr. A. C. Griggs, does a good business. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in New Castle, Lawrence county, and when about the age of six moved with his parents to Mahoning county, Ohio, where they resided till 1868, then came to Warrensburg. His professional training was obtained at Pittsburg, and in this city. His father, George Cress, a native of Virginia, at one time was a proprietor of the buckeye mowing machine. He died in Warrensburg, January, 1881. His mother, Diadamia Kirkpatrick, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in this city January, 1880. Mr. Cress is a young man possessing high social attainments as well as uncommon skill in his profession.

JOHN DAVIS,

retired merchant and capitalist; born in Noble county, Kentucky, April 23, 1818. He continued in his native county until 1837, during which time he attended a private school, securing a good English education. In 1837 he emigrated to Missouri and stopped in what is now known as Cass county, his next move was to Johnson county where he has been a resident ever since, with the exception of a few years. Soon after his arrival at this place he engaged in the mercantile business which he successfully followed until 1854, when he returned to Cass county. He did a large and successful business and established an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing, seldom, if ever, oppressing any one, it being always a pleasure to him to befriend those in pressing want. In 1856 he settled on a large tract of land, inclosing a large portion of his land with a good fence, he erected a fine and substantial residence and continued to live on his farm until the war broke out in 1861. In 1867 when times became more settled, Mr. Davis identified himself with the banking business, which he continues to the present time. On the seventeenth day of November, 1857, was united in marriage to Miss Sallie J. Colbern, the daughter of Henry Colbern, Esq. They have had three sons, all of whom are dead. Mr. Davis is a plain, unassuming man, one of those genial and noble-

hearted Kentuckians, and a citizen of whom Warrensburg has reason to be proud.

JOHN E. DODDS,

farmer; post-office, Warrensburg. Was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1814, where he resided until he arrived at manhood. He was married in southern Illinois November 9, 1840, to Emily Winter. They have five children: E. E. Maxwell, Laura McDonald, William A. Dodds, Benton Dodds, and Josiah W. Dodds. Mr. Dodds has been an office-holder in the church, and has taken an active part in church matters, and is at present engaged in writing a work entitled, "A Key to the Revelation of St. John, The Divine." Mr. Dodds came to Johnson county in April, 1868, and now resides in Warrensburg township. He is an industrious and highly respected citizen.

PROF. C. H. DUTCHER,

occupying the chair of natural science in the state normal school for the second district of Missouri. Born in Pike county, Illinois, February 17, 1841; son of S. Q. Dutcher, who was a native of New York, and came to Illinois and settled upon the open prairie in 1839. Charles H. was raised on a farm, and after attending the common schools, among which was that taught by John Shasted in Barry, he went to the Christian university at Canton, Missouri, and then to Lexington, Kentucky, and pursued a thorough course of study at the university, graduating in June, 1864. Prof. Dutcher then commenced teaching in Kentucky, first at Danville, coming to Missouri in 1872. He was tendered the position as teacher of natural science and latin in the normal school at Kirksville. In 1877 he was elected principal of the normal school at Cape Girardeau, where he remained till November, 1880. He then went to Butler, Bates county, and with W. E. Walton started a private banking house, with a capital of $37,000. In October, 1881, it was changed to a national bank, capital, $50,000, with Mr. Dutcher president, and Mr. Walton cashier. In the fall of 1881, out of love for the profession, he accepted the position which he now holds with such credibility. In August 1872, he was married to Miss Laura Tucker, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They were blessed with three children: Lydia May, Flora Belle, and Edwin T. Mrs. D. died February 20, 1880, and was buried at Butler.

L. D. EVERHART,

watch-maker and jeweller. Was born November, 1842, in Salem, Forsyth county, North Carolina. His father, Lewis Ferdinand Everhart, was born in the same town April 28, 1804, and died in 1854, December 19. Our subject commenced his business life at the age of thirteen, learn-

ing his present business, which was acquired by years of practical work. His grandfather was born May 17, 1758, and came to this country in 1799. His great grandfather was born in Prussia, December 17, 1717. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1866, engaging in his business for ten years at Knob Noster, and thence to Warrensburg. He married a niece of the famous Kit Carson, Mrs. Fannie Rider. They have four children: Mamie L., a step daughter, Lewis C., Katie, and Henry C. Mr. Everhart's pleasing manners and genial disposition have made him a host of friends, and while he is thorough in business, does not exclude everything else. He ranks among the artists in music, is a good shot with the rifle, of which sport he is very fond. At his business house on Holden street will be found a complete and full line of goods, second to none in the state, and his success is owing altogether to this fact. Himself and wife are members of the C. P. church.

SAMUEL K. FARR,

deputy county clerk, was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, October 13, 1843. His father, Judge James K., was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, April 22, 1804, whose father, James, was a native of Virginia, emigrating to Tennessee in an early day, and engaging as a planter, where he died in 1834. Judge Farr received his education in the log school house of his day in Tennessee. At the age of 17 years he went to Alabama, where he remained until he was married in 1827, to Miss Rhoda Craig, of that state, daughter of Samuel Craig, a prominent planter. He thence went to Kentucky, and to Missouri in 1842, settling in St. Clair county, remaining one year, and permanently settling in Johnson county. Here he has remained ever since, with the exception of one year, when he went to Texas. On his return from the Lone Star State he brought his wife, father and mother, making a trip of over one thousand miles in a wagon. He entered 1,300 acres of government land. In 1847 he was elected judge of Johnson county, and served till 1861. In the following fall he was elected probate judge, and by virtue of that office he was chairman of the county court, which he held four years. He was also a large contractor on the Missouri Pacific railroad from Sedalia west. His family consisted of six children: Wm. B., James D., Mary J., Samuel K., Safronia F., and Finis C. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on his father's farm in Chilhowee township. In 1879 was appointed deputy clerk of this county, and has filled the office with ability, making an efficient clerk. In politics he is a democrat; in religion a Cumberland Presbyterian.

ADAM FICKAS,

among the oldest living settlers of this county, and a name which is familiar to almost every one who has had any thing to do with its progress, was born in Virginia, July 17, 1799. His father Adam, and mother Eve were natives of York county, Penn., and moved to Virginia at an early day. When Adam was about five years old they moved to Henderson county, Ky., taking him with them. His father died in 1816, and mother in 1814. In the fall of 1818, in company with his sister he came to the state of Missouri, on a pack horse and stopped in Boone county for five or six years. He married Miss Susan McDonald, a native of New York, but raised in Kentucky, up to the time of her marriage. She was a daughter of Joseph McDonald. Removed to Indiana and spent about a year. Again moved to this state. When he was married his possession all told would not exceed fifty dollars, and consisted of a gun, ax, and dog. He killed all the meat he used for three years, such as black bear, deer, wild turkeys etc. He had a great many adventures in his pioneer life, one of which we will mention. In an encounter with a bear, after he had wounded it, one of his dogs was being hugged to death by it when he slipped up with a knife and saved the dog's life. For the land on which he now lives he paid three dollars an acre, but some of his farm he entered at from 12½ cents to 25 cents per acre. His landed estate at present consists of about thirteen hundred acres, a large portion of which is well improved. His wife died in 1875. They had thirteen children, eight of whom are living: Levi, Jacob, James, Martha, Ann, now Mrs. Prosser, Sarah, now Mrs. Sanders, Adam, Mary, now Mrs. Beardsley, Melinda. Was married again Oct. 31, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Bowman, a native of Indiana, and raised in Johnson county, Missouri. She is a member of the Dunkard church, and he of the Baptist to which he has belonged more than thirty years, and been a most liberal supporter. He furnished the lot and built at his own expense a very neat structure costing about a thousand dollars, size 24x48. Mr. Fickas although past his eighty-second birthday is a man who entertains his friends in an agreeable manner, and the hours which are spent with him are full of profit and interest. His portrait is found in this work.

CAPT. HENRY C. FIKE,

is one of the leading men in the literary, educational and religious circles of the city. He was born in Illinois, St. Clair county, near the city of Belleville, on December 21, 1832. His father, Abel Fike, who was a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Illinois about the year 1812. In 1847, Henry C. entered M. Kendre College under the presidency of Rev. E. Wentworth, and continued in this institution till 1852, when he gradu-

ated with honors in the full college classical course. His father died in February, 1852. After this he engaged in teaching. He accepted a position in the public school of Highland, Madison county Illinois, holding this till 1854, when he took charge of a school at a place called Union, near Mascoutah, Illinois, which he held till the spring of 1855. During the following summer he was appointed by the county court as commissioner to take the state census of Illinois for St. Clair county. In the fall of 1855-6, taught in the schools of Mascoutah. During the following year he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1857 he was elected by the board of education of the public schools of Mascoutah, as principal of the same, which position he held until 1862, when he was re-elected for the following year, but resigned in order to enlist in the service of his country (in defense of the union.) He was at once appointed regimental quartermaster of 117th regiment, Illinois volunteers. He was afterwards promoted to acting assistant quarter master, and was in several closely contested battles. Soon after the war he located at Warrensburg where he has made it his home ever since. Soon after coming here he engaged in milling, erecting buildings in 1867. He was married near Trenton, Ill., December 25, 1855, to Miss Lucy C. Power, an estimable lady of rare intellectual culture, whose acquaintance he formed while teaching. She was educated at the female academy of Lebanon, Illinois. Her father, Pennington Power, Esq., was an extensive land holder and farmer of Illinois. This conjugal union has been blessed by two children, the oldest dying in infancy, the second, a daughter, Miss Ellie is still living under the parental roof. Her father has given her a thorough education. She graduated in the full Normal course in the summer of 1880, and is a lady of fine mental attainments. Mr. Fike is a member of the city council and secretary of the board of regents of the state normal school at Warrensburg, vice-president of the county Sunday school association, and a leading man in all public enterprises for the public good. In politics he is a true republican, and honest in his convictions. He is a member of the M. E. church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, and one of the most liberal supporters of the cause of christianity. He is strictly temperate in his habits. He is social and happy at the fireside, prompt in business, and quick and impulsive to duty.

ROBERT A. FOSTER,

deceased, was born in the state of South Carolina, May 9, 1812. His father was a merchant. After obtaining a good English education, the subject of this sketch pursued teaching for ten years or more. In 1836 he married Miss Jane L. Headlee, of Maury county, Tennessee, and in the fall of the same year removed to Green county, Missouri. Here he remained some time, during which he was licensed to preach in the M.

E. Church. Mr. Foster was also a teacher. In 1861 he was made chaplain of his home regiment, which fought so gallantly at Lexington, and was made chaplain of the Seventh Missouri cavalry, and served till the close of the war. His death occurred at Warrensburg, March 10, 1881. Rev. Foster reared a large and influential family, all of whom, including his estimable wife, were thoroughly imbued with that high patriotic feeling which caused them to sacrifice everything on the altar of their country. Marsh Foster, their oldest son, while advocating the union cause in the court house, was murdered by a rebel sympathizer, early in the spring of 1861. Emory S. was severely wounded at the battle of Lone Jack, while fighting for the union, and his youngest brother, C. Morris, was shot through the left lung at the same battle. Melville U. was wounded at Briar Creek skirmish. The names of the eight children are: Marshall M., Emery S., Arminus A., Melville U., C. Morris, Mary J., died at the age of ten; Maggie C., now wife of Geo. S. Grover; Mattie J., now wife of W. W. Gatewood. C. Morris died in 1865, soon after being mustered out of service. Mrs. Jane L. Foster now lives in Warrensburg, a highly respected lady.

REV. CHARLES FUELLER,

pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Warrensburg, Missouri. Was born in Germany, March 19, 1836, and at the age of twelve came to the United States. Spent two and a half years in Baltimore, two and a half years in New York, and two years in St. Louis. He graduated from Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, in 1861, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864. His first pastorate was four years at Hannibal, then four years at Mexico, two years at Oxford, Ohio, three years at Hillsboro, Illinois, and came to Warrensburg, December 21, 1877. He was married to Miss Ann R., daughter of Rev. F. B. McElroy, November 15, 1866, at Hannibal. They have three children: Nellie, Charlie, and Frank. As a scholarly Christian, Rev. Fueller stands high. His executive and financial ability is one element of his great success as a pastor. His sermons are prepared with care, and furnish varied instruction with convincing proofs of the claims of the gospel. The cause has greatly prospered in his hands. Two years since he erected a beautiful home on Grover street, where he now resides.

EDWARD L. DE GARMO,

stands prominent among the worthy citizens of Johnson county. Among the sucessful business men of this city, who have through all the trying vicissitudes of business depression and financial panic, sustained a reputation for purity worthy of emulation, may be properly placed the subject of this sketch, now at the head of the Warrensburg Woolen Mills. (See

page 425.) He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1831. When about fifteen years of age, he moved with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, which is now the home of his mother, who is still living. In June, 1856, he was married to Miss Schmidlap, an estimable lady, and moved to Warrensburg the same year. He was burned out in one of the early fires of the city, and lost heavily. He then purchased an interest in the Eureka Mills, which he retains to the present time. He has as partner in the woolen mills Wm. H. Hillis, whose home is in Illinois. Mr. De Garmo has filled a good many important positions, at the hands of his friends, who are numerous. While he is a person who does not want notoriety, nevertheless, has become very popular. In politics, he is a republican, quite liberal in his views and honest in his convictions. For years he has been one of the warmest advocates of education, and was for a long time a member of the school board. In the moral sphere there is no man better qualified to lead and instruct. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and faithful to the church, a man zealous as a layman, and true to Christian duty. He is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school of this city, and one of the earnest workers in all that tends toward the advancement of the work of Christianity. In May last (1881) he was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at Buffalo, New York. He has four children. The eldest, a son, is in Colorado. Miss Nellie is a graduate in the full course of study in the State Normal. She has assisted her father in the Sunday-school work. Frank assists in the woolen mill. The youngest child, a daughter, is now a student in the Normal. His wife is a true soul that never swerves from duty in the church or home circle. In business Mr. De Garmo has but few words, a model in this respect.

JOHN U. GATY,

dealer in real estate, Warrensburg. He was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, March 6, 1835. His father, Geo. M. was a native of the same place, and was one among the staunch farmers of that county, He died in 1876 and left an estate of over $100,000.00. John U. was brought up on the farm, much of the time having it under his care, where he observed all the phases of stockraising. He spent some time at St. Charles College and received a good English education. At the age of eighteen years, he commenced business for himself and has been one of the most extensive and successful stockdealers in his section. In 1865 he commenced in the stock business which he followed till a few years ago. In 1880 he engaged in the real estate business in Warrensburg, and he is master of the situation. He has given liberally of his own purse to encourage emigration to this county, perhaps more so than any other man of the county. He is doing a good business and holds himself in readiness at all times to

show immigrants the soil and resources of Johnson county. In 1868 he came to Johnson county, and settled on a farm ten miles south of Warrensburg, consisting of 1100 acres. He was married in St. Louis in 1865, to Miss Hattie Parke, daughter of Rev. J. C. Parke, a prominent minister in the M. E. church (south.) Four children are living, Henry L., George E., Ida P., and John U. jr., two children having died. Mr. Gaty is a social, generous man, and full of public enterprise.

DR. A. C. GRIGGS,

Dentist. Was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jan. 1842. When about eight years of age removed with parents to Missouri locating at Boonville, where he remained till 1865, then spent a short time in Nebraska, after which he came to Warrensburg, where he has enjoyed a large and rapidly increasing practice, and the confidence of all his patrons. He was married in May, 1868, to Miss Alice Cress, daughter of George Cress Esq., of Warrensburg, and they have the following children: Ella D., Augusta V., and Lee F. Dr. Griggs is at present associated with H. A. Cress, and enjoys a good business widely known both in city and country. His residence situated on Grover Street is one of the finest in the city.

PHILIP GROSS,

proprietor of the Brewery. Was born Jan. 1st, 1821, in Germany. Emigrated to the U. S. in 1849, and stopped in Boonville, Missouri. In 1865 came to Warrensburg and erected his brewery and established the present business, (see page 425). He married Miss Boller of Boonville in 1852, and has 7 children living. Julia, Matilda, Laura, Louisa, Hannah, Herman and Emil.

HON. BENJ. W. GROVER,

(deceased), was for a long time one of the most public spirited men of Warrensburg. He was born in Xenia, Green county, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1811. His father, Joseph Grover, was a native of Baltimore county, Md. He was of Welsh descent. He emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio, settling on a farm near Xenia, where Benj. W. took his first lessons of Mr. John Steele, who was a thorough scholar and distinguished educator. At the age of 15 years, he quit school and accepted a possition as clerk with a prominent merchant, which lasted five years, afterward he went to Madison, Indiana, where he was married at the age of 23 years, to Miss Letitia D. Sheets, of Madison, Indiana, Sept. 30th, 1834. He emigrated to St. Louis in 1840, and finally to Warrensburg in 1844. The names of the children are: John E., Sallie L, now Mrs. Barret, Courtland C., George S., Anna G., now Mrs. Harris, Lizzie F., Benjamin W., Mattie

C. and Robert J. John S. and Courtland are dead, the others are still living. Mrs. Grover is a daughter of John Sheets of Indiana, and she was born in Cincinnati, October 8, 1816, but raised and educated in Madison, Indiana. Mrs. Grover is a patriotic and christian woman, refined, educated and possessed of those native qualities, without which the great life work that she has accomplished, would have been imperfect. At the death of her husband, which occurred immediately following the battle of Lexington, where he fell while fighting for his country, the whole care of the family and his property devolved upon her. A highly respected family of sons and daughters now bless the mother's hand that has directed and sustained them. Col. Grover's name often occurs in this history, for particular mention see pages 610-611.

JUDGE HARVEY HARRISON,

was born March 7, 1806, in Blount county, east Tennessee. His parents, Joseph and Nancy Harrison, removed to Huntsville, Alabama, when Harvey was six months old, where they remained until he was about nineteen years of age. He married Zilpha, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Bell, of Tennessee. They have had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters. His son, Alfred B., was killed by the falling of a brick store on Holden street, June 19, 1877. His father lived to see his fifth generation, and was eighty-nine years old at the time of his death. Mr. Harrison is one of the old and prominent settlers of this county. He has been county judge, justice of the peace, and in other ways stood before the people. Both himself and wife are members of the C. P. church, having united with that organization fifty-five years ago.

JNO. W. HARRISON,

son of Judge Harrison, is a native of this county, and was born February 28, 1838. He spent his youth on his father's farm, receiving a liberal education. When about twenty years of age he spent four or five years traveling over Colorado, Montana and many other of the western states and territories in search of the shining metal. In 1860 he returned to his old home and engaged in farming, which he followed for four years, after which he conducted a livery stable until May 1880, when he sold out. Mr. H. married in 1860 Miss Eliza C. Ovens, of this county, and a native of Tennessee. They have had four children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Harrison is a plain, unassuming gentleman.

R. B. HARWOOD,

clerk of Johnson county. Robert B. Harwood was born in St. Louis county, December 1, 1832; son of Wm. B. Harwood, who was a native of Fairfax, Virginia. He came to Missouri, settling at St. Louis, in 1829,

and died there in 1863. Robert's mother is also a native of Virginia. She is still living in St. Louis county. He spent his youth on the farm and attending school, and at the age of fourteen entered Des Peres academy. In 1851 he commenced teaching, which with few interruptions he followed till the breaking out of the civil war. Enlisting in the St. Louis battery he was commissioned captain under General Sterling Price, and served a faithful soldier in many a hotly contested battle, but, strange to say, he did not receive a scratch. He married Miss Rosa E. DesCombes, daughter of Frederick DesCombes, Jan. 19, 1869. The names of their children now living are: Rosa B., Willie and Ottaway B. Mr. Harwood was first elected clerk in 1874, and re-elected in 1878. With marked ability and faithfulness he has discharged his duties to the great satisfaction of the people.

REV. W. H. D. HATTON.

In writing biographies of persons who are of a retired disposition it is seldom we gain the proper facts which should be brought out by an interview with the parties themselves; so if this sketch does not contain many good things which should have a place in it, the reader may know the reason. Mr. Hatton was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848. Was a teacher in Pennsylvania for four years, also attended Alexandria seminary, Virginia, about three years. Spent nine months in Europe, returning home just as our civil war commenced, and was appointed chaplain of the 42d regiment, which position he filled for four years, or until the close of the war. He then went to Kansas and took charge of the Episcopal parish at Wyandotte. From Wyandotte to Jefferson City, Missouri, his next move, at which place he purchased a building and conducted a school for two years. Thence to Warrensburg, where we find him now located on a farm of eighty-eight acres, which he has improved. A part of his time has been devoted to grape culture, which first he manufactures into wine and finds ready sale for all over the state, as used for sacramental and medicinal purposes. His process of fermentation is very different from the ordinary ones, and he has a wine which has been very desirable for invalids or persons of a delicate constitution. His library contains many valuable and rare books. Rev. Hatton is a fine scholar, and fully up to the times on all important questions. The church should not lose so valuable a minister, but possibly he may need the retirement, which he now seems fully to enjoy, and in his later years return to the Master's work.

JOHN J. HATHWAY,

marble works, Warrensburg. Was born in Marion county, Illinois, May 1, 1849, living here till about fourteen years of age, then removed to

Vandalia, where he remained six years. He then went to Arcola, then to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was engaged in delivering goods to the new railroad. He came to Missouri in 1870, and September 5, 1871, came to Johnson county, where he engaged in the stone cutter's trade. Comparatively of recent date he engaged in cutting marble, which business he is successfully carrying on at the present time. He was married at Sedalia in 1876, to Miss C. C. Neely, her father being one of the prominent brick manufacturers of that county. Their children are Sylvester L. and John Ray.

DR. W. L. HEDGES,

physician and surgeon. Is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bath county, December 17, 1842. When quite a small boy he moved with his parents to Indiana, and located at a point which was called Carpentersville, a town which his father laid out, and where he continued to live until 1853, when he removed to Scottsville, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch received his early education by attending the common schools, after which he attended an academy, where he pursued his studies until 1862. He volunteered in the 122d Illinois infantry, and served during the war. In the fall of 1865 he entered Lombard University, located at Galesburg, Illinois, where he continued for a period of two years. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. Jones, a very eminent physician, who has since died, and took his first course of lectures at a medical college in Chicago, and his second was taken at the homeopathic college of St. Louis, and graduated in February, 1869. He then at once entered upon his practice, and in 1871 he came to Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1875 the doctor was elected honorary member of the Kansas state homeopathic institute. In 1876 he became a member of the American institute, the oldest national medical society in the United States. He has also been a member of the Missouri homeopathic institute, and was president of this institute during the years of 1879 and '80. In 1878 he was elected mayor of the city of Warrensburg, and has held the office continuously ever since. In 1879 was appointed United States examining surgeon of pensions for Johnson county, which office he holds at present. He was married in 1877 to Miss Jennie A. Gilkerson, of Warrensburg. The doctor enjoys a large practice, as well as the confidence of the people; is a member of the Christian church, and has been one of its elders, stands high as a citizen, and is widely known and universally esteemed.

ANDREW J. HERD,

was born in Cocke county, Tennessee. January 8, 1815. His father, John J., was a native of Virginia, and one of the commissioners who laid off Lexington. His grandfather was burned out by the Indians, and received

pay for the same from Government, in continental money. Andrew J. moved to Missouri to what was called Cooper's Fort, before there were any counties. This was a French trading post, and afterward became a part of Lafayette county. He was a farmer by occupation and with his father knew what pioneer life in the far west meant. They were good shots and had many a lively chase with the wild animals which were abundant at that time. Bear, deer, etc., were plenty and many a hunt was filled with exploits of daring worthy the mention in these pages, but space forbids. In 1858 he moved to Johnson county. In 1841 was married to Miss Deerking, a native of Germany. They have four children living: John H., Wm. H., Daniel H., Magdalene, now Mrs. Stokerburg, of Lafayette county. Mr. Herd is an extensive reader, and well informed on all the important topics of the day. A strong and ardent supporter of the Bible and its doctrines, and a man who has the respect of all who become personally acquainted with him.

JACOB HABERLING,

of the firm of Heberling Bros., was born in Germany, in 1841. He was the second son. His father was a wagon-maker, and died in his own country in 1855. Jacob received a common school education, and in 1868 emigrated to the United States. In 1870 in company with his brother, Fred, started their present business here, the manufacture of boots and shoes and selling the same. Starting in a small way they have succeeded in building up a large and remunerative trade, and are to-day among the substantial and creditable firms of the city. He married Miss Baron, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom they have four children: Willie, Jake, Julia and Robert.

FRED HEBERLING,

was born in Germany in 1834, coming to this city with his brother Jacob, and in 1870 went into the present business, manufacturing and selling boots and shoes. The firm of Heberling Bros., is one well known throughout Johnson county, and has been a success from the first. They are well established and the facilities they have for manufacturing enable them to fully compete with any houses in the state, by which they are able to do a large retail business and add much toward the drawing of trade from a long distance. As business men they are straightforward and honorable, and well calculated to steadily increase the already large number of customers. Fred married Miss Kate Simmons of Germany. They have six children: Fred, Otto, Amelia, Charles, Albert and Frank.

W. H. HEBERLING.

The subject of this sketch has the principal meat market in the city. He is a native of Germany, and was born on March 2, 1851. In the year 1868 he embarked upon the steamer Hansa, which was a fine ocean steamer, carrying 1,200 passengers, and made the voyage in fifteen days landing at New York city; from this place he came immediately to Warrensburg, where he hired out to work on a farm a few months, after which he accepted a clerkship, in Mr. Rosenthawl's store, of this city, which position he held until the following spring, when he opened a meat market, with one of his brothers, which partnership existed until 1876, when Mr. H. bought out his brother's interest, since which time he has carried on the business himself, and to-day is well established. In 1876 he was married to Miss Caroline Volk, who is also a native of Germany, and came to this county when quite young. By this union they have one son, George Edward.

JUDGE W. L. HORNBUCKLE.

He is a native of this state and was born in Callaway county, December 31, 1823. His father was a native of Kentucky and became one of the earliest settlers of Missouri, having come to the state in 1820. He became a resident of Johnson county, in 1839. William L. was at this time about sixteen years of age. He went back to his native county where he attended the Independent academy for one year, when he returned to Johnson connty and engaged in teaching school, following it for several years. He then engaged in farming. In the fall of 1854, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held continuously until 1861, and which office was rendered void at the outbreak of the war. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of judge of the probate court, which he has continued to fill with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of the county till the present time. He is a member of the school board, and also its present treasurer. Mr. Hornbuckle was married on the 1st of January, 1846, to Melinda Walker, a native of Kentucky, her father being among the early settlers of Johnson county. They have a family of seven children: Alexander, W. C., Jefferson, Turner, Elizabeth, Mattie and Sarah J. Judge Hornbuckle for many years has been a devoted member of the Baptist church, exhibiting the highest type of Christian principle and integrity.

G. WILL HOUTS,

born in Scott county, Missouri, March 27, 1832, son of Christopher G. Houts, a native of Pennsylvania, but principally raised in Kentucky. He came to Missouri about 1816, and settled near New Madrid, where he

became clerk of the courts and also a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of this state. He was a minister and school teacher; removed to White county, Illinois, in 1835, where he died August 30, 1840. His first wife, Mrs. Letitia Lewis, bore him two children: John Gath and Christopher B. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Sarah Meyers, April 24, 1824; the following are the names of their children: Mary E., Margaret S., Thomas D., Mary L., G. Will, Davis K., I. W., and Green V. G. Will came with his mother to Johnson county in 1842, and settled six miles northwest of Warrensburg. Mr. Houts was first married to Martha A. Farrar, January 25, 1855, by whom he had two children, Myra, (at present a teacher in Warrensburg,) and Ellen (who died when about eleven months old). Mrs. Houts died August 10, 1859. October 12, 1865, he married Anna Duffield, and the names of their children are: Wilelma, Charles and Uptonia; Wilelma died when about one and a half years old. Mr. Houts served in the union army during a greater part of the war, enlisting June 27, 1861. He was elected judge of the probate court in November, 1866, and January 1, 1867, by virtue of his office, became president of the county court, which he held four years. Judge Houts has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and as a citizen and neighbor stands high.

T. W. HOUTS.

One of the substantial farmers of Warrensburg township, is the above-named gentleman. A native of this state, born August 21, 1838; he was raised a farmer and educated at the common country school which he had opportunity to attend only during the winter months, as his services were needed to assist in the work of his father's farm during the other portion of the year. His father, G. W., a resident also of Johnson county, was a Kentuckian by birth, and emigrated to Missouri in 1823, making one of the earliest settlers of Scott county. T. W. came to this county in 1839, being a young man. Commenced farming for himself when about twenty years old; was in business in Warrensburg at the outbreak of the war; was captain of company A, 7th Missouri cavalry, which was recruited at this city. Was promoted to major in 1863; served about three years in the western department and then returned to his farming, which he has followed up to the present time. He has two hundred and eighty acres and very substantial improvements, fine home with pleasant surroundings. Was married in 1868 to Miss L. J. Thornton, a native of Westfort, Jackson county, Missouri; they have an adopted daughter, Nellie. Mrs. Houts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Houts has made farming a study and devotes much of his own labor to the work; has been very successful, and has the proof of the old adage, "that virtue

has its reward." All who are personally acquainted with him speak of him as a good neighbor and honorable citizen.

REV. JAMES H. HOUX,

was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, April 7, 1827; his father, P. S. Houx, was a native of Kentucky, who came and settled in Howard county, Missouri, in 1817. When about eighteen years of age, the subject of this sketch entered Capel Hill College; after completing his four years college course he took charge of the C. P. church at Independence, for about four and a half years. He was then appointed to the mission work in Bates, Henry and St. Clair counties; from 1860 to 1867 he preached to different churches of his denomination, in Johnson county; from 1867 to 1875 Rev. Houx was pastor of the Warrensburg Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has grown up here and has become as highly respected as he is well known throughout the county. He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Virginia; their family consists of Charles H., Edwin W., Susie E., Mary M., Roberta M. and Samuel B. Rev. Houx has a good property and comfortable home on South Holden St, in Warrensburg. He is a man of talant and culture in his calling and highly esteemed.

J. HYER.

Perhaps no sketch in this work will be read with more interest than that of J. Hyer, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 18, 1818. His father and mother were both natives of Hardy county, Virginia, and died at advanced ages, one that of 86 years. Remained at home until he reached his twenty-sixth year, then started out for himself as a grain dealer and other pursuits. Was a director of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, and had charge of the real estate department of the same. In 1856 was elected to the Ohio Senate by the largest majority given in the state. In 1863 was appointed lieut-colonel of the 73d Ohio, and served in the Virginia campaign. Married a niece of Senator Harris of New York, in 1852, Miss Sayer; they have five children living. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are among the ones who are fully identified with its work and interest. The farm consists of three hundred and sixty-five acres, well improved, and the house is built on one of the finest locations to be found in this part of the county; standing in the center of an elevation you can have an unobstructed view in all directions. Mr. Hyer, though advanced in years, has the appearance of a much younger man.

JOEL P. JOHNSTON,

born in Howard county, Missouri, November 13, 1824; son of Robert Johnston and Mary Ann *nee* Prewitt, both natives of Kentucky. Joel P.

Johnston wrs educated for a teacher and spent about eighteen years in that profession. He had two own brothers and two half brothers, one own sister and six half sisters. He was married June 18, 1846, to Miss Virjane Reed of Howard county, this state, and they have been blessed with twelve children, six of whom have died; the names of those living, are: Sallie Ann (now wife of G. A. Lobban), Mollie J., (milliner in this city), James W. (editor in Plattsburg), Joseph P. (also at Plattsburg), Charles L. and Stella M., the two last living at home. Mr. Johnston came to Warrensburg in 1865, where he has become well known and universally respected. He is a harness maker by trade, in which success has attended his labors. Mr., Mrs. Johnston and all other members of the family, save the two youngest, are worthy communicants of the Christian church, of which Mr. Johnston has been clerk since 1866.

JOHN R. KELLEY,

Recorder of deeds of Johnson county. He was born in this county on the 29th day of June, 1833. His father, Capt. John Kelley, is a native of Tennessee, emigrated to Missouri in the year 1819, and stopped in Saline county. From thence he went to Lafayette county, where he remained until the fall of 1828, when he moved to Johnson county, and the following year he purchased the farm on which he is still living in Columbus township. The farm contains sixty acres of very choice land. He is one of the sturdy pioneers of Missouri, a man of sterling integrity, and stands high in the estimation of his neighbors. He has attained the advanced age of 82 years, and is still in the enjoyment of all his faculties. John R.'s mother, who died early in life in this county, was a native of Maryland a lady of culture and possessed of noble and generous impulses. The subject of this notice attended Chapel Hill College one term. After which be began his career as a teacher in the district school, and followed this successfully for two years, when he entered a dry goods store as clerk, and afterward engaged in the business for himself, which he continued to follow for a period of fifteen years. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Kelley was elected to the office of Recorder of Deeds by the handsome majority of 1168 votes. During his term of office, Mr. Kelley exhibited marked ability in the management of the affairs of the office and his manly, straightforward course towards the citizens of the county secured to him not only the respect and confidence of his constituency but the people generally. In the fall of 1878, he was again called upon to fill the same responsible position by a much larger majority than before. In 1876, he was marriee to Miss Ella, daughter of Robert Shaw of Johnson county, an old settler and worthy citizen. The result of this union has been two sons, John R. and Luther P. Mr. Kelley politically, is a democrat, but rather conservative in his views. Socially he is of that type of character that

commands respect generally. He has been a member of the school board for several years. He has taken great interest in public education and all other matters for the good of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD KELLEY,

nurseryman and florist, was born in Ireland and was raised and educated in his native country. After leaving Ireland he went to Scotland, where he was employed by R. B. Bowler, the merchant prince of the city of Edinburg as landscape gardener. Here he gained valuable knowledge and a wide reputation. In 1850 he came to New York city, spent some time in traveling through some of the principal cities and finally settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Missouri and settled in this county near the city of Holden, where he at once identified himself with the nursery business, which he followed successfully. In 1874 he came to Warrensburg and established the Spring Grove Nursery, which has enjoyed a wide reputation for the choice variety of fruits kept. Mr. Kelley had his brother associated with him, who died in the fall of 1880. This was a sad affair to Edward, as his brother had taken charge of his affairs generally. Edward has always lived a life of single blessedness. His nursery contains about 48 acres of very choice lands with the best of bearing fruit trees with two good springs and 3 wells thus affording never failing water.

THOMAS KING,

blacksmith and general repair shop for wagons and farm implements, three doors west of Holden on the north side of Culton street, Warrensburg, Missouri. Thomas King, son of Leander King, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 8, 1826, where he spent his boyhood days. At the age of fifteen, he removed to Preble county, Ohio, and lived there till 1854, when he took up his abode in Huntington county, Indiana. In the spring of 1868 he came with his family to Johnson county, Missouri, where he has since resided. In 1870 Mr. King purchased property on his present business site and commenced for himself the business in which he is still engaged. October 10, 1880, the lumber yard adjoining his shop took fire and in the conflagration which ensued, his entire shop with tools and implements was destroyed. He thereby sustained a loss of $1,500. He has rebult using the ground floor for repair shop and the second story for renting. His residence is situated in the southwest part of the city. He married Eliza Taylor, daughter of Enoch Taylor of Preble county, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1847. The names of the children are Enoch L., John H., Sarepta J., who died at the age of 7, Abraham, who died at the age of 17, Thomas B., Clara M. and Josie. John has removed to Indiana, the others live here. Mr. King and his wife have been members of the Christian church

for twenty years and their position in the community is that of worthy people.

KINSLEY AND DONNELL,

dealers in Boots, Shoes, Clothing, and gentlemen's general furnishing goods. This new and enterprising firm came to Warrensburg in October, 1881, and opened out their stock of goods one door south of Eads Hotel. Martin C. Kinsley and R. C. Donnell, the proprietors of this firm, are experienced business men, well calculated to succeed in their undertaking. Mr. Donnell is a native of Illinois, where he was clerk and manager of a dry goods business for several years.

MARTIN C. KINSLEY,

of the firm of Kinsley & Donnell, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1831, son of Martin Kinsley, who was a native of Massachusetts. The mother of our subject was Julia A. Kingsley, daughter of a family who were direct linneal descendents of those who came from England in the Mayflower. Mr. Kinsley has now in his possession an old deed, dated 1756, given from Ephraim Hix to Nathaniel Kingsley, Carpenter. Martin Kinsley died in 1878, but his wife is still living, an active old lady of 81 years. Martin C. Kinsley removed with his parents to Hillsboro, Illinois, when six years of age, and has until of recent date lived there. He married Frances M. Brown, daughter of John Brown in the year 1854. Her father was an early settler of Montgomery county, and died there about 1858. Their family consists of: L. Minerva, now wife of R. C. Montgomery, real estate dealer, Maryville, Missouri; Nellie K., now wife of A. Y. Brown, station agent, Butler, Missouri; Lizzie A., and Martin E. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley are worthy members of the M. E. Church.

J. H. KINSEL,

cashier of the Bank of Warrensburg. Born in Warren county, this state Dec. 25, 1837. His father, Edward Kinsel, was a native of Germany, born in Dresden, Saxony, and immigrated to the United States in 1832, settling in Warren county, Missouri, on the banks of the Missouri River, where at the time of his death, which occurred in 1853, he owned one thousand acres, a portion of which was in St. Charles county. He was married February, 1837, and died Oct, 18, 1851. His mother, Catharine Gohlinghorst was also born in Germany, in the vicinity of Bremen, but they were married in this country. She is still living. Mr. Kinsel spent his boyhood and school days in Warren and Franklin counties, going to Lafayette county in 1863, thence to Montana, where he spent about four years merchandising and mining. In 1867 he came to Warrensburg and engaged in the mercantile business with W. H. Bell. In 1869 he engaged

in the lumber business on the Osage River, at Osceola and Roscoe and in 1871 established the lumber business in Warrensburg, which he has carried on with great credit, till the present time. Jan. 3, 1881, at the establishment of the Bank of Warrensburg, he was made cashier and under his efficient management the business has greatly prospered. His lumber yard including a large stock, was burned Oct. 10, 1880, but has since been reestablished. He was married in this city to Miss L. J. Ming, daughter of W. O. Ming, Esq., 1868. They have a bright family of three girls and one boy: William M., Katie May, Dora Augusta, Lillian E. As a reliable business man, his superior cannot be found in Johnson county, and doubtless the success and popularity of the bank of Warrensburg is more attributable to its cashier than to any other officer.

W. E. KNAPP,

was born the 23d of June, 1842, in Westchester county, New York. His father was a native of the same state, and with his mother, are now living in Connecticut. W. E. was brought up on a farm, and had but few advantages in the way of an education. When seventeen years of age started out to battle for himself, and for a long term of years, was compelled to labor at the roughest kind of work, but with a will and energy succeeded in getting a start, and today is among the live business men of Warrensburg, to which city he emigrated in 1878, and engaged in shipping mules and horses. He was married to Miss Susan Jane Cressey, Nov. 8, 1863, a native of the same county, New York, in which he was born. They have two children, William and Carrie Jane. Mrs. Knapp is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Knapp has one of the best Livery and feed stables in the county. His success is such as always follows hard work and careful economy, and to which he is justly entitled. He is a liberal minded and honest dealing man.

NATHAN LAND,

of the firm of Land, Fike & Co., Eureka Mills, Warrensburg. Was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, May 4, 1817. His father was a Virginian and his mother was a native of South Carolina. He received but a limited education, spending most of his early years on the farm, assisting his father, and remained with him up to his marriage, which occurred in 1845, to Sarah Curtis, a daughter of Thomas and Catharine Curtis, of Tennessee. His first wife died in March, 1853. He was married in 1858 to Minerva Prim, daughter of Joseph and Ellen Prim, of Kentucky. Went out as captain of company K, 117 Illinois, and resigned after two and a half years service, by reason of ill health. He came to Warrensburg and in 1865 went into dry goods business. Was burned out Christmas, 1866, and then went into the firm of Schmidlapp, Land &

Co. Was member of town council, 1872. Mr. Land has been a member of the M. E. Church over 40 years. By his first wife he had three children: Garrett C., Elizabeth and Thomas. The elder son is now practicing law in this city, the other two dying young, were buried in Illinois. Mr. Land is one of the quiet but persevering men who is faithful in the performance of all known duties, and is held in high esteem as a business man and citizen.

GARRETT C. LAND,

attorney at law, Warrensburg. Was born in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois, August, 1846. His father, Nathan Land, now resides here. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the public schools of his native city, after which he entered McKendre College, at Lebanon, Illinois, where he remained till he graduated in 1868, receiving the degree of B. S. Soon after this he commenced the study of law and entered the law school of Ann Arbor in the following fall, (1868). After leaving this college he came to Warrensburg and entered the law office of Elliott & Blodgett, where he remained till 1871, when he entered the law school of Harvard College where he continued until 1872, and received the degree LL. B. After this he returned to Warrensburg, where he has continued to practice his profession. For some time he has been a law partner of S. P. Sparks. In his profession Mr. Land stands high. In politics he is a pure Republican, true and steadfast to his principles. He has an active brain, quick in thought and sincere in his motives. In his social relations there is no warmer-hearted and benevolent man living, always true to friends, even to the utmost degree. By proper application and deportment he has a bright future before him in the field of his chosen profession.

LAUPHEIMER BROS.,

confectionery and restaurant, Holden street, Warrensburg, Missouri. The Laupheimer Bros., commenced business here December 1, 1880, and although it is comparatively a new enterprise they have secured the confidence and patronage of a large trade. Martin Laupheimer, under whose immediate care the restaurant is conducted, was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, October 10, 1861. His father, Joseph Laupheimer, is a native of Germany, and came to St. Louis about twenty-five years ago, subsequently he removed to Sedalia, then to Warrensburg and again returned to St. Louis, where he now resides. Martin, when a mere boy, engaged as traveling salesman for J. I. Mayer & Bro., of St. Louis and followed this business for several years. He has three brothers and one sister. William Laupheimer, traveling salesman for J. I. Mayer, is the other member of the foregoing firm. With close attention to business and fair dealing with all, this firm stand high in the town and county.

W. H. LEE,

dealer in agricultural implements. Is a native of Kentucky; born March 26, 1841. His father John H. Lee was a native of Kentucky, a farmer, and one of those sturdy pioneer settlers who give force and character so necessary in the development of a new country. He died in 1869. William H. came to Missouri in 1869, and settled at Warrensburg. He commenced the hardware trade and continued the same until 1881, when he disposed of the stock and engaged in the agricultural implement business, in which he has proved himself equal to the situation. In 1877 was elected to the office of city treasurer, also county collector, and has been a member of the school board for many years, which position he holds at the present. He married in Kentucky Miss Amanda Robertson, in the month of October 1865, daughter of W. H. Robertson, and the union has been blessed by two children: John H. and Julia.

REV. J. CAL LITTRELL,

born in Howard county, Mo., May 5, 1835, son of Robert and Matilda Littrell, *nee* Reed, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. When about four years old he went with his parents to Henry county, then came to Johnson county and settled near Chilhowee. He pursued a course of study at Chapel Hill college, then followed the mercantile business for a few years, after which he became a teacher, and following this profession till in 1867, he commenced to preach in the C. P. church. While wandering in the wilderness near the summit of the Rocky Mountains he obeyed the Master's call and resolved to enter the ministry. This was July 27, 1865, many years after his first impressions. He joined the Lexington Presbytery in the fall of 1866, and commenced preaching in the spring of 1867, first one year in Cass county, then two years in Bates, then eight years in Pueblo county, Colorado, where he was the first protestant missionary south of the Arkansas river, and became a charter member of the Rocky Mountain Presbytery. He returned to Johnson county in the fall of 1878, and entered upon the work of traveling evangelist through the surrounding region. In the spring of 1879 he took charge of the Montserrat and Mount Moriah churches when the former had 37 members and the latter 35. Now the former has 132 and the latter 121 members. His first marriage was to Miss Sue R. Hayes, and their children are: Jennie E. and Sudie C. Married a second time, to Martha L. Seawell, October 18, 1871. Her father, Robert H. Seawell, is a native of Tennessee, who came to Lafayette county, Mo., forty years ago. Rev. Mr. Littrell is a minister of native ability, and force of character well qualified for his divine mission.

G. A. LOBBAN,

was born in Albemarle county, Va., June 17, 1839. Received an education which he paid for by his own labors, and spent his time on the farm until nineteen years of age. Removing to Warrensburg, Mo., in 1858 he continued the same occupation, and in addition carried the U. S. mail to Lexington on a contract for two years. Went into the U. S. Service, spending over three years in the quartermaster department, returning to Warrensburg again in 1864. Twelve years he worked as plasterer. In 1876, he opened out the grocery business in which he is still engaged. Was married in 1863 to Mrs. Bratton, of this city, who died in 1874, leaving two children, Ida L. and James L The daughter is a graduate of the normal school this year. Mr. Lobban's second marriage was to Sallie, daughter of Joel P. Johnson, an old settler of this state, and now a resident of Johnson county. Leora and Albert are the names of the children. Mr. Lobban and wife are members of the Christian church, and he has been an earnest and cheerful worker in the Sabbath school. As a business man he stands well in the county, and all who know him have good words to speak in his behalf.

BERNHARD LOEBENSTEIN,

was born in Germany, July 12, 1836, came to this country when about nineteen years of age, and to the state of Missouri in 1856. In 1866, he came to Warrensburg and opened his present business, that of ready made clothing. The firm was started with M. Frank as partner, under the style of Frank & Loebenstein, and continued till January 1878, when it was changed to B. Loebenstein, and April 1, 1881, again changed to its present name Loebenstein & Co. Mr. Loebenstein was married to Miss Sarah Aaron of St. Louis, daughter of Rudolph Aaron, a prominent stock dealer in Germany. They have four children: Rudolph, Bertha, Sammie and Flora. Mr. Loebenstein has built up an extensive business throughout this county, and stands among the first. His facilties for business are such as a long and careful experience have fitted him, and perhaps no one has contributed more to the growth and prosperity of the country; always ready to share in the work necessary for the building up of a community, and has at the same time been very successful in business. He is treasurer of the Board of Regents of the state normal school, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the public generally.

WILLIAM LOWE,

lumber dealer and builder. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, and lived in his native county until his majority. His education was obtained at the common schools of the day. In 1861 at the outbreak of the war he

enlisted in company C, 36th Indiana, and was afterward transferred to the United States signal corps and served three years and twenty-one days and was honorably discharged in September, 1864, after which he returned home and in 1866 removed to Missouri and located in Warrensburg. Soon after he commenced contracting and building, following this until 1873, when he engaged in the lumber business. Although Mr. Lowe commenced life a poor boy he has by energy and genuine pluck, succeeded in building up a good trade, and has at the same time established a reputation for honesty and square dealing that many might well be proud of. He was married on the 25th day of October, 1866, to Miss Anna Peed, of Tippecanoe, Indiana, a lady of fine qualities. The names of the children are: Anna Mable and Mary Maud. Mr. Lowe has built more than three hundred houses in Johnson county, among them the M. E. church, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian church, finished the Normal school, built Foster school, Mr. J. Brown's residence and others too numerous to mention, in fact, to leave out those he has built in Warrensburg would be a serious loss to the town.

W. J. MANN,

was born October 16, 1837, in Mercer county, Kentucky. James B. and Mary, his father and mother, are both living in the same county in which he was born, and are now among the oldest living settlers of the same. His grandfather was a Virginian, and one among the colony who went to Kentucky, known as the Armstrong, McAfee and Adams colony. W. J. helped his father who was a prominent farmer and stock raiser, until he was twenty-six years of age. He was married in 1864. His wife died in 1868, leaving two children: Robert J. and Nannie L. His second marriage was to Mary Jane Overstreet, of Pettis county, Missouri. They have three children: Emma Maggie, Mary Alice and Walter Crittenden. Mr. M. is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and he of the Cumberland Presbyterian. He has a farm of 360 acres about four miles south of Warrensburg, and his home is very pleasant, having many of the comforts and conveniences which are the result of hard work and well directed energy.

ROBERT McELFRESH,

a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Mason county, November 5, 1844. Wesley, his father, was a native of Maryland and died in 1879. Robert was in the army, starting out in the 10th Kentucky, 1st rangers cavalry. Promoted to brigade commissary sergeant in 1864. Had four years service in all. Was under Gen. H. Morgan, as scout, up to his promotion. He married Miss Mary Jane Montgref, a native of Vernon county, Missouri. They have four children. He came to this county

from Texas, in 1877, where he had spent two years. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

JOHN MILLER,

son of Peter and Mary Miller, was born June 14, 1814, in Pleasant Valley, Washington county, Maryland. Had the advantages of a collegiate education. Was a lawyer by profession but did not practice. Is a farmer and stock raiser. Married, July 29, 1852, to Miss Sarah E. Gray, daughter of Captain Alexander Gray, of Charles county, Maryland. Moved to Missouri in 1857. Stopped in St. Louis county for eighteen months. In 1858 moved to Warrensburg. Mr. Miller was opposed to the institution of slavery. Still he thought slaves were the constitutional property of the southern states. His father, Peter Miller, freed his slaves and sent them to Liberia. Mr. M. was a whig while that party existed, but when Greeley, Seward and others started the abolitionist party he went to the democratic party. Mr. M. voted the union ticket when Lincoln, Bell and Everett were for the presidency. When Gov. Jackson sent out his call for troops he assisted in organizing a company in Warrensburg, but did not join them, being too old and infirm to follow the life of a soldier. When Gov. Jackson retreated south Mr. M. went in town and took the oath to become non-combatant and to not take up arms against the government, *and was promised protection.* He took no active part in the war but was robbed and persecuted the whole time. On Sunday, September 13, 1863, Mr. M. was at home, with his family, sick. Mr. Ogden and Mrs. Hornbuckle were present. During the day a *union soldier* rode up to the door and asked Mrs. Miller for John Miller. She told him that Mr. M. was sick and could not come out. The soldier then threatened to burn the house if he did not come. Mr. M. hearing the conversation got up and went to the door. The soldier commanded him to come and go with him. Mr. M. said he was not able. The soldier then took aim, shot him down, while his little boys were clinging about his knees. After committing the murder the villain rode off and joined several men on horseback, near the road in the cornfield in front of the house. Evidence was given in but no attention paid to it and the murderer was neither arrested nor tried. Mr. M. left at his death a widow and four sons. The oldest at that time was nine years old. The family returned to Maryland in 1863, where the children were educated. They returned to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1878. Mrs. Miller and three youngest sons still survive.

OLL MILLER,

house, sign, and ornamental painter, Warrensburg, Missouri. Born in Johnson county, Missouri, January 1, 1847, son of J. D. Miller. His

father came to this county in an early day, and settled at what is now Knob Noster, where the subject of this sketch was born. Young Miller was reared in the family of J. G. Morrow, and attended the common school till the civil war broke out, which disorganized all schools. Mr. Miller was on the side of the union, and did some service in the federal army. From 1863 to 1870 he resided in Sedalia, where he learned the painter's trade. In 1870 he came to Warrensburg, and commenced business in his chosen occupation, where he has since resided. He married Miss Nannie E. Morrison, daughter of W. M. Morrison, of Wheeling, West Virginia, December 30, 1869. By this union they have two daughters, Ida B. and Nellie J. H. C. McCullough is a partner with Mr. Miller, and the firm furnish the best work in their line, both for the city and the country. With careful attention to business he has acquired a good trade, accumulated property, and sustained business integrity among his neighbors. His place of business is on East Culton street, near the Eads Hotel, where skill and dispatch are employed to suit the public demand.

C. C. MORROW,

of Warrensburg, was born near the village of Columbus, in this county, April 14, 1842. His father, Rev. John B. Morrow, was a native of South Carolina, and emigrated to Missouri in 1819, settling in Cooper county, near Boonville, and subsequently came to this county, in 1835, where he served as minister of the C. P. Church till his death, which occurred December 16, 1863. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of three brothers. He lived on a farm till sixteen years of age. His early education was obtained at the common schools; however, by perseverance and application he pursued the English branches until he obtained a good education. At the age of nineteen he embarked in the mercantile business, at Chilhowee, which he continued till 1861. During the war he remained loyal to the union. In 1865, and from that time until 1870, continued in business. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the office of clerk of the circuit and common pleas court, which he filled for four years. In June, 1874, he bought the *Democrat*, the organ of the democratic party of the county, and in 1876 purchased the *Journal*, and consolidated them, and changed the name to *Journal-Democrat*, which name it still bears. Continuing editor of this paper till 1879, he then sold to W. H. and J. R. Davis. In March, 1879, when the democrats organized the U. S. senate, he was appointed clerk of the senate committee on claims, which position he held till April 30, 1881. In May following he was appointed assistant engrossing clerk of the senate. He was married to Miss Mary J. Farr, eldest daughter of Judge James K. Farr, a prominent citizen of Johnson county. They have five children living: Lizzie, Jennie M., Rhoda L., Minnie A., and Effie H. One son, William H., is dead. Mr. Morrow is

a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman. He has brought up his family in the best social circles, nearly all of whom are members of the C. P. Church, with himself. He writes an elegant hand, and is a good business man.

W. K. MORROW,

deputy clerk of the circuit court of Johnson county. Was born in Johnson county, Missouri, January 1, 1837. His father, James G., was a native of Tennessee. He came to Missouri in a very early day, settling in Cooper county, subsequently in Johnson county, during 1835, where he died in 1875. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of the pioneer days. His youth was spent on a farm when the forests of the country abounded with panthers, wolves, and bear. He was married to Miss James. In 1875 he was appointed to the position he now holds, which he has filled with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the citizens of the county. In politics, he is a democrat; however, quite charitable in his views. In religion, is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and one of the most zealous workers of his church. He is superintendent of his Sunday school, which he has made one of the best in the town.

MAJOR HENRY NEILL,

was born in Lee county, Virginia, April 8, 1828, and was the son of Stephen T. Neill, who was born and raised in the same county. His grandfather was of revolutionary fame, and his father in the war of 1812. His father moved to Missouri in 1837, settling in Lafayette county. Was an extensive farmer and raiser of hemp. He died in 1861. Henry was the third son of five brothers. Entered school at Sweet Spring when 19 years of age and remained two years. Went to clerking, afterward read law under Judge Ryland, of Lexington. After the war, in 1867, he commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar of Johnson county, under Judge Conklin, of common pleas court, was afterward licensed by Judge McGoffey; continuing the practice up to this time. Was city attorney three terms, dating from 1874. Was married in 1853 to Miss F. Elliott, of Fayette, Howard county, daughter of N. G. Elliott, a prominent railroad man. She died in 1870, leaving three children: H. G., Anna, now Mrs. Todhunter, of Lafayette county, and Steven T. His second marriage was in 1872, to Mrs. Pennock, of Allegany City, Pennsylvania, a brother of whom is now mayor of that city. Has a son and daughter by this marriage: Harry and Lydia. Major and wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for 27 years. The major is quite jocularly inclined, and well esteemed in the community in which he lives.

J. R. NELSON.

Prominent among the business houses of Warrensburg, is the dry goods house of J. R. Nelson. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 9, 1848. His early years were spent in acquiring an education in a practical way, and before he had reached the age of thirteen, knew what it was to earn his own living. He has been handling merchandise since. In 1879 he came to Warrensburg with a small capital and by his own efforts has built up a trade entirely by his own exertions. His business is done with a system which is worthy of mention, as it not only protects his own interests, but puts temptation out of reach of his working force. Each sale and transaction is recorded by the person making the same, and all the moneys are handled by a cashier, thus avoiding errors. Mr. Nelson is a live, wide-awake business man and devotes a large portion of his time behind the counter looking after the welfare of his customers, and studying to meet their wants. Success is his motto and square dealing his watchword.

E. T. PENNINGTON,

station agent, Missouri Pacific railroad. Was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 21, 1843. His father, Ephraim Pennington, was a native of Maryland. The subject of this brief notice lived in Ohio till fifteen years of age, then went to Ft. Madison, Iowa, where he lived till 1865. He came to Missouri at the latter named date, first stopping at Kirkwood, then Holden, and October 28, 1865, took charge of the telegraph business at Warrensburg, where he has since resided. Mr. Pennington having been so long identified with the railroad traffic at this point, has become well-known, and his adaptability for the position and uniform courteousness to all, renders him highly respected and popular. He married Miss Georgie Pinkston, October 2, 1866, and this pair have four children: Mittie S., Lulie M., Willie E. and Clarence V. Mrs. Pennington is the daughter of Dr. W. D. Pinkston, who was born in Madison county, New York, March 30, 1817. A brief account of the establishment of the depot here and its administration by Mr. Pennington will be found on page 420.

ANTON PICKLE,

superintendent of the Pickle Bros, stone quarries. (For more particular mention see page 427.) Was born in Germany, April, 1854; came to this country when about fifteen years old, and spent about eight years in the city of St. Louis. Three years ago he came to Warrensburg, and took charge of the celebrated quarries of which frequent mention is given in this history. He was married to Miss Mary Dietrh, of St. Louis, January, 1881. His education was confined principally to commercial col-

leges, his last course being that of Jones', located at St. Louis. Though comparatively a young man he has shown himself quite able to manage and operate a large business, and is highly respected by all who labor under him, for his generous and thoughtful care over them.

JUDGE JOHN J. PRICE,

of Lexington, Missouri, formerly a resident and prominent office holder of this county; was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, February 21, 1807, of English-French extraction, of the line of Chevalier's and of the Huguenot families of France; he emigrated to St. Louis in 1828, where he was engaged as coal operator for six years; thence he went to St. Clair county, Illinois, where he married, and subsequently located in Jefferson City in 1836, where he became a successful farmer and stock-raiser. He settled in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1839, and in the following year, 1840, he was elected county judge, which office he filled with great satisfaction to his constituents; so great was his popularity that before his term of judgeship had expired the people made him their representative in the state legislature in the summer of 1842. In 1844 he was first elected sheriff of Johnson county, and his administration was so well executed that he received a second nomination and was elected again with but little opposition, in 1846. His term of office expired in 1848, after which he engaged alternately in farming, merchandising and keeping hotel until the war of 1861. During his public career as an officer he never lost the confinence of the people. When the clouds of war began to roll over the land he retired to the town of St. Charles to avoid the troubles; being a strong southern man he rendered material aid to the south, and as one of the prominent men of the county, he had political enemies who took advantage when the war asserted its animosities, and compelled him to seek an asylum in other places as an exile. He returned to Warrensburg in 1866, where he was actively engaged in farming till 1872, when he moved to Dover, Lafeyette county, where he became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and remained there till 1878, when he located in Lexington, Missouri, where he now lives, in a comfortable home and in easy circumstances. In politics he was always a democrat and voted no other ticket. He has always taken an active part in the campaign and still continues faithful to his political convictions. Was married twice; his first wife was Mrs. Mirinda Lemmon, daughter of a prominent citizen of St. Clair county, Illinois. Ed. M., Robt. L. and Huldah,-where their children. The elder son is an extensive trader in Pottawatamie county Kansas; the younger is in railroad business in St. Louis; the daughter married Francis Begole, a prominent farmer of Lebanon, Illinois. His second wife, Miss Jane Marshall, was born in Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky;

her father was cousin to chief justice Marshall, and bother of Humphrey Marshall, United States Senator from Kentucky. She was born February 16, 1816, and married March 18, 1841. Their children are: Jas. S., A. J., Josie, Virenda, John M., W. S., Almeda and Geo. B. M. the youngest. James S. is a Baptist minister, and resides in Lexington. A. J. died in 1874, in Sedalia, and was one of the brightest and most esteemed young men of that place; W. S. is also dead; J. M. is a lawyer in New Mexico; GEO. B. M. PRICE is a young attorney now residing in Warrensburg; he was born January 11, 1861, in the city where he now lives; he has a liberal education and a fine command of language; he studied law three and one half years under one of the oldest and most eminent members of the bar of this state, Judge Eldridge Burden, of Lexington, Missouri; he was admitted to the bar August, 1881, and located in Warrensburg, where he now has a fair practice and a host of friends.

C. N. RAND,

of the firm of Cottrell & Rand, dealers in pianos, organs and musical merchandise, Warrensburg, Missouri. Professor Rand is also an instructor in vocal culture of rare talent and success; he is a native of the empire state and when quite young removed with parents to Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota; he subsequently pursued a course of study at the Northwestern University, then engaged in musical merchandise in several of the northwestern states. Not long since he engaged in his present business with D. H. Cottrell in Holden, and in the summer of 1881 made his headquarters in Warrensburg. He is a young man of business and social qualities that make him a valuable acquisition to any community. His father, Solomon Rand, was born in Massachusetts, and resided in the east till 1866. He died in the village of Chatfield, Minnesota, August 2, 1874, aged seventy-six years, ten months. He had been a mason fifty-five years, and on the occasion of his death memorial resolutions of great respect were adopted by the lodge of which he was a member, and his funeral services were conducted by the order.

REV. S. R. REESE,

pastor of the M. E. Church, Warrensburg, was born in Morgan county, East Tennessee, Feby. 24th, 1839. His father well known as Dr. Reese, was one of the leading physicians of Morgan county, and was at one time possessed of a large amount of means, which was finally swept away by the payment of large security debts. He paid at one time forty-five thousand dollars, and later in life while traveling over the American bottoms, opposit St. Louis, Missouri, he was attacked by some parties and robbed of a large amount of money. He died in 1863. Mr. Reese's

mother was a native of Virginia, but was raised in Tennessee. She was a lady possessed of many womanly virtues; she died in Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1859. S. R. Reese received his early education at the common schools. He commenced the battle of life, when about 15 years of age, and owing to his father's financial embarrassment struggled amid poverty and reverses, but being determined to rise in the world he bore his burden manfully, took his first lessons in Latin under Prof. J. W. Matthias of Marshfield, Missouri. Although, when first starting out, he had but 75 cents in money and a broken arm, but being of that determined nature, he entered the ministry, and in 1866 in Greenfield, Missouri preached his first sermon, where he remained two years; then was stationed at Springfield and afterwards at Marshfield, then at Nevada City, thence to Pleasant Hill, Lee's Summit, and to Warrensburg, where he has charge of one of the best congregations in the county. Mr. Reese has been twice married, his first wife being Martha E. Reser, daughter of John Reser of Dallas county, Missouri. She died in 1859 leaving two children: John M., and James H. He married in 1876 for second wife, Miss Bell Reese, daughter of G. C. Reese, of Sedalia Mo. She is a lady of culture and refinment. The result of this union has been one son and daughter; Sherwood Vernor, and Lula C. Mr. Reese as a speaker is profound and eloquent, is warm and genial in his nature, a model christian, and most admirably fitted for the Gospel work, to which the Master has called him.

A. W. REESE M. D.,

prominent among physicians of Johnson county, is the subject of this sketch, born in Jefferson county, Indiana, Aug, 18, 1828. John Reese, his father, was a native of Kentucky, and was a missionary baptist preacher. A. W. was a graduate of Hanom College, Indiana. When 22 years of age he went to Lowell, Kentucky, and read medicine with Dr. S. B. Richards for three years, and was afterward a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, In 1855 he came to Missouri and practiced in Cass county. He was married to Miss Ellen Cobb a native of this county. They had 2 children: Lissie and Gertrude. His wife died Nov. 25, 1865. In 1858 he moved to Elmwood, Saline county, and was there till the war, when he accepted the position of Surgeon of the 31st Missouri infantry, Col. Fletcher Ex-Governor. Was with the regiment through the Sherman Campaign. In 1864 he was ordered to Warrensburg, and had charge of the U. S. Military Hospital until August, 1865. Had an extensive practice at Warrensburg, and was Coroner for four years of the time. His second marriage was Oct. 22, 1867, to Susanna E. Baile of Preble county, Ohio. They have five children living: Sallie B., Effie Eugenia, Minnie V., Paul and Mark. The doctor is a minister of the German Baptist, or (Brethren)

church. His wife and oldest daughter are members of the same. They have a well improved farm of two hundred acres, where the doctor is found hard at work filling in the time on the farm, between the calls for his services in the medical profession. He is a man of culture and conversant with all the matters of interest of the present day. As a neighbor and christian gentleman he stands well with all who are brought in contact with him, and no man has a larger number of friends.

GEORGE REITER,

proprietor of a Vineyard and Wine manufactory. Was born in Germany April 15, 1825. His father Justice Joseph, was a large farmer and George assisted him in the work. He came to the United States in 1848, when he was in his 23d year and learned a trade at Pittsburg. He traveled through a good many of the states as a journeyman, and in 1852 came to Johnson county, Missouri. He was married in May, 1852 to a native of Germany at Paducah, Ky. They have four children living: Louisa, May H., Emma J., Edward E. Mr. Reiter has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty three years. He has about four acres in Grapes and also has beautiful grounds about his residence.

RICHARD M. ROBERTSON,

Attorney at law, Warrensburg, Mo. Was born in Hickory county, Missouri, Nov. 29, 1853. After obtaining a good english education, he commenced teaching, first in his own county, then in Illinois. In April, 1876, he came to Warrensburg and entered upon the study of law in the office of C. E. Moorman Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and commenced at once upon the practice of his profession, which by close attention to business has grown into a good practice. The esteem in which this young attorney is held by the citizens of the town and county, may be inferred from the fact that as an earnest republican, he was nominated in 1880 for prosecuting attorney, and beaten only by a majority of 81 votes, in a county which has a democratic majority of 600. At present he is city attorney and partner with A. B. Logan. Mr. Robertson has ability and energy which will raise him high in his profession.

JOHN L. ROBERTS,

dealer in agricultural implements and live stock, Warrensburg. The subject of this sketch was born in Lafayette county, January 26, 1834. His father, John Roberts, was a native of North Carolina, moved to Kentucky, thence to Missouri in 1829, and settled near Lexington, where he remained till 1837, when he came to Johnson county and soon became a large land holder and stock dealer. He died in 1854, loved and respected by all. J. L. was three years of age when his father came to this county.

He received his education in the common schools. In 1858 he was married to Miss Almira Lemmon, of this county, after which he commenced farming, which he continued till the outbreak of the war, when he went to Illinois and engaged in the stock and grain trade. At the close of the strife he returned to Warrensburg and commenced business by opening out an agricultural and implement store, which he has carried on successfully up to the present time. In 1870 Roberts & Redford became connected with the firm, and in 1873 Mr. Hale purchased an interest. Then the firm was styled, "Roberts, Redford & Hale." They have the best agricultural store of the city, and are known over the county for their fair dealing. The family of Mr. J. L. Roberts consists of three children, viz: Belle E., Benj. P. and Fannie. Two are dead, John W. and Muda L. In politics, although quite liberal, he votes with the democrats. He and his family attend the C. P. church, and are liberal supporters of the church and Sunday school. Miss Belle E. is a graduate of the full course of study in the normal school, and has been a very successful teacher. She is now teaching in the city schools. Benj. P. is also engaged in teaching. Mr. Roberts is a man whom everybody admires as a straightforward business man, quiet and attentive to his business under all circumstances.

JEHU ROBINSON,

farmer and stock raiser. Was born in Boone county, east Tennessee, March 26, 1812. His father, Joseph Robinson, was a native of Carolina, born in 1766, January 28. Was married in 1792 and died in 1841. His grandfather was born in Ireland and came to this country when only an infant, and was of revolutionary fame; died in 1812, aged seventy-nine years. Joseph R., Jehu's father, was in the war of 1812, and rendered valuable services as a scout during the disturbances by the Indians in 1818. He came to the state of Missouri and settled within five miles of Glasgow for five years. Jehu is the only son, and remained on the farm with his father. His chances for a school education were very limited. In 1833 in company with his father and some black folks he came to this county and built a log house for their home, and is now one of the oldest living settlers. He lost about all he had during the war, but by careful management and hard work has again secured a good home. His farm consists of 452 acres, well improved, and he has it well stocked with cattle and hogs. The writer of this sketch visited him at his farm home and found him all that his friends, and they are without number, had recommended him to be, an open hearted, hospitable and kind neighbor, who is thoughtful of others than himself, and who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was elected second lieutenant of the state militia at the time of the Blackhawk war, and showed a good record of service. His life has been one of hardships and privations, but his

strong physical form, reinforced by an iron will, has enabled him to overcome what would have discouraged most men. Now, in his closing years he has the enjoyment of knowing life has not been a failure. He and his wife are consistent christians, having been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church since 1842.

DANIEL ROSS,

was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 30, 1821. His father, John Ross, was a native of New Jersey. Daniel was brought up on a farm, and attended the common schools of that day. He started out for himself or rather went away from home when he was thirty-five years of age. His father dying when he was fifteen he was kept home on the old homestead until he reached this age, looking after the interests of the farm. In 1855 he came to Johnson county, Missouri, and worked for Major Holden. Carried the government proceeds of the land office from Warsaw to St. Louis overland, depositing it in the sub-treasury. He went back to New York in 1857, and remained on the old homestead until the fall of 1868, when he returned to Missouri and settled on the "Poor Farm," after spending about a year in Warrensburg. Was married to Miss Matilda C. Holden, a native of New York. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

WM. C. ROWLAND,

abstracts and insurance. In this sketch we have not a pioneer, but a citizen, of whom the people of Warrensburg have reason to be proud. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, September, 1842. His father, Jacob Rowland, died when William was but six years old. After the death of his father he went to live with his grandfather, who resided at Hillsdale, Michigan. In the spring of 1852 he went to Fayette county, Iowa, where he remained until 1862, when he volunteered as a private in the 18th Iowa infantry, and served faithfully until 1863, when he was promoted to 1st lieutenant and also as acting adjutant of the regiment; in January, 1865, was promoted to captain. He participated in many hotly contested battles. After the close of the war he returned to West Union, Iowa, and in November, 1865, he came to Missouri and located at Warrensburg. In 1869 he was appointed assessor of Johnson county, and in the fall of 1870 he was elected to the same office, which he filled with much credit to himself. In 1861 Mr. Rowland studied law with the Hon. Wm. McClintock, of West Union, Iowa. For some time he has been engaged in the abstract and insurance business. At present Mr. Rowland is serving as town clerk and city collector. In December, 1867, he married Miss Matilda J. Bratton, of Warrensburg, a native of this county, and the daughter of James M. Bratton. This union has been blessed by one son and

one daughter, Izora and William. Mr. R. is possessed of that warm, genial nature, which will always secure to him a host of friends.

WILLIAM E. SEAMANDS,

of the firm of W. E. Seamands & Co., was born in Fleming county Kentucky, in 1840. Isaac his father was a native of Virginia, born in 1800, a farmer, who removed to Kentucky in 1820, and to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1849. He died suddenly of heart disease in 1855. William, on his arrival here, was about nine years of age. His youth was spent upon his father's farm. After attending school he engaged in teaching school and proved to be very efficient. Quitting this he entered Fleming's college, Kentucky, where he continued until his health failing he left school and again engaged in teaching, taking charge of a select school, of Poplar Plains, Kentucky, where he taught one year, during which he married Miss Bettie Christy, a native of Kentucky. He then went to Fayetteville, this county, where he engaged in the mercantile trade, which he followed two years. In March, 1871, moved to Warrensburg and went into the county clerk's office as deputy, with S. P. Sparks, and held that position for four years, and was afterwards employed as clerk in Mr. Christy's store, four years; then made an engagement as traveling salesman with R. W. Atwood & Co., of St. Louis. Two years later he commenced business in Warrensburg, with a former member of the firm. Mr. Seamands has two children, one son and a daughter, Freddie M. B, and Lida B.

G. H. SACK,

attorney at law, Warrensburg. Born in Greenburg, Decatur county, Indiana, November 5, 1841. When about three years of age removed with parents to Rush county. At the age of fifteen attended the Acton seminary, and remained there a little more than two years; then took a legal and collegiate course in the Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating in both departments in 1865. The following year, June, 1866, came to Johnson county, Missouri and taught school at Centerview, two years, and a select school two years, at Warrensburg. Was then elected superintendent of schools for Johnson county, and held the office one term. Commenced the practice of law in 1865, and with only few interruptions continued in that profession till this date. Married Anna G. Briscoe, May 5, 1867. She died September 30, 1871. Married a second time to Alice C. Hickman, March 27, 1879. Mrs. S. is a native of Illinois, daughter of W. B. Hickman, who was a native of Kentucky. There were born of the last marriage two children, Effie and Roy H. Effie died December 27, 1880, aged one year and four days. Mr. S., besides a good house and other town property, has 585 acres of farming

lands. His careful attention to business and upright dealing has been rewarded by financial success and the highest respect of those who know him. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are exemplary and consistent members of the church.

WALTER SAMS,

jeweler, and dealer in all kinds of watches, clocks, gold and silver ware, corner of Holden and Culton streets, Warrensburg, Missouri. This thrifty young business man commenced for himself, September 1, 1881, and the encouragement he has received up to the present time (January, 1882), is most flattering. He has a thorough and practical knowledge of his trade, having served six years under superior instruction, and being a young man of good morals and excellent business habits, a bright future, both in business and social circles, lies before him. He was born in Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, and when but a few months old came with parents to Warrensburg, where he has been reared and become well known. His father, Edward Sams, and mother Jessey, *nee* Oxley, are natives of England, who came to America twenty-four years ago, and settled in Warrensburg about eighteen years ago. His father is proprietor of the market on Culton street, and the family consisting of five sons and one daughter, are highly respected.

ROBERT SHARP,

deceased, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 22, 1811. His father, George Sharp, was a native of Pennsylvania, and became a prominent lawyer in Belmont county, Ohio. Young Robert, at the age of twenty-two, commenced for himself, and engaged in different enterprises, among which was a contract for building a canal. In the year 1859 he came to Johnson county, Missouri, and soon took a contract to build twelve miles of the Missouri Pacific railroad. He established a store at Knob Noster; run a flouring-mill successfully up to his death, which occurred June 11, 1875. He was married November 9, 1842, to Miss Anna Nichol, of Marietta, Ohio. By this union they had nine children, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Sharp remained here during the civil war, and was much troubled by marauding bands. Mrs. Sharp and family are among the most respected in the community.

S. H. SHUMAKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, May 11, 1829. His youth was spent on the farm of which his father, Daniel, was owner. His parents were both natives of Virginia. His father was born in August, 1790, and died December 14, 1847; his mother was born in 1790, and died January 12, 1832. He started out for himself

upon the death of his father, when about seventeen years of age. Went to Mississippi about five years after. Came to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1867, settling in Warrensburg, where he spent five years, and then moved out on his farm where he now lives. Was married to Miss Eliza A. Watt, February 25, 1858, by whom he has five children, living: Frank, Herbert C., Mary L., Albert R., and George A. His home is a pleasant one, and his farm consists of 160 acres, and is nicely improved. Personally, Mr. Shumaker is a man who is held in high esteem by all who have made his acquaintance, and his word needs no corroboration in the community where he lives.

M. SHRYACK,

one of the leading grocery-dealers of this city. Was born in Kentucky, July 13, 1832. He left his native state and went to Illinois, where he resided for some time. In 1865 he came to Missouri, engaging in farming, subsequently he came to Warrensburg, and engaged in mercantile business. He was married to Eliza S. Russell, daughter of Robert Russell, in 1855, and they have four children: M. Josie, Millard C., Elmer G., and Annie E. Mr. Shryack is a worthy member of the Christian Church. His long experience in church and Sunday school work renders him peculiarly valuable in the Christian cause. He is superintendent of the Sunday school and leader of the choir, where his talent for singing is highly appreciated.

Mrs. ELIZA S. SMITH,

was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1826. She lived in her native county till about twenty-one years of age, she then married H. J. Smith, a native of the same county and state. In the fall of the same year, they removed to Georgia, and settled in Whitefield, where they remained twelve years, then removed to Missouri, and stopped in Henry county four years, after which they came to Johnson, and took up a residence south of Warrensburg, where she has since lived. The family consists of eight children: Mary A., Amanda J., Sarah F., Margaret S., William R., Emma C., Lloyd J., and Robert L. Mrs. Smith is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. She has a fine farm of 130 acres, having reared a large and highly respected family.

JEHU H. SMITH,

of Warrensburg, formerly of the firm of Stone & Smith, liverymen. Born in Monroe county, Virginia, November 28, 1832. His father, Christopher Smith, was also a native of Virginia. He was one of the largest tobacco manufacturers of that state. He died in 1850. The subject of these notes came to Missouri in 1859, settling in Harrison county. In 1861

he entered the service on the side of the union, and ranked as captain. In 1863 he came to Warrensburg, and was appointed provost marshal of central Missouri, with head-quarters at Warrensburg. In 1866, was elected treasurer of Johnson county, and served with satisfaction. At the close of that office, in 1868, was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1870, was elected sheriff, and served with ability for one term. In 1876 was elected mayor of Warrensburg. Was treasurer of the Warrensburg public school fund from 1866 to 1872. In 1876 he engaged in the livery business, which he continued till the fall of 1881. He married Miss M. J. McKibben, of Jackson, Ohio, December 24, 1855. By this union four children are living: Sallie J., Josie, Joseph H., and Laura. His daughters stand in the best society. Miss Josie is a graduate in the full course of the State Normal school, and is one of the best qualified young teachers of the county.

CHARLES SNOW,

retired merchant, was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 16, 1833. His father and mother were born in London, Eng., coming to the United States in 1832, and stopping near Philadelphia, where the subject of this sketch was born. His mother is still living. He removed to Louisville, Ky., thence to Greenfield, where his father finally located. In 1862, he came to Missouri, stopping a short time in Otterville, Cooper county, where he commenced in the boot and shoe business. In 1863, he removed to Warrensburg and formed a partnership with his brother, W. S. Snow, who had been recently mustered out of the army. Was elected as the first recorder of the county in 1867, and served two terms. He was married September 13, 1865, to Miss Jennie R. Grinstead, daughter of Dr. John Grinstead of Litchfield, Illinois. They have one child, a daughter fourteen years old, Nellie M. Mrs. Snow is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Snow made an efficient officer of the county, and has ever been identified with all enterprises tending to the good of the community.

SAMUEL P. SPARKS,

attorney at law, Warrensburg, is prominent in the legal profession. Was born in Surry county, North Carolina, Jan. 1, 1844, of Irish-English ancestry. His father, Wm. W. Sparks, was also a native of Surry county, N. C. He was a man of liberal education, strictly temperate, and a great economist. He was one of the pioneer teachers of Missouri. In religion he was a Methodist, and in politics a democrat. He came to Missouri in 1844, soon after the subject of this sketch was born. Here his wife died leaving Samuel an orphan in infancy. Her maiden name was Miss Lucretia Pryor, a native of North Carolina, and a lady of taste and culture. Wm. W. owned some excellent land in Jackson township,

where he pursued farming till his death. He died February 16, 1876, at his home. Samuel P. entered Chapel Hill college where he continued about one year when the war broke out, and he enlisted in the 5th Missouri cavalry, commanded by Col. Sigel, and served three years, afterwards on a non-commissioned regimental staff, and was in many hotly contested battles, in the Price raid of 1864. He was mustered out of service in May, 1865, and returned home and taught a term of school, and in the following fall entered McKendre college, Lebanon, Ill., where he continued to pursue his studies for five years, and graduated in the full classical college course in June, 1870. He then returned home and in the fall of the same year was elected to the office of county clerk of Johnson county, which he acceptably filled for four years. In 1874, he entered the St. Louis law school, and graduated from this institution in the spring of 1875; returning home he commenced the practice of law. In the fall of that year he formed a partnership with Judge Russell Hicks, one among the best and most prominent lawyers of the state. This partnership continued till the death of Judge Hicks, which occurred April 19, 1876. In the fall of the following year he formed a partnership with Garrett C. Land, which still exists. They constitute a firm extensively known to the county, and have a good practice in all the courts, and a reputation as trustworthy lawyers. Mr. Sparks was married to Miss Myra Curtis, of Clinton, Mo., April 6, 1871. She was a daughter of Capt. Curtis, then sheriff of Henry county. She died in Jan., 1872. His second marriage occurred April 8, 1874, to Miss Nannie R. Cuningham, of Little Rock, Ark., a most estimable lady and daughter of Capt. Cuningham of that city. This union has been blessed by three children: Leonard F., Russell C., and Mary V. Mr. Sparks owns a handsome suburban brick residence just north of the city limits. He and his family attend the Episcopal church, where his wife is a leading member. In politics he is a true democrat. In business he is prompt and attentive and among his friends, social, kind and benevolent.

ANDREW J. SPARKS,

teacher and editor, Warrensburg, is a native Missourian. Born Sept. 10th, 1848, of English-German extraction, on a farm in Lafayette county. His father, Joel Sparks, was a native of North Carolina. George, his grandfather, was born in Devonshire, England, and was among the early adventurers to the new world, where he became an extensive planter and trader. When the British molested the southern colonies during the revolution, he left his work in defense of the colonies. Joel Sparks was a leading man in moral reforms, and worked in the Sunday schools of Carolina. He served in the war of 1812, came to Missouri in 1844, dying in 1861 at the age of 87 years. The subject of this sketch became a con-

vert to christianity at the age of twelve, and since then has been faithful to his vow. He commenced teaching in his own neighborhood when in his teens, and has been at home in the school room much of the time ever since. In 1880 he was chosen statistical secretary of the Johnson county Sunday schools, and re-elected in the convention of 1881. By the co-operation of the ministers of the county, he was enabled to establish the *Sunday School Record* in January, 1881. He is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds.

WILLIAM SPERLING,

was born in Prussia, November 21, 1826, and came to the United States in 1858, landing at New Orleans. He came to Warrensburg in about one year thereafter. He learned the barber's trade in his native country, and very successfully pursued the same occupation here. He is a prominent member of the masonic fraternity. In 1866 he joined the order, in 1867 became a master mason, and in September of the same year a royal arch mason, in 1872 a knight templar. In 1853 he married Miss Johana Jahrke, a native of the same country as her husband. The names of the children still living are: Walter W., Otto W., Anna R. and Minnie M., the other children having died in infancy or childhood. Mr. Sperling is a member of the Lutheran church. He is an industrious and careful man, possessed of considerable means.

ADOLPH SPIESS,

of the firm of Spiess & Brother, wholesale and retail grocers. Among the many young enterprising business men of Warrensburg, none are more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. Mr. A. Spiess is a native of Texas, born in Comal county, November 9, 1856, and came to Missouri in 1867, stopping at St. Louis for about six months, after which he moved to Johnson county, and located in Warrensburg. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the grocery business with his brother. The firm has always done a good business and had a steadily increasing trade. Their reputation for fair dealing is well established, and they are justly ranked as one of the fixtures of their prosperous city.

REV. DR. JOHN C. STEELE,

was born in Kentucky, Dec. 22, 1812. In 1817 he was taken to Xenia, Ohio, by his parents, where he received his education. He graduated at Miami University in 1832, after which he turned his attention to theology, and was licensed in 1837, and ordained in 1838. His health became so impaired by hard study and confinement, that it was with difficulty that he filled his appointments. In 1872 he came to Warrensburg and became pastor of the U. P. church, which position he filled ably for four years,

since which time he has preached occasionally. Mr. Steele was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Louisa J. Pressly, daughter of Rev. John T. Pressly, who was professor of Systematic Theology, in the Theological Seminary, located at Alleghany City, Pa. By this union they have three children, one son and two daughters, Walter C., Jennie L., and Annie M. Walter is now in business in Pittsburg. Rev. Steel's paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers, who came to Kentucky, after Daniel Boone. He was shot three times by the Indians, but recovered. His maternal grandfather was an officer under George Washington and served during the Revolutionary war.

D. L. STEWART,

of the firm of Stewart & Cheatam. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 28, 1842, At the age of 27 years he engaged in the boot and shoe business, after a time he came to this city and continued the same. In 1877 he started in the grocery trade in company with Mr. Redford. Mr. Cheatam buying out the interest of Mr. Redford in 1879, leaves the firm as stated above. Mr. Stewart married Mrs. M. W. Fisher of Tipton, this state, in 1876. She was a member of the Normal School faculty, a lady of culture and refinement. Both are members of the M. E. church, and are identified with the growth and prosperity of the same. Mr. Stewart has a good business experience and is a man well calculated to build up a substantial and honorable trade.

JOHN W. STONE,

liveryman, P. O. Warrensburg. Was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in February, 1840. He came to Missouri in 1865, and located at Lexington where he remained until 1866, when he came to Johnson county, locating in Warrensburg, and engaged in the livery business, which he has followed about twenty years. He was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Emery, daughter of A. Emery. By this union they have four children: Nellie, John W., Jessie B. and James E.

J. E. TALBOTT,

tailor. Was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 1, 1830. He was raised and educated in Belmont county, Ohio, where he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed there about 4 years; then went to Washington county, where he worked at his trade for about 15 years; then to Fort Dodge, Iowa, until 1872; then to Sedalia, Missouri, about 5 years, then to Warrensburg, where he has been a resident since, and at the present is the oldest resident engaged in the tailoring business. In 1878, Mr. Talbott opened a shop and to-day is in the enjoyment of a large and growing

business. In 1855 Mr. Talbott married Miss E. VanChief a native of Washington county, Ohio. By this union they have four boys; Rodolph, Julian W., Ralph E. and William P.

GEN. WADDY THOMPSON,

an enterprising trader of Warrensburg, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, March 22, 1835. Came to Missouri in 1842, locating in Macon county, where he remained till 1854, thence to Adair county, in 1861, and to Johnson county in 1877. In the fall of 1877, he bought 300 convicts, whom he worked successfully in the coal mines at Montserrat for three years. He married in Howard county, Missouri, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Wilkenson, an accomplished daughter of Chas. Wilkenson, Esq., a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. By this union there are five children: Fannie, John J., Sue, Gussie, and Waddy, jr. Two are dead. Mr. Thompson is largely engaged in farming and stock-trading. He is a clever gentleman and highly respectable. In politics, a Democrat.

JAMES K. TYLER.

Perhaps no sketch which this work contains will be read with greater interest, than that of James K. Tyler. He was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 30th day of Sept., 1834. His father was Milton W., and his mother, Miss Mary Leaton, both natives of the same state. Their family consisted of seven children; five boys and two girls. His grandfather, on the father's side, was named Moses and of Irish-English extraction, and his grandfather on his mother's side was named James. The subject of this notice being the eldest, obtained his early education at the private schools of his neighborhood. When about twenty years of age he attended Franklin College, Indiana, which at that time was a Baptist institution. After attending this college one term, he taught a term of school and then went home and spent a short time on the farm. In 1856 he emigrated to Missouri, and first stopped at Knob Noster, this county, where he secured a position as clerk in the establishmeut of John A. Pigg & Co. After the termination of this clerkship, he was engaged in various enterprises until 1859, when he embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on till the war broke out, in 1861. At this time he was a member of the State Guards, and was ordered out in June of the same year, in defense of his noble state, and served his country faithfully, and participated in several hotly contested battles, among which were Wilson Creek and Lexington. In the latter, his side captured three thousand prisoners. He finally was captured in the spring of 1862, in Grover township, and taken to Sedalia and held a short time, after which he was released and returned to his home, where he engaged in farming and stockraising. During the war he engaged in teaching school a few terms

in the state of Indiana. In 1865, when matters had become settled, Mr. Tyler resumed his farming, and at the same time engaged in raising and dealing largely in the way of buying and shipping stock, which he successfully followed until the fall of 1880, when he was elected by the democrats, to fill the responsible position as Treasurer of Johnson county, a position for which his mild and genial ways have peculiarly fitted him. He has filled the office with great acceptability. In 1860, April 17, he was married to Miss Amanda J. Hocker, daughter of Larkin Hocker, Sr. a prominent pioneer and farmer, and stock-raiser of the eastern part of the county. The union was a happy one. Five children were born; one girl and four boys; Mallie M., Sterling P., Larkin M., James S., and Elmer H. Mrs. Tyler died Jan. 4, 1880. She was one of the best of mothers. Perhaps, none more dutiful and true. She had long been a faithful member of Mt. Zion Christian church, and was so at her death. In August, 1860, Mr. Tyler became a member of the Christian church, and is now one of its most liberal contributors. He is a friend of public schools. At his country home he served successfully as township clerk and school district clerk, for several years. He owns a handsome farm and residence in Grove township, called "*Summit Home*," (see page 614.) As a man, he is liberal and charitable, held in the highest estimation by all.

DAVID URIE,

A native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington county, March, 1829. He moved with his parents to Carroll county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of machinest, after which he went to Youngsville where he began the manufacture of threshing machines, and continued this enterprise until 1865,when he removed to Monmouth Ill., and made an engagement with the Weir Plow Company, remaining with these parties for about eighteen months. In the fall of 1867 he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Warrensburg. Soon after his arrival at this place he opened a foundry and machine shop, and commenced the manufacture of farm implements. Among the staple articles manufactured by this firm is a small, portable engine. They also make a speciality of sash-weights and all kinds of house and building castings, and many other useful articles. The establishment may be ranked as one of the permanent industries of Johnson county. Mr. Urie was united in marriage to Miss Rose McIntire, of Youngsville, Ohio, in 1855. She was the daughter of William McIntire, a prominent farmer of Adams county, Ohio. They have four children living: William F., Rue, Eva and D. A.

PIERRE VERNAZ,

proprietor of the vineyard denominated *Over the Rhine*, is a native of Switzerland, and born in the city of Bulle, in the State of Friburg, Decem-

ber 25, 1828. He was raised and educated in his native country until the age of eighteen years. When about fifteen years of age he went and served his time of learning the tailor's trade. After finishing this he spent some time traveling western France, Italy and many of her principal cities. In 1850 he married Miss Colette Pythoud, of the county as that of her husband. He then engaged in the tailoring business for himself, and his new wife engaged in the millinery business, which they continued successfully until 1854, when they emigrated to the United States. Arriving at New York they immediately went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in his former business, maklng a stay of about thirteen years. During this time he joined a company whose object was to go to Fort Laramie to trade with the Indians. While en route they were attacked by the Indians and he was shot through the hand, and beaten and bruised so that he was given up for dead. He was taken to the hospital at Fort Kerney, where he lay for a long time. After a partial recovery he was taken back to St. Louis where he continued to reside until 1867, when he moved with his family to Warrensburg and settled in Oldtown, where he remained until 1875. He then purchased five acres of land north of what is now known as New Town, on which he has grown the choicest varieties of fruits, including about two acres of grapes, consisting of eight varieties, from which he makes the best of wine. They have five children living: Eve, Adam, Mary A., Ida A. and Julius C.

A. J. V. WADELL,

photographer, born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 29, 1827. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Maryland. They emigrated to Kentucky at a very early day and settled in a town known as Ruddles, her father building the celebrated Ruddles' Mills, of that place, and in which town the subject of this notice lived until his majority. He went from his native town to Carlysle,where he learned the saddler's trade and followed this ten years, after which he took music lessons under a very celebrated teacher by the name of Baldon, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching music, which he continued for twenty years. In 1854 he came to Missouri, stopping in Lafyette county, where he engaged in farming, and in 1857 he came to Warrensburg. In 1861 he opened a photograph gallery, and is supposed to have made the first photograph in Johnson county. So popular was Mr. Wadell that he run his gallery the whole time during the war without being interrupted. He has built up for himself and worthy son a large business. In 1844 Mr. Wadell was united in marriage to Miss C. J. Dora, of Bracken county, Kentucky. They have seven children, four boys and three girls: Jennie, Mary B., Oscar, Laura, Robert, William and Frank. Mr. W. is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, also of the Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Wadell are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Hon. AIKMAN WELCH,

deceased. Was a leading attorney of Warrensburg, in *ante bellum* days. Born in Warren county, Missouri, May 25, 1827. His father, James E., a Baptist minister, was a native of Kentucky. He was a prominent man among the Baptists, establishing churches in Missouri as early as 1817, organized the first Baptist churches in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, then French villages. He died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was liberally educated, and entered the law profession at an early age. In 1852 he moved to Warrensburg, and was a staunch advocate of the whig principles, until 1860, when he was elected to represent the county in the state legislature. He was decidedly opposed to secession, and voted for the state to remain in the union. In 1862 he was appointed by the military governor, Gamble, to the office of attorney-general, which he held to his death, which occurred in July, 1864. In 1848 he was married to Miss Annie M. Hitch, of St. Charles county, Missouri, daughter of C. B. Hitch, Esq. By this union three children were born: Frankie A., Jennie A., and Aikman.

THOMAS E. WHITE,

was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 31, 1831. His father was a native of New Jersey, and moved to Ohio in 1805. Thomas helped his father, who was a carpenter. Received a common school education, and commenced for himself at the age of twenty. In 1851 he went to Indiana, and spent fourteen years, a part of it in the mercantile business. Came to Missouri, and this county, in 1857, and located his present home at Warrensburg. Is carrying on a farm and dairy, and has a fine improved place. He has been quite successful, as he has a home market for all his stock of dairy products; in fact, is not able to keep up with the demands. He married Miss Isabel Thompson, of Montgomery county, Indiana, a daughter of Matthew Thompson, a prominent farmer of that state. They have two sons, William W. and Charles G. Mr. White knows what hard work and persistent effort are, and has commenced to reap the benefit of the same, after a good many years of struggle and toil. His neighbors all speak of him in commendable terms, which is an index of his character as a citizen.

OLIVER D. WILLIAMS,

farmer and stock-raiser, Warrensburg township, P. O. Warrensburg. Was born in New York, Yates county, April 30, 1826. Moved to Michigan, with his father, when about five years of age, and some time afterwards to LaGrange county, Indiana, where his father died in 1840.

When about nineteen years of age he went to Ft. Wayne, and learned the shoemaker's trade, and then took a trip through some of the southern cities, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, etc., and spending two years in Alabama. In 1849 he started to cross the plains, by the Santa Fe route, but the company getting broke, as it was called in those days, only reached Santa Fe that season. After getting his finances again in shape, by working at his old trade, he made another start for the city of gold, and landed in San Francisco, after a thirteen months' trip of hardships and peril, and with very little filthy lucre in his pockets. Here he remained for nearly four years, when he came to Warrensburg, Missouri, by way of New Orleans, and entered government land, the same upon which he now lives. He returned to California about a year after, and was there about two years, looking out for his former investments, after which he came back, and devoted his time to the 810 acres of land which he now owns, and has nicely improved, taking rank among the first in the county. Mr. Williams married a daughter of Philip Houx, in 1857. They have six children living—lost one: S. P., James R., Flora, Walter, Sarah Jane, Mary Margaret, and Frank Blair. His daughter Flora is the wife of C. S. Wetherspoon, deputy sheriff. Mr. Williams was sheriff of Johnson county from 1872 to 1876. He is one of the large, open-hearted farmers, who have made hosts of friends, and now stands among the best stock and grain-growers of the county.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

of the firm of Phelps & Williams, proprietors of the Simmons House. Was born in the town of Marion, Ohio, July 9, 1842. At the age of six years, he moved with his parents to Illinois, where he was sent to the common school for two years, after which he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he learned the printer's trade. Being deprived early in life of the care of a father and mother, he soon felt the responsibility of caring for himself. He continued in the printing business until 1861. When the civil war broke he entered the union army, when the call was made for three months' men. After the expiration of his term of service, he volunteered in the three years' service, and was in many hotly contested battles. Was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. After his return he resumed the printing business at Mattoon, Illinois, which he followed for nine years. Going from the case, he became editor-in-chief. He came to Warrensburg, and took charge of the Simmons House on the 1st day of May, 1881, at the same time forming a partnership with Jas. T. Phelps, a very worthy gentleman. They both are live men, and doing a good business. In December, 1865, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Jennie Cade, of Mattoon, Illinois, a lady well fitted for her responsible position.

SELDEN P. WILLIAMS,

county collector, resides near Warrensburg. Born in Gates county, New York, February 12, 1828. His father, Selden Williams, was the youngest of four brothers, who were all of Revolutionary fame. Selden P., when only four years of age, moved with his parents to Michigan, and thence to Indiana, where he remained till eighteen years of age, then emigrated to Missouri in 1847, stopping at St. Louis, with only thirty cents in silver, which was all his wealth; there he volunteered and went as a soldier into the Mexican war, and served to the close, and was mustered out in November, 1848. He then returned to St. Louis, where he remained till the fall of 1850, and settled in Warrensburg, in February of the following year. Immediately on his arrival, he accepted a deputy clerkship in the office of the circuit and county clerk, which he held till 1852, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Johnson county, and served four years. At the expiration of his office he engaged in farming. In 1861, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, which he held till 1865, when he was relieved. In the fall of 1880, he was elected to the office of county collector by the Democrats of Johnson county. In 1871, in organization of the Warrensburg Savings Bank, he was elected the first cashier, and served acceptably for a period of two years. He has been engaged extensively here and in Colorado, in the stock business. He has a beautiful country home two miles west of the city, where he owns 200 acres of fertile land. He was married in 1842, to Miss P. F. Roberts, a daughter of John Roberts, Esq. She was born in Lafayette county, Mo. Her father was among the pioneer citizens of the county, and a worthy christian man. This marital tie was blessed by seven children; Hellen, Bennett, John, George, Lucy, Mary, and Charles. This family of children have all been liberally educated. Mr. Williams is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

H. S. WITHERSPOON,

clerk of the circuit and criminal court, Warrensburg. He was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, June 10th, 1833. His father, Isaac, was a native of North Carolina. He was born in 1786, of Scotch-Irish extraction. He engaged as a planter of his native state. He was nephew of the John Witherspoon, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He came to Missouri in 1839, and died, in Henry county, in 1846. The subject of this sketch was mostly reared in rural districts, where he received his early education. To Mr. Buckner, a friend stopping in the family, he is indebted for considerable tutorage. He was the youngest of four brothers. At the age of sixteen years, he began business for hinself, engaging in the stock and farm business till the war broke out in 1861. In 1865, after peace was restored, he engaged as a clerk for

Col. A. M. Coffey, of Knobnoster, which he continued for five years, when he engaged in business for hinself, which he continued till the spring of 1874, and in the fall of the same year, he was elected clerk of the circuit court, which office he held four years, and in the fall of 1878, he was re-elected to the same office, which he still holds. In politics, he has always been a staunch Democrat. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Margaret Pigg, of Knobnoster, she died in 1865, leaving three children, C. S., who is constable and deputy sheriff, M. C., now a jeweler, in Texas, and Laurena S., a student in the normal school. In December, 1867, he was united in wedlock with Miss Kate Pigg, cousin of his former wife, and lived in Pettis county. By this conjugal union, four children were born, two of each sex; Laura T., John R., Fannie, and Weber W. In temperament, Mr. Witherspoon is social and clever to a marked degree, always insuring him a host of friends.

C. S. WITHERSPOON,

deputy sheriff and constable, was born in Henry county, Mo., September 11th, 1856. He spent his boyhood days at home, and at the age of thirteen started out with a spurt of adventure, going to Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Old Mexico, California, and most of the western states. His trip was full of interest, and only a lack of space forbids our putting it in print. He returned to Warrensburg in 1877. He is a young man who makes friends by pleasant and gentlemanly conduct, and a disposition to do to others as he would have them do to him. He married Flora Williams, daughter of O. D. Williams.

WILLIAM W. WOOD,

attorney-at-law, and proprietor of real estate abstract office, Warrensburg. Born in Johnson county, Mo., May 1, 1850. His early education was obtained at the common schools of Simpson township, after that he entered higher schools and received a good education. In 1870, he entered the law department of the State University of Kentucky, graduating in February, 1871, and at once settled down to practice at Warrensburg, where he has been in a successful bnsiness ever since, and in the highest estimation of the people. His youth was spent on the farm, with his mother, (now Mrs. Duvall) in Simpson township; his father having died while William was quite young. He was united in marriage, May 21, 1873, to Miss Eulala Cruce, a charming young lady, daughter of Lafayette Cruce, one of the oldest settlers of Henry county, where she was born. By this union they have two children living, Wm. A., and Ralph E. In politics, Mr. Wood is a firm Democrat. He has served one term as Public Administrator. In religon is a member of the Christian Church, and one of the most studious workers in that Sunday school. Of

late he has formed a partnership with Chas. Snow, in real estate abstracts. He is a temperate, social gentleman.

JULIUS WOODFORD,

was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, April 12, 1816. Was raised on a farm. His father, Asaph, was a native of Connecticut, and was one of the most prominent farmers of that country. Julius remained on the farm assisting his father until he was of age, and then secured a position as collector for a clock manufactory, which he filled for sometime, and then stopped awhile in this state, following the same business for one of his brothers. Afterward sold clocks throughout this and other states, and was known as the Yankee clock peddler. In 1850, he went to California and spent two years, after which he returned to Missouri, and settled on a farm of 160 acres, which he has improved. Was married to Miss Martha Huff, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1869, leaving seven children, named as follows: Asaph, Thornton T., John F., Julius H., Benjamin G., Arthusa Elnora, and Martha B., now Mrs. Warnich of Post Oak township. His second marriage was in 1862, to Mrs. Marshall, of this county. Mr. Woodford is rather on the eccentric order and enjoys sociability. His experience and adventures in traveling through different states are very entertaining, and his liberal social way has gained him a host of friends.

J. B. WORDEN,

druggist, of the firm of Worden & Bryson, Holden Street Warrensburg, Mo. Mr. Worden was born in Licking county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1840, son of John Worden, who was a native of New York. John Worden was born in October, 1800, and died in March 1879. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Polly Peck, also a native of New York; she is still living and resides with her son in this city. Mr. Worden was reared in Michigan, but in 1860 removed to Indiana, where in July, 1861, entered the Union army in 39th infantry, but subsequently the regiment was changed into 8th cavalry. He served in the army of the Cumberland and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and saw General Johnson present his sword to Gen. Sherman at the surrender of the confederate forces near Raleigh, N. C. After the war had closed he returned to Indiana, where he resided till 1879, he became a practical druggist, and has carried on that business nearly all the time since. About five years he carried on a manufactory of stoves. He was married in December, 1865, to Emiline Reed, daughter of Dr. Evarts Reed, a leading physician of New Corydon, Ind. Their family consists of Frank V., Bertha E., Cora E. Mr. and Mrs. Worden are highly respected members of the Christian church. In February, 1879, he removed

to La Cygne, Kansas, and in January, 1880, to Kansas City. July 14, 1881, he commenced business with W. A. Bryson, at his present stand, and the confidence and patronage which this new firm has secured is truly flattering. Both are worthy men, and do a square business.

MARCUS YOUNGS,

cashier of Johnson county savings bank. It is not age that makes men generous and valuable factors in social and business circles; it is not wealth and miserly hording of money, nor is it the fact of being reared in the community that makes an officer of a bank most efficient and trustworthy. Enterprising young business men who seek to forward and encourage every project which is calculated to build up the town and county in which they live, are the hope of this republic, and those only who properly develop its resources. Marcus Youngs, for whom these few sentences are intended, is a young man highly respected, and possessing the qualities of a good bank officer. He is the son of Edgar Youngs, who was a native of New York, and came to Lafayette county about the year 1832. Marcus' mother's maiden name was Mary Mock, a native of North Carolina. In March, 1877, Mr. Youngs took the position as book-keeper, and two years later was elected cashier. He is well qualified for his responsible duties, having studied the science of practical business in colleges and schools. The names of his brothers and sisters are: George, (Marcus) Theodore, Emma R., Mollie, Annie, Mattie and Fannie.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS J. ALLISON,

farmer, P. O. Holden, Missouri, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, June 12, 1825. He was a stone cutter and mason, and followed the business until 1865. He came to Missouri in 1857, where he remained until 1860, when he returned to Ohio. In 1866 he again came to Missouri, and located in Cass county, where he had purchased land before his trip to Ohio. In 1869 he moved into Johnson county, locating near Holden. He owns 450 acres of well improved land all in cultivation. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mariah Davidson, of Ohio, who died in 1853, leaving one daughter, Mary. He was again married in 1860 to Susan Garnett, daughter of George T. Garnett. They have no children by this union. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are both members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. A. is a deacon.

W. P. BAKER,

blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, Holden, Missouri, was born in Monroe county, Missouri, Nov. 20th, 1840. When he was about eight years of age he came to Johnson county with his parents. He then moved to St. Clair county, where he remained about ten years, during which time he worked with his father in a cabinet shop. He served three years in the union army, after which he opened a blacksmith and wagon shop in Henry county, where he remained about eight years. He then came to Johnson county and located in Holden, where he opened a shop and established his present business, which is manufacturing wagons and doing all kinds of repairing. He was first married to Miss Mary Christian of Warrensburg, in 1865, who died in January, 1873, leaving two children. He was again married to Miss Mary Quinly of Henry county, Missouri, by whom he had three children. Mr. Bakers' father was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri when a young man, and now lives in Henry county, and is a cabinet workman. His mother was also a native of Kentucky and died in 1850 in St. Clair county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are both members of the Christian church.

RICHARD BELL,

proprietor of the Bell House, Holden, Missouri, is a native of New York. In 1852 he was engaged on the Mo. P. R. R., and ran on the first engine from St. Louis to Holden. He ran a construction train until 1875, when he quit the road. In 1867 he built what is known as the Bell House, one of the best in the county. It is three stories high and 44x60 feet, with an ell 44x15 feet. He also built a brick business house on the main business street. He is somewhat retired now, but still looks after his interests here and in Kansas City, and watches important investments.

H. W. BOXMEYER,

Holden P. O. The subject of this sketch is the son of John H. Boxmeyer, and was born June 7, 1838, in Prussia, Germany. He received a liberal education in the schools of that country. When 19 years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans in the fall of 1857, remaining in New Orleans but a short time; he then moved to Cass county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming; when the war of the rebellion came on, he espoused the cause of the Union, and in the early fall of '61, enlisted in the 3d Illinois cavalry. He with his regiment participated in some of the hard fought battles of the war. At the battle of Guntown in June, '64, he was taken prisoner, and for five months was confined in the Andersonville prison. After peace was declared he returned to his Illinois home, where he remained about one year, when he removed

to St. Louis, where he remained for two years. In March, 1868, he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, settling at Holden, and engaged in the grain and grocery business; he remained in the grocery business about eleven years, disposing of this business, he and his partner Mr. Bluhm erected large grain elevators, and have been extensively engaged since that time, in the buying and shipping of all kinds of grain. July 2, 1875, Mr. Boxmeyer married Miss Sarah Huzzard, a most estimable and refined lady of this city. From this union, there are three children: Charles H., Bertram W. and Edith M. Mr. Boxmeyer can truly be called a domestic man, and with his interesting little family, he enjoys the pleasure and comforts of one of Holden's most beautiful homes. In his several business relations Mr. Boxmeyer is unostentatious, enjoying the confidence of all. In business Mr. Boxmeyer has been very successful; he owns a fine farm about two miles west of Holden, well improved, and under a high state of cultivation. In this city, he owns the fine residence he occupies on Main street, and also a half interest in the large and extensive grain elevators, besides interests in other business buildings.

JAMES H. BRADLEY,

postoffice, Holden, Missouri, was born in Tennessee, in 1798. When fifteen years old he moved to Kentucky, where he remained until 1830, when he came to the state of Missouri, and located near Columbus, then in Lafayette county, where he remained one year, and then moved into the neighborhood of what is now known as Rock Springs, and settled on and entered government land. His first house was made of logs, with a wooden chimney. In his early life he learned the saddler's trade. He was also engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, which he sold to the merchants of Warrensburg, and quite extensively through Kansas. He also run quite an extensive brick manufactory, selling brick to parties in Holden, and in the surrounding country. He afterwards engaged in farming and stock raising, and raising tobacco. In 1824 he was married to Miss Lucy S. Violett, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both members of the M. E. church. James C. Bradley, the fourth son, was born March 1, 1847. At the age of seventeen he entered the confederate army under Gen. Marmaduke, and served fourteen months. He returned home after the summer of 1865, and engaged in farming. He was married October 7, 1875, to Miss Emma Stark, by whom he has three children: Leslie H., Edwin H. and Elma T. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. church south.

WM. T. BROWNLEE,

deceased. Was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington county, January 18, 1808. He lived in his native county until he arrived

at manhood. His early education was quite limited, and his mother being a widow, the care of the family fell upon him. In 1868 he came to Missouri and purchased land, and then returned and brought the family in 1869, and located two miles west of Centerview, Johnson county, where he remained about two years, after which he moved onto a farm on Black Water, where he remained until May 1, 1871, when he moved onto the farm on which his widow now lives, and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 29th day of December, 1879, caused by gun shot, fired by a man named Church. Mr. B. was an active and energetic farmer, and dealt largely in stock. He was first married to Miss Hester Brownlee, by whom he had two children, Robert L. and Sada J., now Mrs. Albright. Robert is now in the wholesale grocery business in Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Brownlee was again married to Miss Mattie A. McNeal, daughter of Joseph McNeal, of Ohio. Mrs. Brownlee is a lady of culture and refinement, and rare domestic habits. She has had two sons, Rolla C. and William B. Mr. B's. land estate consists of 677 acres, most of which is well improved, with good substantial buildings. Mr. and Mrs. B. were both members of the U. P. church, and at his death Mr. B. was an elder. He was always highly honored and respected as a neighbor, and always took a very active part in church and educational matters.

LOUIS BERTHOUD,

Holden city, watchmaker and jeweler. Was born in France in the year 1835, February 14. He learned his trade as above in that country under the supervision of a skilled workman, and at an early age was master of the same. He came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and followed his business in the following prominent cities: Richmond, Indiana, Cleveland, Ohio, Leavenworth, Kansas, coming to this state from the last named place in 1866, and starting his present business in this city. Mr. Berthoud has built up a good business in all the departments. His thorough knowledge as a practical workman has increased each year's business, and he stands at the head among the best workmen in the county. His store is made attractive with a varied stock of all goods pertaining to the line, and no house in the county enjoys a reputation for straightforward and honorable dealing ahead of this, and Johnson county has good reason to feel proud of him as one of her adopted citizens.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Holden, Missouri, was born in North Carolina, March 8, 1828. His father was a native of that state, and was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1857. John W. spent his youth on a farm. His early education was very

limited; he, however, availed himself of every opportunity, and spent all his spare time in reading, and acquired a good English education in this way. When he was ten years of age, he moved with his parents to the state of Indiana, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Macdonough county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Missouri, and settled in Johnson county, two and one-half miles northwest of Columbus, on a farm which he still owns, consisting of 240 acres of well-improved land. He commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-one, in very meagre circumstances. Soon after his arrival in Columbus township, he engaged in the stock business, and has been extensively engaged in carrying on his farm, and dealing in cattle and hogs. He has always been successful in his dealings, associating experience with good judgment, and never engaging recklessly in any business. He was married to Miss Mary E. Payne in 1856. Miss Payne was a native of Illinois, and the daughter of James M. Payne, a prominent farmer of that state. By this union they have had four children, three of whom are living: Martha E., Cora E., and Flora A.—the last two being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and one daughter are members of the Christian Church, and among its most liberal contributors. Mr. Campbell first moved to Holden in 1873, where he remained till 1874, when he moved back to the farm, where he remained two years, and again moved to Holden, where he has resided ever since.

WASHINGTON CARNEY,

farmer P. Holden, Missouri, was born in Kentucky in 1834. He lived in his native state until sixteen years of age, when he went to the state of Illinois, where he remained two years, and then came to Missouri, and located in Scotland county, in 1852. He came to Johnson county in 1866, and settled on his present farm, known as the Marion farm, containing 522 acres, 400 under fence, with good, substantial buildings. The main branch of Blackwater runs through his farm, affording plenty of water for the stock all the year around. He was married in Scotland county, January 22, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Fryrear, a native of Kentucky. By this union they have ten children: Sarah, Jefferson D., Robinson Lee, Joshua C., David P., Nora O., Lillie B., Gilbert, Charles S., and Vest.

GEORGE D. CARPENTER,

P. O. Holden, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1844, but was principally raised in western New York. Received primary education in the common schools, and afterward attended the Randolf Academy of New York. Ahaz F. Carpenter, his father, who is an attorney, and a citizen very highly respected for his ability, integrity, and high moral standing. Is a native of New York, and born in Chautauqua

county, January 15, 1819. He received a liberal education at the common and select schools of his county. He spent a part of his youth in a flouring-mill, and, learning the business thoroughly, he continued in milling until 1867, then engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed until 1869, when he moved to Holden, where he has resided ever since. He studied law in his native state. Soon after his arrival at Holden, he was appointed justice of the peace, and at the same time notary public, which office he has held continuously till the present time, with the exception of justice of peace one term. He was elected again in the fall of 1880 to justice of peace; in the spring of 1881 was elected town attorney, which office he holds at present. In 1842, on the 7th day of July, he was married to Miss Mary Jackson, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania. The result of this union is five children, all living: Mary A., George D. (our subject), Elizabeth S., Henry P., and Lotta C. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. George D. Carpenter, who is our subject, came to Holden the same year his father did, and was identified with the insurance and real estate business, which he followed for some time, and at the same time carried on the dry goods business, which he continued until 1881, when he abandoned the insurance, but is still engaged in the sale of real estate. Mr. Carpenter was married, in 1871, to Miss Ella S. Barr, of Ohio, daughter of James Barr. By this union they have three children: Fred S., Charley P., and Clara. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

C. L. CARTER,

physician, born in Ray county, March 1, 1832. His father, William Carter, was a native of Virginia, emigrating to Tennessee at a very early day. (Born in 1806). William's father moved to Ray county when he was quite small, and where he acquired a fair English education. His mother was a native of South Carolina, born July 15, 1808. C. L. Carter was educated at the common schools. His father had acquired a large estate, but at his death it was squandered by the administrators. Thus the youth was compelled to seek such employment as he could find. He began his career as a teacher, which he followed for a short time, then began the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1851 moved to Cass county and entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated with the honors of his class in 1857. In 1862 he entered the army as surgeon. On his return from the army he wrote a treatise on pathology, which was received with much favor by his *alma mater* as a text book. He came to this county in 1859 and has a fine residence in Holden. His landed estate numbers 1,200 acres, all in cultivation. The Doctor, aside from his extensive practice, devotes his spare time to the sciences, writing articles and corresponding with some of the leading medical journals of the day.

W. L. CHRISTIAN,

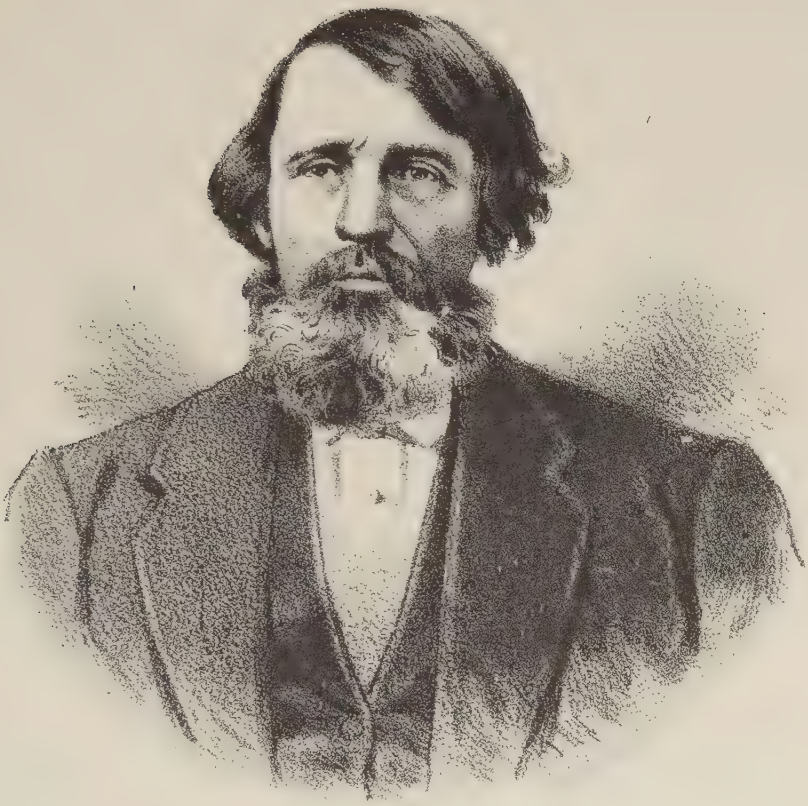
of the firm of Starkey & Christian, Holden, Missouri, is a native of Pettis county, Missouri, where he was born in September, 1838. His parents were both natives of Kentucky. His father was a merchant and farmer, and came to Missouri about 1826. He moved his family to the state in 1835, and settled in eastern Missouri. He soon returned to Pettis county, where W. L. was born, whose youth was spent on a farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools. He afterward attended the Chapel Hill College, and then went to Salt Lake City, Utah; returning in 1861, he entered the army and served until 1866, when he came to Holden and formed a partnership with J. Starkey and engaged in the lumber business. He was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Walton, of Holden, on the 30th of September, 1872. Miss Walton was a daughter of Judge Walton. By this union they have four children: Bert W., Floy, Ode and W. Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Christian are both acceptable members of the Christian church, and are among its most liberal contributors.

HENRY C. CONNER,

of the firm of Conner & Smith, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hardin county, Ohio, on the nineteenth day of May, 1844. His father was a native of Delaware, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day and engaged in the business of farming. He died in Hardin county in the year 1853. Henry spent his boyhood days on the farm, and followed the business till he was about twenty-five years of age. In 1868 he came to Missouri and settled in the city of Holden, Johnson county, where he has resided ever since. Soon after his arrival in Holden he engaged in the grain business with J. G. Cope. The two remained together about four years, when Mr. Cope retired from the firm and engaged in the banking business. Mr. Conner continued alone in the grain business about four years longer, when he transferred his business to the grist mill, buying out the interest of William Starkey, and forming a partnership with J. H. Smith, which still exists. They are engaged in buying and shipping grain and manufacturing flour, most of which is shipped to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1876 he was elected to the office of councilman of the city of Holden. He was married in the city of Holden, in 1875, to Miss Emma Cheney, of that city, who is a native of Illinois. By this union they have one daughter: Hettie E. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are acceptable members of the M. E. church, and are among its most liberal contributors.

W. M. COVENTRY,

P. O. Holden, one of the oldest settlers of Holden, is the subject of the following sketch. He was born in the state of Illinois, July 29, 1816, and is of English descent. His father was among the early settlers of St. Clair



ALEXANDER GREER

SIMPSON TP.

county, Illinois, and was for many years identified with the business interests of Bellville, he building the first mill in that city. He afterward emigrated and settled on what was known as the Amerson bottoms, where he resided until 1820, when he died. Mr. W. M. Coventry's youth was spent on a farm. His advantages for an education were somewhat limited, owing to the fact of there being so few schools at that early day. He, however, applied himself, and improved what opportunities he had, fitting himself for a business life. He commenced business in Madison county, Illinois, and remained there until the year 1865, when he moved to Missouri, settling in Holden. He has resided there ever since, engaged in the mercantile business, bringing the first stock of goods brought to Holden after the war, and, at that time, the first business house established. Mr. C. followed the mercantile business for a number of years. Mr. Coventry was the first mayor of Holden, and has served several years as city councilman. He has also held positions on the board of education. Mr. Coventry had dealt largely in real estate. In 1869 he built the M. E. chapel, in Holden, and about the same time erected his fine residence. Mr. C. has laid out three additions to the town of Holden, and was for a number of years a stockholder and director in the Holden bank. Mr. Coventry has been twice married. He first married, in 1840, Miss Priscilla D. Stockland, who lived but a few years. From this union there was one child, who died shortly after the mother. He was again married, January 18, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Semen, of St. Clair county, Ills. From this union there were three children: Sarah C., Mary E., Charles W. and James H. Sarah C. and Charles W. are both dead. Mr Coventry, as a business man, has been very successful, always engaging his time and money in all worthy and benevolent purposes. He is one of the leading members of the M. E. church of that city.

HENRY B. CRANE,

liveryman, Holden, Mo., was born in Muskegan county, Ohio, on January 23, 1842. His father, Joseph Crane, was one of the early settlers of that part of the country, and was a farmer by occupation; he now lives in Marion county. Henry spent his youth on a farm. At the age of 18 he left the farm and went to clerk for his brother. He then went to Illinois, and in 1861 he enlisted in the union army in company H, 59th Illinois volunteers, and served three years. He then retired to Marion county the home of his father, and engaged in the mercantile business with his father and brother for eighteen months. In 1866 he came to Missouri, and located in Holden. Soon after he arrived he accepted a clerkship with Peer, Nichols & Co., and was with them eight months, after which he engaged in the livery business with Van Mater, until March, 1867,

when his brother J. H. Crane bought out Van Mater's interest, and the firm was H. B. Crane & Bro. On the 23d of March, 1881, he bought out his brother's interest and now continues the business himself. He is the oldest liveryman in the county, and established the first livery in that part of the county. He was appointed deputy marshal in Holden. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows.

N. B. DAVIDSON,

farmer, P. O. Holden, Mo., was born in Alabama, Jan. 8, 1829. Wm. Davidson, his father, was a native of the same state, and came to Missouri in 1830, and settled in Lafayette county, where he remained one year, and then moved to Johnson county, and settled on Walnut Creek about eight miles north of Warrensburg, where he lived two years, and then moved out on a farm, four miles east of Holden, where he resided until his death, which occurred in May 6, 1879. Nathan B. spent his youth on a farm, and in 1847 he crossed the plains. He returned in 1848, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Jan. 11, 1855, to Miss Louisa Hatton, daughter of Joseph Hatton, Esq. By this union they have four children: J. Walker, Mary J., Virginia and Missouri. During the late war his house was burned and his family turned out-of-doors. An attempt was also made to confiscate his lands. After peace was declared he went to work again with renewed energy, and now owns 225 acres, all well improved, with good substantial buildings. Mr. Davidson has always been a peaceable and industrious citizen, and a kind neighbor.

DR. SAMUEL DAY,

P. O., Holden, was born in Licking county, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1846. His youth was spent on a farm, and he received a liberal education from the schools of his native county. When about 20 years old, he commenced the study of medicine, and entered the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio; he spent one term at this institution, then he moved to Missouri, settling at Pittsville, Johnson county, where he began the practice of his profession. Here he remained until the fall of 1874, when he returned to the medical college at Cincinnati, took a regular course and graduated in February, 1875. He then returned to Missouri and resumed the practice of his profession. While located at Pittsville, Dr. Day enjoyed a large and extended practice. In the fall of 1880, he failing in health, and wishing better school advantages for his children, moved his family to Holden. Here the Dr. took his position among the leading physicians of the city, where his skill and ability justly placed him. December 17, 1868, Dr. Day married Miss Laura A. Glancy, a native of Licking county, Ohio; from this union there are three children, viz: Clara C., Alice V.,

and Herman. The Dr. owns a fine residence in Holden, with extended grounds, beautifully ornamented with fruit, evergreen and other trees.

AMOS M. DEMASTERS,

farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Holden, Missouri. Was born in Johnson county, August 5th, 1860. His father, August J. Demasters, came to Missouri with his father's family and settled in Lafayette county. He removed to Johnson county at a very early day and entered government land, on which he erected a small log house which was burnt by the jayhawkers on the 8th of July, 1862. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county and lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred in December, 1864. His wife, Amos' mother, was a native of Kentucky. In 1868 she was again married to a very worthy gentleman by the name of J. N. Campbell, a native of Virginia, who came to Lafayette county in 1854, and to Johnson county in 1868 where he has lived ever since on the old homestead and takes care of the boys. Amos M. was married to Miss Susie Russell on February 9th, 1881. Miss Russell was a native of Kentucky. Wm. A. Demasters, brother of Amos M., was born in March, 1864, and is a resident of this county.

JAMES M. DORMAN,

farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Holden, Missouri, was born in 1839, in Owen county, Kentucky. He removed to Campbell county with his parents, when he was about eight years of age, where he remained until he was twenty-one, when he entered the confederate army, where he served two years, after which he went to Illinois, where he remained for four years, during which time he was married to Miss Christina Cook of Kentucky, August 1st, 1866. During the same year he emigrated to Johnson county, Missouri, where he was engaged as a teachar until 1878, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been quite successful. In 1870 he moved on his present farm, consisting of 100 acres of well-improved land. His father was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1804. His mother was born in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. She is still living and enjoys very fair health. Mr. and Mrs. Dorman are both members of the Baptist church, in good standingi and contribute liberally to its support.

J. J. FITZGEARLD,

proprietor of the Bell House, Holden, Missouri, was born in Kentucky, July 28th, 1843. When quite small he moved with his parents to Louisville, and from thence to Indiana, and at the age of fifteen years he began railroading, and was employed as a brakesman. He was afterwards promoted to conductor on a passenger train and served ten years. He then engaged in the hotel business in Tyler, Texas, where he remained two

years. In 1869 he came to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was again engaged as passenger conductor on the Ohio & Miss. R. R. for three years. In 1878 he moved to Breckenridge, Missouri, where he was appointed road master, and held the position until 1880. He then engaged in the hotel business in Brookfield, Mo. From there he went to Herman, where he was engaged in the ice business. He sold out his interest and came to Holden and bought out E. B. Bartlett, and has since conducted the Bell House of Holden.

GEORGE GIBBS,

P. O. Holden, Missouri, was born in England in 1830, where he lived until seventeen years of age, when he came to America and located within six miles of Buffalo, with Hon. Lewis Allen, the noted fine-stock raiser, whose farm contains 1000 acres. He afterwards went to work with R. F. Elliott, the author of the book entitled, "The Hand Book of the Western Fruit Culturist," with whom he remained one year, after which he went to the State of Michigan, and purchased his first piece of land, and went to farming. During the California excitement, he went to that gold region and was quite successful. In 1853 he returned to Michigan, and sold his farm and bought again in another part of the state, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to England and traveled over his native country. In 1863 he returned to this country and disposed of his farm, and became manager of a packing house, run by an English firm. He remained with them one year, and then went to Iowa, where he was engaged in the grain and lumber business for four years. In 1870 he came to Missouri, and located on the farm on which he now lives. His success as a wheat grower is wonderful. He was married in 1850 to Miss Lucinda West of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He has four children: Ida A., Lillie E., Nellie C., and George B. Mrs. Gibbs is a member of the M. E. church, and Mr. G. of the Episcopal. He is a very successful farmer, and his articles on agriculture have been copied in all parts of Great Britain.

M. S. GRAY,

agent, Holden, Missouri; was born in Franklin county, Missouri, December, 1841. His father was a traveling man. His early education was obtained in the common school, then known as Des Perse College in St. Louis county. He also attended Jones' Commercial College of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1860 he commenced rail-roading, and served as a brakeman until an accident occurred in which he lost his right leg. He then entered a freight office at Jefferson city. In 1865 he came to Holden and entered the R. R. office, where he has acted as agent ever since. He was married in 1870 to Miss Georgie E. Garnett of Holden, who was a native

of Virginia. By this union they have three children: William D., M. S. Jr., and H. R. His father was from N. Y. and died in 1853 in St. Louis county.

W. W. HALL,

farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19, P. O. Holden, Missouri, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, May 26th, 1836. He spent his youth on a farm, and obtained his early education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was married in his native county, in 1855, to Miss Martha Logan. In 1862 he moved to Illinois where he remained until 1869, when he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, and purchased a farm in Chilhowie township, where he remained about seven years, then sold out and bought his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of well improved land, with good substantial buildings. He is extensively engaged in wheat growing, to which his land is well adapted. Previous to this he fed stock. He has been township-treasurer of Chilhowie township, for two terms, and is at present a school director. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are both members of the Baptist church, having joined about 27 years ago. They have four children, three girls and one boy. Mr. Hall is a kind neighbor and universally esteemed by all who know him. He is the owner of the celebrated Chalybeate spring, situated in a most advantageous place for pleasure seekers and as a health resort.

WILLIAM M. HAMILTON,

farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Holden, Missouri, is a native of Johnson county, and was born Dec. 14th, 1874. He received his early education in the common schools. His father, A. B. Hamilton, was a native of Tennessee. He was a farmer, and emigrated to Missouri, about the year 1833, stopping one year in Lafayette county, after which he came to Johnson county and settled on Sec. 28, obtaining most of his land from the government, which he improved for himself. He owned 420 acres and was quite an extensive stock raiser. He lived on the old home-stead until his death, which occurred in September, 1878. Mm. M. Hamilton's mother was also a native of Tennessee. She died when William was quite young. Mr. Hamilton was married on March 12th, 1874, to Miss Mary M. Brown, a lady of culture and refinement. By this union they have one daughter, Dora, born Jan. 30th, 1875. Mr. Hamilton received the appointment of deputy assessor in 1880, and was reappointed in '81, which office he still holds. He also carries on his farm at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

J. B. HANK,

Holden, Missouri, is a native of West Virginia, born in Monroe county, Jan. 22, 1832, and in 1838 he emigrated to Ohio with his parents, where he received his education, and spent his youth on a farm. His father and mother were both natives of Virginia. His father died in 1854, and his mother in 1848. J. B. is the third son of six, and moved to Knox county, Illinois in 1856, where he remained about two years. He went to California in 1859, and remained until 1861, during which time he was a miner; from there he went to Nevada, and from there to Montana, and thence to Idaho, and in December, 1868, he came to Missouri, and settled in Johnson county, locating near Holden, where he has resided ever since. His farm contains 180 acres of land, well improved. He devotes most of his time to growing small grain, to which his farm is well adapted. Mr. H. has served four years as deputy sheriff of Johnson county.

J. P. HARMON.

Among the business men of this township, none stands higher in the estimation of the public than J. P. Harmon, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born Jan. 21, 1840. Louis Harmon was also a native of Kentucky, and lived for many years in New Winchester. Young Harmon passed his youth like most of the boys of his native county in farming, and acquiring an education. The father moved to Missouri in the fall of 1845, and settled in the north-eastern part of Johnson county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in March, 1863. In 1865 Mr. Harmon began business for himself; that of farming and dealing in live stock, which business he has continued ever since. He was married in the year 1867 to Miss Susan Patterson, a daughter of Samuel Patterson of Lafayette county. From this union there are two children, both of whom are yet living, viz: Sarah, and Mary. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Harmon was elected from this county to the lower branch of the Legislature; and to his credit it can be said, that he made a faithful, competent, and worthy officer. Mr. Harmon is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, unassuming in appearance. In business, strictly honorable and honest, enjoying the confidence of all. Mr. Harmon owns a farm of about 500 acres, under a good state of cultivation.

PLEASANT B. HILL,

farmer, Madison township; postoffice, Holden. Was born in Tennessee, March 22, 1823. He came to Missouri with his parents when about eleven years of age. His father was a native of South Carolina, and died in Johnson county, Missouri, on what is now known as the Brownlee farm in 1837. Pleasant spent his youth on a farm, and attended the com-

mon schools; but being the older son he worked hard to help maintain the family. When he arrived at manhood he went west and entered the Mexican war, after which he returned home, but went back to Mexico again and traveled through the republic, and then went to New Orleans, and from there he returned home. The following year he again went to Mexico, thence to California, where he remained ten years engaged in farming and mining. He returned again to Missouri about the time the war broke out, and entered the confederate army and served during the war, being most of the time in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1865 he was married to Miss May F. Mattock, of Kentucky, daughter of George C. Mattock, Esq., and has since been engaged in farming, and has been very successful. His farm and other lands amount to 417 acres. The family consists of three children: May C., William P. and Bellvinia.

JOHN JOHNSON,

blacksmith, Holden, Missouri. Was born in England in 1836, and came to the United States in 1865, landing at Jersey City. He went from there to Albany, where he opened a shop, having learned his trade in his native country. He run the shop about eighteen months, and then moved to Illinois, where he remained about twelve months. About the year 1868 he came to Missouri, and located in Holden, and resumed his trade, and has also run a wagon shop in connection with the blacksmith shop. In 1857 he was married to Miss Margaret Johnson, daughter of Andrew Johnson, a prominent citizen of that place. By this union they have six children living: Esther (now Mrs. Philips), Adam, Lizzie, Matthew, Lena and Earnest J. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are both members of the Christian church. Mr. Johnson identified himself with the church when quite young.

MARTIN V. JOHNSON,

dentist, Holden, Missouri, is a native of Ohio, born in Knox county, January 20, 1839. His father, Joseph Johnson, was a native of the same place. His grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, and died at the remarkable age of eighty-seven years. Martin's father was a prominent farmer, and is still living in the enjoyment of fair health, and is about seventy-six years of age. Martin spent his youth on a farm and received his early education in the common schools. In 1860 he went to learn the dentist's trade with Dr. McBryer, of Ohio, and was engaged for some time in study and preparation, and then entered the dental college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in the spring of 1865, and went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and practiced until 1868, when he came to Holden, Missouri. Soon after his arrival he resumed his profession, and has been actively engaged ever since, and has been very successful. He was elected to the city council

and held the position for five years. He is a director of the bank of Holden. He was married in Ohio in 1868, to Miss Malinda Bricker, of Knox county. The family consists of one son, Archie H. Johnson. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Presbyterian church for eight years, and also one of the ruling elders, which positisn he held for six years. He also has been assistant superintendent of the Sabbath schools about seven years.

GEORGE F. KENNEDY,

of the firm of Kennedy Bros. & Co., Holden, Mo., is a native of Canada, and was born in December, 1853. He came to the United States in 1874, via Detroit, Mich., and thence to Holden, Mo., where he engaged at once in the grocery business, serving five years as clerk for Wm. Steele, after which he and his brother bought out Mr. Steele's interest, and have continued in the business ever since. They are young men, but they possess a large amount of business talent and ingenuity, and exhibit much judgment in making their purchases. The store room is 144 feet long and is literally filled with goods. They study the wants of their customers, and their stock consists of everything in the grocery line. They commenced business in very meagre circumstances. George F. when he arrived in Holden had only 40 cents. He was married on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1879, to Miss Alice Sparks, a native of Bedford, Pa. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and also of the Knights of Honor. Their sales last year amounted to over thirty thousand dollars.

THOMAS D. KENNEDY,

of the firm of Kennedy Bros. & Co., is also a native of the same country as that of his brother, viz: Canada. He came to Missouri and was married on May the 12th, 1881, to Miss Mattie Fowler, of St. Louis, Mo., who at that time was residing with her uncle. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

WM. G. KING,

insurance and real estate agent, Holden, Mo., is a native of Johnson county, Mo., and was born June 23d, 1852. His boyhood days were spent on a farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools. He afterward attended the State University of Missouri. He was appointed agent of the Mo. P. R. R. at Kingsville, which position he held for about eighteen months, when he resigned and engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed about eighteen months, when he disposed of this and occupied his time in looking after his lands and farms, which consist of 320 acres, all of which is well improved. His father, W. G. King, was a native of Alabama, and emigrated to Missouri in 1851,

and settled at a point called Centre Knob, where he remained until his death, which occurred in March, 1859. On first coming to the county he bought five thousand acres of choice lands, most of which was in one large tract. His mother is still living, and resides at Kingsville. Mr. King was married in 1873 to Miss Mary A. Tagg. By this union they have two children: Irene C. and Clarence E. He came to Holden in 1881 and engaged in the insurance and real estate business, and is the successor to G. D. Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. King are both members of the Presbyterian church in high standing, and contribute liberally to its support.

W. H. LIDDLE,

of the firm of Stearns & Liddle, is a native of Iowa, and was born in Lee county, Nov. 19th, 1837. He received a good English education and commenced business for himself at the age of 21, and engaged in farming, which he followed until 1860, when he came to Missouri and settled near Smithtown, Pettis county. Here he engaged in the nursery business until 1868, when he removed to Johnson county and located near Holden and resumed the same business in partnership with his brother, J. F. Liddle. In 1877 Mr. Liddle bought out the interest of J. S. Sherer, of the firm of Stearns & Sherer, and the firm then became Stearns & Liddle. He was married to Miss Mary M. McCormick, a native of Ohio, in April, 1867. They have two adopted children: Osker and Lilley. He has held several public offices and is an acceptable member of the Christian church. Mr. Liddle is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W.

THOMAS S. McCLELAN,

liveryman, Holden, Mo., was born in Green county, Ohio, June 8, 1830. He received a good English education at the common schools, and at the age of seventeen, went to learn the blacksmith and plow maker's trade, with the Franklin Bros., of Springfield, Ohio. He remained in that business until 1866, when he sold out and came west, settling in Henry county, Mo., where he engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He followed this until 1870, when he removed to Holden, Johnson county, Mo., where he has resided ever since. Soon after his arrival in Holden, he engaged in the livery and feed business, in which he has been very succesful. He is an experienced horseman, keeping good and substantial rigs for the accommodation of his customers. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. On Nov. 1, 1854, he was married to Miss Henrietta B. McCleland of Green county, Ohio. They have five children living; Emma Z. (now Mrs. Holden,) Elizabeth, John H., Frank C., and May B.

J. C. McCLURE,

assistant cashier of Holden Bank, Holden, Mo., was born in Pulaski county Kentucky, Nov. 26, 1842. He went from Kentucky to Iowa, where he was married to Miss Martha Warford, on the 5th of March, 1863. On May the 5th, he started with his new bride in a wagon for Colorado. He stopped in Canon City, where he remained until 1867, during which time he was engaged in the cattle business. In 1867, he came to Holden, Mo., but still kept up his business in Colorado, and shipped the first train-load of cattle and sheep from Pueblo, over the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad. He has been a stockholder in the Holden bank, since 1875, and has been a director for several years. Although starting out in life in very meagre circumstances, he has been very successful. His family consists of three children; Charles M., Ida May, and Minnie B. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are acceptable members of the Baptist Church, and are among its most liberal contributors.

THOMAS L. McMULLIN.

farmer, section 27, P. O. Holden, Mo. Was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, August 3d, 1837, and came with his father to Missouri in 1840. His father, Dillord McMullin, was a native of Virginia. At an early day he emigrated to Kentucky, where he resided until he came to Missouri, and settled with his family in Ray county, where he now lives, and is a farmer and extensive grain raiser. Thomas L.'s early education was very limited, but he employed all his spare hours in reading, and storing his mind with useful knowledge. At the age of nineteen years he commenced business for himself. He was married to Miss Martha Bailey, of Indiana, on July 7th, 1858. He then engaged in the raising of tobacco, corn, and hemp, in which he was quite successful, and which he continued to follow until 1862, when he became a government employee, and crossed the plains as a teamster, where he was detained for two years, and then returned and volunteered in Co. B, 44th Mo. Infantry, and served about twelve months, and participated in several battles, among which were those of Rolla, and Franklin, and Cedar Point. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, when he returned home and went to farming again, which he followed until February, 1873, when he removed to Johnson county, and settled on a farm known as the old Johnny Windsor farm. He sold this and bought near Columbia; in two years he sold out, and bought a farm near Pittsville; selling this he bought another near Holden, known as the Fichlen farm; disposing of this he bought the place known as the Dan Hogan place, near Rock Spring church, and planted on it one of the oldest apple orchards in Johnson county. The farm consists of 409 acres of land, well improved, with three springs of excellent water, and plenty of stone, coal, and rock quarries. Mr. McMullin has had nine

children, eight of whom are living; Mary A. (now Mrs. Scritchfield,) John D., Thomas C., Gelina, Martha M., Wm. P., Geo. D., Lethe J., and James H. Mr. and Mrs. McMullin, and three of their children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. McMullin commenced life in veay meagre circumstances, but by industry and perseverance, associated with good judgment has succeeded well in his line, and is a good neighbor, and has set a good example of what can be done by energy and perseverance.

J. P. ORR,

attorney, Holden, Mo., is a native of Ohio, and was born in August, 1832. He attended the common schools, after which he entered an academy located in his native county. When he was about twenty-five years of age, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1865, he went to Illinois, and spent some time in traveling over the state. In 1868, he came to Kansas City, from there he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, from there to Junction City. He then returned to Ohio, where he spent about six months, and then came to Holden, where he has resided ever since. Soon after his arrival, he opened a law office, and has been actively engaged since that time. He was elected City Attorney three times, in 1872, 1875, and 1879. He has been a stockholder and director in the bank of Holden, for a number of years. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Ohio, who died in 1862, leaving two children, John S., and Marshal F. He was again married in 1872, to Miss Utilla Galloday, of Holden, by whom he has one child, Laura C. Mr. Orr identified himself with the M. E. Church in 1852. He and his wife are both acceptable members and liberal contributors. Mr. Orr owns a most beautiful residence, indicative of taste and comfort throughout, with extensive grounds, and exquisite surroundings.

JOSEPH POTTER,

farmer, sec. 3, P. O., Holden, was born in St. Clair county, Ill., on January 1, 1832. His father, Matthew Potter, was a native of Maine, and was a sailor in his young days. He emigrated to Illinois in 1818, and was one of the early settlers of that state, and was a farmer by occupation, and lived in St. Clair county until a year or two before his death, which occurred in 1875. Joseph spent his youth on his father's farm, and received his early education in the common schools of the day. He lived in his native county until 1860, when he removed to Missouri and settled in Johnson county, locating near Holden, where he has resided ever since. Soon after he arrived he went to farming and raising stock. He is at present turning his attention to

the importing of fine cattle. He now owns a farm of 140 acres, well improved and with good substantial buildings. He hauled the lumber to build his first house, from Syracuse, which was then the terminus of the Missouri P. R. R., a distance of seventy miles. Mr. Potter has at different times held the office of road overseer. He was married in Illinois, May, 1858, to Miss E. J. Turner, a native of St. Clair county, by whom he has seven children, all living: Junius F., Hannah M., Mary E., Jessie, L. D., Frederick, and Laura M. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are both members of the M. E. church. Mr. Potter is also a member of the Mutual Protective society.

I. P. RANDALL,

physician, Holden, Mo., was born near Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., September 19, 1821. He emigrated with his parents to Ohio, in 1833, and settled in Summit county. He took an academical course under the tutorship of John McGregor. His father was a native of Rhode Island. His great-grandfather came from England and was of the original family known as the Randolphs. He was also one of the original owners of the tract of land on which Providence now stands. Isaac P. chose the profession of medicine, though his father desired him to study law. In 1839, he entered the Willoughby Medical College near Cleveland, which has been closed since 1841. He was married in 1841, to Miss Diana H. Clapp, daughter of Cela Clapp, of the city of Kent, Ohio. In 1842, he joined the Christian church, and in 1843 he commenced the practice of medicine in Ohio, where he resided till 1848, when he moved to the state of Wisconsin, locating in the city of Milwaukee, where he remained about two years, after which he removed to Waupun, Badge county, where he continued to practice until 1866, when he attended the Chicago Medical college and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicines. In the summer of 1866, he returned to his field of practice, where he remained until 1870. He then came to Missouri and located in Holden. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1861, and was elected chaplain of the lodge. He has also been an elder of the Christian church. His youth was spent on a farm, and his early education was obtained in a little old log school house.

JOHN C. REED,

of the firm of Reed & Daniels, of the Holden city mills, was born in Alexandria, Va., which at that time belonged to the district of Columbia, June 23, 1818. Silas Reed, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Alexandria, having emigrated to Virginia in an early day, and was for many years a prominent merchant of that place; he afterwards moved to Scott county, Ill., where he continued

to reside until his death, which occurred in 1848. John C. his son spent a greater part of his youth as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1838, greater inducements being offered he went west and settled in Scott county, Ill., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued till 1848, when he engaged in merchandizing, and carried on this business for three years; quitting this, he again engaged in farming, after which he went to Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois, which place he engaged in the milling business, and burned out, and sustained a very heavy loss, having no insurance, but being a man of industrious habits and true courage, went to work, and in a few years had regained all that he had lossed, having previously moved to Washville; he then moved to Lawrenceville, Illinois, and from this place moved to Holden, Johnson county, Mo., about the year 1868. Soon after his arrival at the place he built the Holden city flouring mill which was the first in this part of the county. Soon after its completion he took A. L. Daniels in as partner, which firm has continued the business up to the present time. The firm has always done a good business, and have established an enviable reputation for honest and fair dealing. Mr. Reed was married in 1841 to Miss Caroline Kinsey of Alexandria, daughter of Zenas Kinsey, Esq. By this union they have had ten children, four of whom are living: John K., Kate E., now Mrs. G. W. McCabe, J. S. Reed and Carrie H. Mr. Reed is little above the average size, kind and affable in his manners. Being a decided Presbyterian he has always been much interested in the progress of his denomination, and he has been quite as much appreciated in the various departments of christian work as in his worldly matters. Mrs. Reed is also a worthy member of the same church.

T. J. ROBERTS,

P. O. Holden, Missouri, was born in Tennessee, December 21, 1843, and when about fifteen years of age he came to Missouri, with his parents. He served about two years in the confederate army, and participated in several important battles. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and was engaged in farming. In April, of 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Hays, of Johnson county. By this union they have six children: Anna, Mary E., Adah, Minnie R., Maggie, and Bertie. He has held the office of school director in his district, and is at present clerk of the district. His farm consists of 130 acres of well-improved land, with good, substantial buildings.

FRANK RUSSELL,

minister in charge of Rock Spring Church, was born in Kentucky, March 18, 1847. He came to Missouri in 1856, with his parents. His father J. C. Russell, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Missouri and

settled in Johnson county, on a farm, near Columbus. He now lives in Hazel Hill township. Frank attended a select school in Kentucky, and afterwards entered McGee College. Soon after leaving college he entered the ministry under the C. P. Church. He preached one year at Westport, and three years at Lee's Summit, during which time he occasionally preached at Rock Spring Church, and afterward devoted all his time to that church, where he has been for six years. Under his direction the church has advanced rapidly, and they now contemplate erecting a new building, and turning the old one into a store. Mr. Russell was married in October, 1875, to Miss Mary J. Lauderdale. By this union they have two children, Albert H. and Walter L.

VALINTINE SCOTT,

stock-dealer, Holden, born in Cooper county, Missouri, April 18, 1835. Here he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm and going to school. When nineteen years of age he commenced buying and selling stock. In 1865 he came to Holden, where he has since resided. He married, soon after coming to this county, Miss Anna Hill, daughter of W. P. Hill, an old resident of Missouri. Their children are: Arthur M., Lillie B., Claud, Charlie T., and Scott, the youngest. Mr. Scott is a good business man, and highly respected by those who know him.

OBITUARY.—Died on the 4th day of July, 1859, at the residence of his son-in-law, Cornelius Edwards, Robert Scott, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Thus has fallen another of her country's noblest sons. Mr. Scott was born September 29, 1790, in Baron county, Kentucky. Having just grown up at the time our country engaged a second time in hostilities with Great Britain, he marched with the Kentucky volunteers to the south, and was in the battle at New Orleans. Throughout the campaign he deported himself with commendable propriety and courage. While on guard the night after the battle, he captured a British soldier, and delivered him over to the proper officers, as a prisoner of war. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his native county, and marrried. Soon after which he emigrated to Boonville, in 1817. Perhaps, few men have passed the trials and difficulties of an early settler with more patience and fortitude than did he. Possessed of a frank and mild disposition, of sterling integrity, of just and honorable principles, respectful of the rights and feelings of all humanity, and generous to the needy, gentle, kind, and attentive to the afflicted, affectionate and constant to his family, he passed through life receiving, even to the end, the respect and confidence of all who knew him. The writer is unacquainted with his religious views, but had good opportunity to observe the calm and quiet resignation with which he passed away. During a long illness he never murmured, and

when reduced to utter helplessness, no impatience or dissatisfaction was ever manifested. About eighteen hours before his decease, he quietly and calmly asked the writer if anything cauld be done to relieve him, and being informed that he was, perhaps, beyond the reach of remedies, he submissively answered: "I thought so, too. I know I cannot last but a day or two." From this time he slowly declined, and died twenty minutes after one o'clock A. M., on the 4th day of July, 1859. Thus passed away a good citizen, a kind husband, a generous and affectionate father, and a man of great goodness and excellence of character.—D.

IRA B. SMITH,

farmer, P. O. Holden, Mo., was born in Green Co., Ill., Oct. 26th, 1838. He lived in his native county until he arrived at manhood, during which time he acquired a good education. He commenced business for himself in 1861, when he left home and went to California and engaged in the stock business. In 1868 he came to Missouri and settled in Johnson county, three miles south-west of Holden. His farm being new he went to work to improve it himself, after which he engaged in the stock business, still continuing to raise wheat and corn. He has been one of the most successful farmers in his township. In 1876 he moved to Holden, where he lives most of the time, still carrying on his farm. He was married in Illinois in 1864 to Miss Nancy J. Barton, a native of Massachusetts, and a lady of culture and refinement. By this union they have three children: Belle I., Mary E. and Nellie. Mr. Smith's father was a native of Connecticut. His mother was a native of Massachusetts, and is still living and enjoys fair health, having attained the age of 83. Mr. Smith was once elected to the office of township supervisor and served one term.

JOHN H. SMITH,

of the firm of Conner & Smith, Holden, Mo., was born in Logan county, Kentucky, June, 1837. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother was a native of Virginia. His father was a miller and a merchant. John spent his youth in his father's mill. In 1839 he moved to St. Louis with his parents. He was educated in Lafayette Seminary. He came to Johnson county in 1854 and settled at Warrensburg, where his father resided until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1872. John H. commenced business in 1855, engaging in the milling business and following this until the outbreak of the war. In 1865 he engaged in farming and continued to farm until 1868, at which time he again engaged in the milling business. In 1876 he tore down his mill and moved it to Holden and established in his present business, taking into partnership Mr. H. C. Conner. He was married in 1861 to Miss Lucy E. Violett, of Jackson township, of this county, who is a native of Ken-

tucky. By this union they have four children: Gracie F., Edward, Mamie K. and Julia B. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are acceptable members of the M. E. church South, and are among its most liberal contributors.

WM. C. SMITH,

son of Clark Smith, was born in the city of Newark, Ohio, October, 1843. He lived in his native city until his majority. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Co. D, 22d Ohio Infantry, serving three years, going as a private, and was mustered out as 1st lieutenant. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson and others. During his whole term of service did not loose a day by sickness. He was taken prisoner and held two hours, and was recaptured by his own men. In 1864 he returned to his farm home. He then went to Illinois, thence to Jefferson City, Mo., and to Holden, this county. Here he engaged in the implement business and continued this two years, during which time he was elected city alderman, and in 1874 was elected mayor of Holden, also in 1875, and held the office continuously until 1880, and 1881 was elected justice of the peace, which office he holds at the present. He was a candidate for State senator and came within 39 votes of being elected. In 1868 he joined the Masons, and 1867 the Odd Fellows; also is a member of Knights Templar, Knights of Honor, and belongs to the order of A. O. U. W. He married in 1868 Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Licking county, Ohio. They have three sons and one daughter, viz.: Jennie, Wm. P., Clarence B. and Edward E. T. Mr. Smith has always been one ever active in any enterprise tending to the prosperity of his honored city.

H. D. SMITHSON,

merchant, Holden, Mo. Was born at Paris, Ky., Oct. 20th, 1845. His father removed to Illinois in 1858 and to Missouri in 1866. H. D. came to Missouri in 1868 and to Holden in 1872, and farmed one year, then engaged in the mercantile business which he has followed to the present time. Sept. 1, 1880, he became associated with M. T. Roberson in merchandising. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Catherine E. Fox, Jan. 16, 1868, who is a native of Kentucky. They have two children: Oliver D. and George E. The father and mother of Mr. Smithson were both natives of Kentucky; his father died in 1872, but his mother is still living. He has held the offices of city marshal and city collector. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Smithson are worthy members of the Baptist church.

INGHAM STARKEY,

lumber dealer; postoffice, Holden. Was born in Ohio, October 9, 1831, and spent his youth on a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade after twenty years of age. His father moved to Illinois in 1844, and came to Missouri in 1851. Ingham came to Holden, July, 1866, engaging in the lumber business. He served as town councilman for eight years. He has been one of the directors of the bank of holden since its organization, in 1872. He was elected vice president, and in 1880-1 he was elected president. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been master of the lodge. He was married in 1856 to Miss S. A. O'Neil, daughter of H. O'Neil. She is a native of Saline county, Missouri. By this union they have two children, Mattie W. and Charley E. Mr. and Mrs. S. are worthy members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM STEELE,

president of Farmers' and Commercial bank, Holden, Mo. Was born in Scotland, February 10, 1846. He went to Canada in 1855, where he remained until he came to Missouri, in 1870, and located in Holden, where he arrived in May, and bought out a grocery store. He followed this for eight years, when he sold out and went into the grain business, and continued in this for two years. In 1881 he engaged in the Farmers' and Commercial bank of Holden. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary E. Kennedy, of Canada, by whom he has three children: E. K., Mary M. and James H. Mrs. Steele is a strict member of the Episcopal church.

JESSE C. STRANGE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2; postoffice Holden, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, December 25, 1833. His father, S. K. Strange, was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Missouri in 1832, and settled in Lafayette county, where he lived until 1834, when he removed to Johnson county, and located at Columbus, where he remained until 1836, when he moved to Bear Creek, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1837. At the age of twenty Jesse C. went to California, and remained three years, during which time he was engaged in mining. He then returned to Johnson county. When the war broke out he was absent for four years, when he returned and bought the farm on which he now lives, consisting of about 500 acres, most of which is well improved, with substantial buildings, and a good peach and apple orchard. His residence is neat and tasty, with all the modern improvements. During his residence

on this farm he has been extensively engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He was married to Miss Dorathy J. Lee, of Howard county, Missouri, who died leaving one son, Charles L. He was again married to Miss Sarah C. Carmichael, a native of Kentucky. By this union they have two children: John W. and Tippie D. Mr. and Mrs. Strange are both members of the Christian church.

JOHN M. TAYLOR,

of the firm of Taylor & Bettes, hardware, was born in Pleasant county, West Virginia, November 24, 1854. He attended the state university of Missouri and received a good English education. In 1875 he entered the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and graduated in 1878. He then came to Holden and entered the drug business with Z. T. Miller. The style of the firm was Miller & Taylor. He remained in partnership with Mr. Miller until January, 1881, when he sold out and formed a partnership with A. O. Bettes, and bought out the firm of H. C. Bettes & Sons, hardware. The members of the present firm of Taylor & Bettes are both young men, but have the time and energy necessary to success. Their stock includes hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is an acceptable member of the Presbyterian church. He came to Missouri in 1867, and located in Holden. Wm. C. Taylor, his father, was a native of old Virginia. He was born in Tyler county (now Pleasant county), West Virginia, March 18, 1822. His father (John M.'s grandfather), came from Hamphier county, east of the mountains, and was a farmer, and was also a distant relative of Zachary Taylor, and belonged to one of the first families of Virginia. Wm. C. lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age. He received a good common school education, and has since been a self-educator. In 1837 he went to Washington county, Ohio, and located at Marietta, one of the oldest towns in the state. Here he accepted a clerkship with Thos. W. Enoch, and held this position some twelve years. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed deputy clerk of the court of common pleas, which deputy was *ex-officio* clerk of the higher courts. He held the position by appointment for several years. In 1866 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the commission business for one year. In 1867 he came to Missouri and located in Holden. In 1868 he was elected to the town council. He has also held the position of city school director for a term of years. During his stay in Holden he has been a conveyancer, and has given considerable attention to the settlement of estates in the county. He was first married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Y. McCracken, who was a graduate of Marietta female seminary She died leaving one son, John M. Mr. Taylor was again married to Miss Sarah Saxton, a native of

Canada, who came to Johnson county about the same time Mr. Taylor did. Mrs. Taylor was a member of the M. E. church in Canada.

HON. CHARLES C. TEVIS,

who for many years has been a prominent farmer and stock dealer of this county, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March, 1845. Cyrus Tevis, his father, was also a native of Kentucky and was an enterprising farmer, but died when the subject of this notice was about one year old. Charles C. lived in his native county until nineteen years of age, during which time he received a liberal education in the common schools and entered Center college, then located at Danville, Kentucky, an old and well established institute, where he took a regular course and graduated in 1867. After which he was engaged as tutor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of one of the members of the faculty. In 1869 he removed to Johnson county, Mo., and located at Holden. About one year after his arrival he embarked in the grocery business which he followed eighteen months, when he disposed of this and engaged in the stock business, and at the same time farming extensively, in which business he had proved himself master of the situation. He has been twice called upon to fill the responsible position as representative of his county, and was elected in the fall of 1876, serving his people faithfully and filling the position with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was again called on to serve the second time, and was again elected in the fall of 1878 by a handsome majority. He has served several years on the school board; was also a candidate before the convention for State senator, and came within two votes of being nominated. He was married in Priceton, Kentucky, to Miss May Hawthorne, December 23d, 1868, daughter of the Rev. J. Hawthorne, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church of Princeton, of which Mr. Tevis was a member. This union has been blessed by six children—Una, James, Ruth, Rose, Mary and Daniel. Mrs. Tevis died July 7, 1879, leaving the above named children. Mr. Tevis' landed estate numbers about 800 acres, the largest portion of which is well improved, Personally Mr. Tevis is of a retiring mind, medium size, mild and affable in his deportment, a liberal advocate of the common school system and of education generally, always ready and willing to help any enterprise tending to the public good. His residence is a very substantial one, large, and of the modern improvements necessary for comfort and convenience; the spot on which it stands is sitely with all the shade and ornrmental trees to render it attractive and healthly.

ABNER VAN MATRE

was born in Indiana, May 14, 1837. His father, David Van Matre was a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. Mr. Van Matre's early life was spent on his father's farm. He received a good liberal education from the common schools of his native county. When the war came on Mr. V. enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the Union army, serving until the close of the war. He was engaged in some of the hard fought battles of the war, among which was, the fight of Vicksburg, Fort Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River bridge, and at the final siege of Vicksburg. He was mustered out of service September, 1864, then returned to his Indiana home. When about twenty years old Mr. V. married Miss Elizabeth A. Stewart, of his native county; from this union there are seven children, viz.: Lillian H., Peter C., Osee B., Minter T. S., James E. S., Maria D. A., and David J. In the year 1865, Mr. Van Matre moved his family to Missouri, settling at Holden, where he has since resided. Since Mr. V.'s residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in the practice of law, in which profession he stands well. In 1866, Mr. Van Matre was elected to the office of justice of the peace; after serving in this office for about three years, he then was elected city attorney, which office he filled for a number of years with credit to his constituents and honor to himself. At the spring elections of 1881, the citizens of Holden, appreciating his services in other offices, elected him to the responsible position of mayor of their city. To Mr. V.'s credit, it can be said, he has made as faithful and efficient officer as the city has ever had.

ANDREW WARD.

Among the successful business men of Holden, none are more worthy of mention than the subject of this notice. He is a native of Ireland, and born upon its virgin soil in the month of October, 1831. He came to the United States in the year 1846, landing at New York city. He embarked next from this place to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he remained about six years, then moved to the state of Missouri, stopping awhile at St. Louis, in which place he was employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Holden, this county, and still was in the employ of the same company, and continued with this company for an unusually long term of years, during which time he acted as dispatcher, and continued until 1878 when he retired, having served the company faithfully for a period of over twenty-five years. After which he engaged in the ice business, which he is following at the present time. Mr. Ward purchased ten acres of land, most beautifully located, and on which he has erected a very substantial residence, surrounded with elegant shade trees, and extremely beautiful in appearance, and command-

ing in view. Here he intends making his permanent home, and has wisely chosen this beautiful spot on which to spend the remainder of his days. He married Miss Hannah McPhaden, of Williamsport, Penn., a most estimable lady, and by whom he has had three children born: James W., a very worthy and intelligent boy, who now holds a responsible position as clerk in the store of F. H. Miller; also Katie, a blooming young girl, and Hannah, the pride of the family. Personally Mr. Ward is mild, and unassuming, of sterling integrity, and is universally esteemed by all who know him.

WILLLIAM WHITE,

president of Holden college, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1850. He was educated in his native country, and attended the Toronto University. He afterwards turned his attention to music, and placed himself under the instruction of E. A. Robbins, the celebrated artist of Boston, under whom he graduated in 1877. His system of teaching exceeds everything yet presented. His object is to have thoroughness at every step. He was married November 9, 1832, to Miss M. H. Smith. By this union they have had three children, one of whom is now living: Ethel A.

GEORGE S. YOUNG,

Holden, Missouri, was born in Middletown, Maryland, in January, 1840 He emigrated to Missouri in 1866, locating at Holden, where he has lived ever since. He was a carpenter and builder, which occupation he foilowed for a short time, and then went into the wholesale and retail furniture business, in which he engaged extensively, shipping to Fort Scott and other important points. At that time the county was almost a wilderness, the population not exceeding ten thousand, and the assessed valuation was one million dollars. Mr. Young sold out his furniture business in March, 1881, and was elected president of the Farmers' and Commercial bank, which position he declined, and accepted that of the vice-presidency of the bank. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of education, and held the position continually until April, 1881, acquitting himself with great credit. He was elected a member of the council in 1868–70. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Presbyterian church. He has held a commission in, and represents that district in the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married in Baltimore, Maryland, March 21, 1866, to Miss Estella V. Hyatt, a native of his own state. By this union they have had seven children, three of whom are living: Daisie L., Blanche E. and John H.

HENRY P. CARPENTER.

Among the enterprising business men of Holden, who was born in the state of New York, August 6, 1848, may be mentioned Mr. C. He

left his native state and came to Missouri in 1869, stopping in Cass county, where he remained two years. Then he moved to Johnson county, locating at Pittsville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully until 1880, when he come to Holden and engaged in the retail grocery trade. On the 1st day of January, 1882, he moved into an elegantly fitted up room in the New Block, where he is doing a fine business. He was married in 1873 to Miss Martha E. Fine, daughter of B. H. Fine, Esq., who came to Missouri in 1829. From this union they have had three children, two of whom are living: Reuben A., and Frederick L. Lost one daughter four years old.

MILTON T. ROBERSON,

of the firm of Smithson & Roberson, Holden. Was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, Sept. 28, 1845. He was reared in his native county. Entering Center College at the age of fourteen, pursued his studies until he was sixteen, when he entered the army, enlisting in the 4th Ky. U. S. troops and served twenty-one months, and was afterward transferred to the quarter-master's department, which position he held until the close of the war, after which he returned to his father's farm, where he remained until 1868, where he was married to Miss Mattie J. Bradshaw, daughter of Fredrick Bradshaw, Esq., of Kentucky. Mr. Roberson came to Missouri in 1869, and soon after located in Holden, where he accepted a clerkship with the firm of Morrison & Bro., holding this position for ten years. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. H. D. Smithson, under the firm name of Smithson & Roberson. These gentlemen are now running the leading dry goods store of Holden. Mr. R. is a prominent Mason and is at present worshipful master of the Holden Lodge No. 262. His family consists of three boys: Cormilus B., Frank B., and Emmet B.

JOHN G. COPE,

prominent among the business men of Holden, none are more worthy or have contributed more largely for the development of the Queen City, than the subject of this notice. Mr. Cope was born in Harrison county, Ohio, April 9th, 1838. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, receiving his primary education at the common school, after which he attended a select one. He then began his career as a teacher, which he followed successfully for a period of eight years. In 1869 he came to Holden, Missouri, and soon after engaged in the grain trade, in which he dealt largely, and continued until 1872, when he disposssd of this and bought an interest in the Holden Bank, and shortly afterward became its cashier, which position he holds at present. He has served one term as member of the city council, and also member of the school board. In 1859 Mr. Cope was married to Miss Lizzie H. Cary of Wyandotte, Ohio, daughter

of Geo. S. Cary, Esq. Mr. Cope has a large and substantial residence, beautiful grounds decorated with evergreens, and other shrubbery. His family consists of four children: Mary E., Frank C., Bertha E. and Charles.

J. D. GUNTER,

contractor and builder of the Holden College, is a native of Kentucky, born September 16, 1837, and principally raised in Ohio. He received a good English education; spending some time in pursuing his studies at the North University, Indianapolis, Indiana; quitting this school, he then went to the Delaware College, Ohio, where he continued several sessions; leaving this he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade and also acquired a good knowledge of architecture and building under the direction of Wm. Lilley. He then went south to New Orleans, where he carried on the carpenter and builder's business until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1868 he came to Sedalia, Missouri, where he remained until the following year, when he moved to Holden, Missouri. Since which time he has been actively engaged in contracting and building. His fine work being the best evidence of his skill. In 1866 he was married to Miss Permelia Hockensmith of Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of Benjamin Hockensmith.

R. L. BOLTON,

physician. Prominent among the citizens of Holden is Dr. Bolton, who is a native of North Carolina, born Nov. 15th, 1830. After studying medicine he entered the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1861. He came to Missouri with his parents when but an infant in 1831. In 1860 he located at Holden, Mo., where he has been a resident since and where he has enjoyed a large practice. In 1865 he was married to Miss D. Bradley, daughter of R. D. Bradley, an old settler of this county. Socially the Dr. is a genial gentleman.

B. F. METZLER,

tradesman and speculator. Was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, June 23d, 1839. Received his first lessons at the common schools. When eighteen years of age he started to a graded school and then went to Iowa, where he attended the Collegiate Institute in Delaware county, at which place he pursued his studies for some years. In 1862 he entered the army, enlisting in Co. K, 21st Iowa Infantry, and served until 1865, participating in the following battles: Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and many other important engagements. Being mustered out at Baton Rouge he returned to Ohio and soon after was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 85th Colored Infantry of New Orleans, where they did pro-

vost duty. On Oct. 5th, 1866, was mustered out and returned to Ohio, and in the fall of the same year moved to Holden, Mo., where he has been a resident ever since. Mr. Metzler is secretary of the building committee of the Holden College. He was married August 31st, 1866, to Miss Minerva Williams, a native of Ohio, born in Licking county. They have five children: Charley O., Dora A., Eddie E., Lena and Clide.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. ADAMS,

eldest son of Daniel and Susan Adams, was born Oct. 16, 1841, in Johnson county, on the old homestead. He received his early education in the common school. He does all his carpenter work on the farm. He married Miss D. Mack, daughter of Godfrey Mack, in 1866. Their family consists of seven children: Benjamin F., Maggie A., Sophronia J., Archie G., Jessie E., Daniel G. and Emma F. His farm consists of 80 acres, on which he has good buildings and a young orchard. He is a successful hog raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the M. E. church. In 1861 he entered the Union army, serving about four years. Mr. A. is a careful and systematic farmer, worthy and enterprising.

JUDGE DANIEL ADAMS.

Among the prominent pioneer farmers of this county we mention the name of Judge Adams; born in Wilkes county, N. C., on the south side of the Blue Ridge, Dec. 18, 1813. His father, John Adams, was also a native of the same State, and his grandfather was a native of Virginia and belonged to the celebrated Adams family of that State. Daniel's father was a planter, who emigrated to Missouri with his family of ten children and settled on Bear Creek in 1834. He resided here on his farm till he died in June, 1870. Daniel married Miss Susan McClary, daughter of Elijah McClary, Esq., one of the early settlers of Howard county, Mo. Their family consists of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living: John A., Anna E., Jane A., William P., Christina C., Elijah M., Susan E., Thomas R., Clara E., Robert H., Mary F., deceased, and James L. His present farm contains 280 acres, all under fence with good substantial buildings. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace and served four years, and was re-elected and served two years. In 1866 he was elected county judge, serving three years, at the end of which time he resigned. He was township clerk several years and has held the office of school director since the free school system was established in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the C. P. church. Mr. Adams is one of those sterling pioneers whose force of character coupled with his indus-

try has wielded a powerful influence in his neighborhood for good; hospitable and generous in his nature, he has secured a large circle of friends.

D. H. DeARMAN,

of the firm of DeArman & Wells, dealers in dry goods. Was born in Knox county, Tennessee, December 27th, 1844, came to Missouri with his parents in 1851. His father, Wm. H., is a native of east Tennessee, born in Blount county, June 1st, 1811, was raised a farmer, and received his education at the common schools. In 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Childres, daughter, of Stephen Childres, a prominent farmer of Blount county. She was born, January 4th, 1816. In the spring of 1838, Mr. DeArman moved on to what was then called the new purchase, previously occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and he was employed by the U. S. Government to collect the Indians, and was in the service twelve months. The Indians being moved on to the Arkansas reservation, Mr. DeArman continued to reside on the purchase until the year 1851, when he removed to Missouri, stopping in Jefferson county, until the following spring, when he moved to Johnson county, and settled on Black Water, where he remained two years, when he bought a farm on Bristle Ridge, and moved on to it, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and raising stock, and improving his farm, where he lived until the spring of 1881, when he left the farm and moved to Knobnoster, where he will spend the remainder of his days. Although well advanced in years, his step is lively and firm as he goes about his business. Personally, he is above the medium size, well proportioned, pleasing in his address, honorable in his dealings, a kind husband, and a good neighbor. He has raised a family of eight children, all of whom are living, viz: Malissa A., Margaret E., David H., Jane, Purnel B., Mary L., Wm. H., Martha E. Mr. and Mrs. De Arman and three of the daughters, are members of the M. E. Church South; one daughter, Jane, is a Baptist. D. H., who is the eldest son, and the subject of this notice, spent his youth on a farm, and early acquired the habits of industry, which is the foundation of all successful men. When about sixteen years of age, he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store, and soon after engaged in the same business for himself. He is now associated with Mr. J. H. Wills, one of Knobnoster's best business men, and the firm is doing a prosperous business. Mr. DeArman was married to Miss E. A. Goodnight, January 26th, 1866. She is a lady possessed of many graces. They have three children, Alonzo L., Edgar L., and Lela Earl. Mr. DeArman is a man who has worked his way up in the world, and belongs to that noble army of the self-made.

ELIJAH R. BALES,

P. O., Montserrat, Mo. Was born in Pettis county, Mo., on January 14th, 1848, where he lived until he was about twenty-one years of age. Allen D. Bales, his father, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother a native of Missouri. They were married February 8th, 1844, and they lived in Pettis county until 1859, when they went to Johnson county, and settled in Grover township, where they lived until his father died, which was on the 27th of June, 1864. His mother also died the following year, on the 17th day of May, 1865. Mr. Bales' father was born in 1817, ou the 18th of October, and his mother was born on the 21st of July, 1822. At the age of eighteen, the subject of this sketch started out for himself. For the next two years he worked a rented farm in Pettis county, then he returned to the old farm in Johnson county, which he farmed for two years, then rented and worked another farm one year. In the fall of that year, he married Miss Sarah Harter, of Johnson county, the daughter of Francis and Nancy Harter. Mrs. Bales' father was a native of Virginia, and her mother was a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bales were educated in the common schools of the county. They were married on the 25th day of October, 1870. After they were married, they returned to Pettis county, where they remained one year, where he bought a small farm. He then sold his place, and returned to Johnson county in the spring of 1872, and rented another farm, which he worked four years, then he bought 80 acres in Washington township, near where he now resides. A short time after he bought another 80 acres, and soon after 80 acres more was added to his present farm of 240 acres of splendid land. The soil is black loam, and mulatto soil, the buildings all good, and improvements substantial. They have two children living, a daughter, Herma A., and a son, Wm. H. Two have died, Curtis A., who died on the 28th of January, 1873, and another, Nov. 11, 1873.

CAPT. C. BONDURANT,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, June 19, 1816. His father, Edward Bondurant, was a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day and came from there to Missouri in 1830, and settled in Pike county, Missouri, where he remained ten years, and then went to Howard county, where he remained several years, and then moved to Johnson county, and settled on a farm, three and a half miles northwest of Knobnoster, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1855. Capt. C. was raised on a farm, which occupation he still follows. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Geery, of Howard county. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1850, and bought a farm of Robert M. Maxwell, on which he

has resided ever since. The farm contains 240 acres, most of which is well improved, with a good, substantial residence, and a good frame barn. He entered the Union army in 1861, and served three years as first lieutenant, after which he became captain, and served till the close of the war. His present family consists of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Bondurant and all their children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS H. BOYD.

Prominent among the business men, who, by his unaided efforts, has attained an enviable reputation, is the subject of our sketch, who was born in Scotland, September 17, 1838. In the spring of 1868 he came to the United States, making the voyage on the steamer "City of Brussels." On arriving at New York, he went to Canada; spent some time in traveling. Returning, he settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he remained about six years. After which he went to Ohio, and was there engaged in the coal mines for some time. From there he went to Pennsylvania, where he was employed by a wealthy firm to superintend their coal works, which position he held for a period of five years. In 1875 he came to Missouri, and located at Montserrat, and now has charge of mines owned by "Southwestern Coal Association," of which he is superintendent. The company's business has flourished under his direction. His long experience gives him superior advantages as a coal operator. The company has bought and leased over five thousand acres of land lying near the present site of Montserrat. Mr. Boyd is also running a large store, consisting of a general stock. Mr. Boyd has been twice married; first to Miss Jane McIntoish, a native of Scotland. She died in 1880, leaving six children: George M., Maggie, Thomas H., Susan, John, and Nettie. In 1881 Mr. Boyd married, for his second wife, Miss M. E. Clifford, a native of Missouri. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A. C. BRIDGES,

farmer and mechanic; postoffice Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in the state of Indiana, June 23, 1823, where he lived until he arrived at manhood, and received a common school education. His father was born in Virginia, in 1789, was a farmer and mechanic, having learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1799, where he was married to Miss Nancy Fitch, and continued to live until 1820, when he moved with his family to Wayne county, Indiana, where he resided about thirty years, and then moved to Clark county, Indiana, where he died in 1879. Alex. C. was married in Kentucky in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth J. Thomas, and returned to Indiana and engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed for seven years, and then went to farmign

and working at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri and settled in Knobnoster, where he has resided ever since. For some time after his arrival he worked at his trade, after which he planted a vineyard, and has devoted considerable time to grape culture and the manufacture of wine. He has one daughter, Laura F., now Mrs. John C. Miller, of Knobnoster. Mrs. Bridges is a member of the Christian church.

GEORGE BRIM,

Knobnoster. Farmer, Washington township. Was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, August 19, 1848. His early education was received in his native county. He spent his youth on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one he left home to do for himself. His father was a native of England, and came to this country when about eighteen years of age. His mother was a native of Ohio. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Loop. His father died in 1874 in Sandusky county, Ohio. George came to Missouri in 1870, and spent one year in Pettis county. In January, 1872, he was married to Miss Rebecca E. Shoemaker. Mr. Brim has been a farmer all his life, and purchased the farm on which he now lives in the spring of 1881. It contains 168 acres, all in cultivation, with good, substantial improvements. He also owns a steam thresher, which he runs during the fall of the year in connection with his farming. He has three living children: Tillie A., George and Walter. Mr. Brim is now serving as school director and clerk.

JOHN D. BROUGH,

Knobnoster, farmer, Washington township. Was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1849. He left his native state when about three years of age, with his parents, who moved to the state of Illinois, where they remained for three years, and then came to Missouri in the spring of 1855, and settled in Henry county, where they remained eight years, and then went to Benton, where his father still lives. John D. came to Johnson county in 1877, and settled on Clear Fork, where he has run a saw mill, and still owns a half interest in it. In 1878 he purchased the farm on which he now lives, containing 157 acres, eighty of which are in cultivation, and the remainder in timber. He was married in 1872, to Miss Julia Bellisseme, daughter of Charles Bellisseme. She is a native of this state, and has had three children, two of whom are living: Gordon H. and Aubrey L. Mr. Brough owns a steam thresher, which he runs during the fall, and runs the saw mill during the winter.

WM. R. BROWN,

born in Franklin county, Missouri, August 31, 1829. His father, James Brown, is a native of Middlesex county, New Jersey. He was born March 24, 1802. When he was about twenty years of age he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the brick mason's trade. He came to Washington county, Missouri, at a very early day. He married Miss Mary A., daughter of William Gragg. She was a native of Tennessee, and her father was a soldier in the revolution. James Brown moved to Johnson county in 1832. W. R. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the log school house. In 1850 he went to California, where he spent about three years. He was married in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Higgins, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, September 6, 1829, daughter of James Higgins. Mr. Brown came to Knobnoster in 1866. Since about the year 1878 our subject has been clerking for De Arman & Wells. He was a member of the city council. They have been blessed with two children, but both have died: Mary A. and Samantha M. Mr. and Mrs. Brown joined the C. P. church at the same time, some twenty-five years ago.

JOHN V. CAMPBELL,

stock-dealer, Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, April 6, 1857. His father, Dr. C. C. Campbell, was a native of Ohio. He attended a literary school in Pennsylvania for several terms, and then returned to Ohio and commenced the study of medicine. He took his first course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1838 he came to Missouri and located in Reynolds county, where he commenced the practice, and continued the same for several years. In 1851 he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, and located in Knobnoster, where he immediately resumed his practice, and in a short time he built up an extensive business, extending many miles around. He was married in Frederickston, Missouri, in 1839, and died December 31, 1876. J. V. Campbell, the subject of this notice, spent the greater part of his youth on a farm. He was married in 1879 to Miss Nannie Robertson. Mr. C. commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-one, by dealing in stock, buying, selling and shipping to the eastern markets. He has one daughter: Eula Maud. Mr. C. is now living on the old homestead, consisting of 140 acres, well improved, with good, substantial buildings.

ADAM CARPENTER,

P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Kentucky, July 8, 1804. His father was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, where he was killed by the Indians. Mr. Carpenter was married, in 1834, to Miss Mary Jones. He remained in Kentucky until 1851, when

he came to Missouri, and settled within three miles of Knobnoster. His farm at one time contained 700 acres. Mr. Carpenter was also quite an extensive stock raiser. He died on the old homestead, September 14, 1877. His widow still lives on the old place and takes care of the family. Mrs. Carpenter has nine children: One son, William D., and eight daughters, seven of whom are married. They all belong to the Christian church.

WILLIAM D. CARPENTER,

P. O. Knobnoster, was born in Kentucky, June 25, 1847. He came to Missouri with his father's family in 1851. In 1864 he attended an academy in Pettis county, and in 1866 he attended the State University. He afterwards engaged in stock dealing and farming, in which he was very successful. In 1872 he was married to Miss Emma Shanks, of Pettis county. By this union they have three children living. Mr. C. devotes considerable time to buying, selling and shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are both members of the Christian church.

ALONZO CASE,

of the firm of Case & Larkin, hardware merchants, was born in the state of New York, near Rochester, March 29, 1839. When quite a small boy he moved with his parents to Michigan, where he was educated and reared to manhood. He came to Missouri in 1866, and located at Knobnoster, having previously married Miss Emma Green, of Michigan, daughter of William Green, a wealthy and prominent farmer. Mr. Case, soon after his arrival at this place, identified himself with the hardware and implement business, and associated with him Mr. Charles Larkin, a very worthy gentleman, as partner in the business, the style of the firm being Case & Larkin, which is still in existence. These gentlemen seem to have proved themselves masters of the situation. They are in the enjoyment of a large and extensive trade, and at the same time have the confidence of their patrons. They are enterprising men, and have contributed largely to the business interest of Knobnoster. Mr. Case is a man who delights in the prosperity of his city, and is always ready and willing to assist in any enterprise tending to the public good. He has two worthy sons: Earnest W. and Lewis F.

C. COBB,

postmaster. Prominent among the citizens of whom Knobnoster have reason to be proud is Mr. Cobb, who was born in the State of New York, March, 1834, receiving his education under the common school system of his native state. When about twenty years of age went to Illinois, where he engaged to work at the carpenter trade, which he followed for a period of thirteen years, during which time in December, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Stevens, of Beaver county, Illinois, daughter of

Thomas Stevens, Esq. He continued to reside in Illinois until 1866, when he moved to Missouri and located in Knobnoster, and on the 1st of April of the same year commenced business, forming a partnership with Mr. Samuel Workman, engaging in the furniture business; passed through the big fire, suffered a heavy loss, which occurred about 1869. In 1870, built the brick store house now occupied by DeArman & Wells. In the fall of 1881 was appointed postmaster of Knobnoster. He has filled the office of chairman of the board of trustees, also member of the school board. Has been a prominent member for many years of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. Is superintendent of S. S. school; is one of the leading members of the Good Templars' association, which organization he has been very instrumental in keeping alive. In politics is a staunch republican. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being initiated in 1866. Mr. Cobb has been three times married, his first and second wives dying; his present wife being a Mrs. Mildred J. Ford. The family being composed of the following named children: Nellie S., James M., Willis C. and Susie M. Mrs. Cobb is also a member of the Baptist church and one of its earnest supporters. Mr. Cobb at present is running a store at Lemont, Pettis county, with Mr. Z. T. Bailey, as business manager. Mr. Cobb always led an active life, is a kind husband, a good neighbor, and an upright gentleman.

A. M. COFFEY,

familiarly known as Colonel Coff, was born in Wilkes county, Kentucky, January, 1804. His father, Eli, was a native of Virginia, emigrating to North Carolina in a very early day, and in company with Daniel Boone, went to Kentucky. His mother was a native of New Jersey. Her father moved to North Carolina when she was quite young. A. M. Coffey was raised and educated in Kentucky. He is a graduate of Center college, located at Danville, now Boyle county. In 1826 he went to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Mary Bradford, daughter of Colonel Henry Bradford, of McMinn county. Mr. Coffey's residence being at Athens, he continued to reside there until 1842, when he removed to Missouri and settled in Pettis county. Before coming to Missouri, however, he purchased land in Tennessee. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature from Pettis county. In 1851, was appointed by President Fillmore as Indian agent for the eastern border, of what is now known as Kansas. At that time it was very rare to see the face of a white man. In 1855-56 was a member of the council of the Kansas legislature, which was instituted by congress in 1854. Then followed the Kansas troubles. Colonel Coffey, however, was an unwilling participant in many of them. He came to the neighborhood of Knobnoster in 1859 and settled on a farm. In 1873 the State Grange met at this place, and he was elected secretary of the

State Grange, and has held the office ever since. He is also member of the school board, of which he has been president for several years. His family consists of three children—Mary C., Henry B. and Rachel, who is now living in Oregon. Personally, Mr. Coffey is above the average height, is pleasing in his manner, and is possessed of rare conversational powers.

JOSEPH F. CONNER,

a leading teacher of Johnson county; was born near his present residence January 16, 1848, of Irish-Dutch ancestors. His father, Wm. Conner emigrated from Kentucky and settled here in 1844. He was born March 5, 1805, and died April 15, 1878. In politics he was a republican. He entered land here in 1851, and owned and cultivated a handsome farm of 300 acres. He married in 1834 Miss Eliza Wolford, sister of Col. Frank Wolford of cavalry fame. She was born January 25, 1812. To them were born five sons: James, John, Cyrus, Thomas and Joseph F., the subject of this sketch. John and James are dead. All married except John, who died in 1867. Thomas resides at Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas, and is a prominent attorney. The others reside near the old home place. Mrs. Eliza Conner, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is a devoted member of the Christian church. She is in fair health and resides with Joseph F. The subject of this sketch at the age of 17 years commenced to teach. He entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, as one of the first students and graduated with honors in his class in 1872. November 21, 1874, he was united in marriage in Clinton, Henry county, with Miss Jennie C. Budd, an estimable young lady, whose parents were formerly from New York, who emigrated to Wisconsin in an early day, and after the war came to Missouri and settled in Clinton. She was born about 1855. They have three boys and one girl: Charles L., Mary E., Frank D., and an infant. Mrs. Conner is a member of the C. P. church.

BENJAMIN M. COLE,

born on Long Island, April 2, 1832. He was reared and educated in the city of Brooklyn. In 1856 he came west to Wisconsin, stopping in Fond du Lac for about five years. He engaged in work upon the railroad, running trains as a conductor for several years. He first came to Knobnoster in 1865, when the Mo. P. R. R. was being built through Johnson county. In 1878 he engaged in farming and raising stock. He was married to Miss Shaffer, daughter of P. B. Shaffer, in 1867.

JOHN A. COLLINS,

merchant, P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Fairfield county, May 17, 1837. His father, who was a native of Mary-

land, emigrated to Ohio in 1801, and settled in Fairfield county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1857. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1866. John A. spent his youth on a farm and received his early education in his native state. He came to Missouri in 1866 and settled on a farm near Knobnoster, where he remained eight years. He then moved to Knobnoster and was engaged for five years in the dry goods business. He then engaged in the hardware business. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Dervar, daughter of Wm. Dervar, Esq. They have six children living: William A., Fannie B., Eugene R., Frank T., Grace and Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are both acceptable members of the M. E. church. Mr. Collins is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present secretary of the lodge. He has also held several other important offices.

CAPT. E. W. DAWSON,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Warrensburg; born in Lincoln county, Ky., Aug. 11, 1819. His father, Elijah Dawson, was a native of Virginia, having emigrated to Kentucky in a very early day. His mother was a native of Kentucky, and was a woman of remarkable ability. Her maiden name was Sallie Logan. In 1845, Mr. Dawson came to Missouri, and in 1846 returned and married Martha J. Bosley, daughter of a prominent farmer. With his young bride he came to Missouri and settled in the beautiful valley about five miles east of Warrensburg. He now owns several farms, which he conducts with intelligence and success. The family consists of four children: Kittie A., J. T., John W., and Susie K. Capt. Dawson delights in the chase, and now as well as in former days, the pursuit of wild game with dog and gun frequently claims his attention. His hospitality and kind treatment of strangers is proverbial.

WM. DOW,

carpenter and farmer, P. O., Knobnoster; was born in Scotland in 1841. He was raised and educated in his native country. His father was a farmer. In 1859, he came to the United States, landing in New York, and came directly west to Cincinnati, Ohio; from there he went to Kentucky, where he remained fifteen years, during which time he was engaged as carpenter and builder. He followed this until 1878, when he came to Missouri, and settled on a farm near Knobnoster, containing 120 acres, most of which is well improved, with good substantial buildings. He was married in 1867, to Miss Sue V. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Ky. By this union they have five children living: Julia, Willie, Katie, John and Lena May. Mrs. Dow is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Dow works at his trade and carries on his farm at the same time, and also raises some stock.

JOHN F. ELBERT,

P. O. Knobnoster; dealer in groceries. Born in the state of Kentucky, in Bracking county, January 18, 1826. His father was a native of Kentucky, and born in Scott county, and was a tanner by trade, and later in life became a farmer. Emigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1836, settling in the western part of Benton county, where he was elected to the office of county judge, and served ten or twelve years. Then moved to Pettis county, east of Sedalia, where he continued to reside until his death in 1863. His mother was born and raised in Kentucky; her maiden name being Eliza McDaniel. She died in Benton county, Missouri, 1848. John F., the subject of this sketch, was about nine years of age when he moved with his parents to Missouri; his youth being spent on a farm, he early acquired the habits of industry, and resided with his father until 24 years of age, when he commenced business for himself, engaging in agricultural pursuits, which he successfully carried on for ten years, when he embarked in the groceey business, which is his present business, having it well established, as well as an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He married in Henry county, Mo., Dec. 5, 1852, Miss A. M. Barrett, a native of Bourbon county, Ky. Her parents moved to Missouri about the same time of that of Elbert's parents. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Katie. Mr. E. has been connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church many years, of which he is deacon. In 1862, he became a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and has filled all of the chairs. Mrs E. and her daughter are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

P. P. EMBREE,

farmer, P. O., Knobnoster; was born in Lincoln county, Ky., April 25, 1827. His father was a native of Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1831, and located in Cooper county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1837. His mother was also a native of Kentucky, and died in Cooper county in 1837. Being early deprived of both his parents, he was thrown on his own responsibility. In 1849, he was married to Miss Cynthia McFarland, daughter of Jessie and Ann McFarland. He moved from Cooper county to Henry county, and then came to Johnson county, and settled on a farm three miles northeast of Knobnoster, where he remained three years, and then moved his family to Warrensburg, where he could better educate his children. He remained there two years and then moved on to his present farm, containing 406 acres, 360 acres in cultivation. He has just erected a good substantial residence, and a new barn. He has three children: Mary A., now Mrs. W. S. McIntire, Wm. L., and Jessie, now Mrs. A. B. Francisco. Mr. E., wife and one daughter belong to the C. P. church.

MOSES V. FAIRCLOTH,

postoffice, Knobnoster, was born in Surry county, North Carolina, on the 14th day of July, 1838, and remained there until 1870. Wm. Faircloth, the father of Moses V., was born in England and emigrated to North Carolina in an early day, with his wife and a small family of children. They settled in the above named county, and on a farm, where he raised a family of twelve children, of whom Moses V. was the youngest. His father died when he was eight years of age. His mother died some years later. At fourteen years of age he became an apprentice to a bicklayer and plasterer; served until he was twenty-one. Then he set out for himself, which trade he followed until 1863, when he went into the war. He was appointed steward of hospital No. 12, situated at Greensborough, North Carolina, which position he held until the close of the war. He was married on the 11th day of November, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth E. Grant, of Daviess county. Mrs. Faircloth lived until 1865, when she died, leaving one daughter named Fannie E. Mr. Faircloth engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until 1869. Soon he emigrated to Missouri and settled at Knobnoster, where he has remained since. He was married again in September, 1868, to Miss Augusta D. Sanders, the daughter of John Sanders, Esq., a merchant of fine ability. They have four living children: Eva M., Lena R., Harry W. and Bernard W. They lost two in infancy. Mr. Faircloth has continued to follow his trade since coming to Johnson county, and by honest dealing has made a large circle of warm friends. As a citizen, his reputation is equal to any in the county.

GEORGE T. GALLAHER,

postoffice, Knobnoster, Missouri. Was born in Johnson county, Missouri, July 6, 1840. His father was a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1799, and came to Missouri in the fall of 1833, and settled on a farm about two miles north of where Knobnoster now stands. He entered government land and improved it himself. In 1836 he was appointed county judge, to fill a vacancy, by the governor. He resided on the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1876. George T. attended the common schools, and also a select school. During the war he served in the Union army, in company E, 27th Missouri infantry. In 1862 he came home and went to farming, and was elected county surveyor, November 4, 1862, and served six years. He also held various small offices. He was married on January 7, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Knaus, daughter of Judge Knaus. By this union they have three children living: Henry L., James T. and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JOHN A. GALLAHER,

was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, October 5, 1842. His father, James A. Gallaher, was a native of East Tennessee, and was born in Rone county, 1797. He became a merchant early in life, which he followed successfully until 1833, when he was married on the 5th of September, 1834, to Miss Mary F., fourth daughter of Capt. Robert Wear, a government surveyor and prominent planter. In the fall of 1834 he started *en route*, with his new bride, in wagon, for Missouri. Arriving in the state, he settled on Clear Fork, in this county, where he at once established a mill, store and blacksmith shop, or properly a gunsmith shop. These improvements were the first in the county. Being possessed of means, and a man of great energy, he soon became known, and was very popular as a man, and soon was in the enjoyment of a fine trade, people coming from a long distance to trade with him. As his means accumulated, he purchased lands, until he owned large tracts. He then began to deal largely in mules, and shipping them to the southern market, until he became one of the most extensive traders in all this part of Missouri. He was a man of unusual executive ability, and did a great deal in way of the developing of the country. He might be said to be a true business man, embarking in enterprises which gave employment to scores of men, which was a source of their living, and at the same time was benefitted himself. In 1841 he disposed of his mill property and moved onto a farm, which at present is the town site of Montserrat, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in February, 1844. He had five children, three of whom died in infancy: James R., who died a few years since; John A., who is the second son, is the only one surviving. His mother, who at present is his housekeeper, is an aged lady, smart on foot, and well remembers the events on first coming to Missouri. She is quite intelligent, and in the full enjoyment of all her faculties. She is a kind neighbor, and universally esteemed by all who know her. John A., the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days on a farm, receivtng his early education at the public school, afterward attending a select school at Knobnoster, then accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store and served one year. Soon after he made a visit south. Returning, he engaged in farming, which he followed successfully till 1861. When the war broke out he entered the confederate army, General Price commanding, then General Van Dorn and General Horton, and served during the war, and belonged to the non-commissioned staff. At the close of the war he came home and entered the college of Christian Brothers, of St. Louis, after which he entered the Missouri Medical College, where he took a thorough course. He then returned to his home and was several years engaged in various enterprises, among the principal were merchandizing

lumber and mining. Mr. Gallaher was united in marriage to Miss Kate H. Gillum, October 5, 1875, a lady whose social virtues have made his home one of the happiest in the world. She died in December, 1879, leaving two promising boys, Leo and Victor. Their mother lies buried in the lawn beneath the summer house, with a very costly and elaborate carved monument marking her last resting place, her grave being decorated with flowers of every clime and of every hue. The spot, although sacred, is the most beautiful in the county, and one over which Mr. Gallaher watches with the grestest care. Mr. G. is the owner of the celebrated coal mines of Montserrat, and has been the manager of the company ever since its organization. Personally Mr. G. is of medium size, with a very pleasing expression, as a rule, reticent upon all subjects, is well informed, is a good citizen and neighbor, and is highly respected.

J. T. GILLUM

was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, May 17th, 1826. His father, Henry L. Gillum, was a native of that state and county, and an extensive dealer in tobacco, in the State of Kentucky. He died in 1871. J. T. was brought up on a farm. His parents with him, moved to Kentucky when he was less than a year old. He started for himself in 1847, in Logan county, Kentucky. Was married to Miss Stark, a native of Kentucky ; she died September 20, 1850. In 1853 he moved to this state and county, settling on a farm. His second marriage was to Margaret Mayes, a Kentuckian. Have five children living : Robert F., Lina C. Addie M., Henry Lea and George M. His wife, himself and four of the children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His farm consists of two hundred acres under cultivation, and sixty acres of timber. Has a beautiful home, surrounded by a large yard and handsome shade. He is located about due north, one and a-half miles from Montserrat. His two little grandchildren, Leo and Victor, are now members of his family, their mother, Mrs. Kate Gallaher, having died December 13, 1879. She was the wife of John A. Gallaher. Mr. Gillum is one of the best farmers in the county, and has been successful in his efforts as such by a steady application of hard work and good financiering. He is an open hearted, whole souled man, and held in high esteem by all who know him.

W. T. GOUGH.

Among the worthy citizens of Knobnoster may be mentioned Mr. Gough, who is a native of Scotland, and born near the city of Edinburgh, April 12, 1843. When about three years of age was brought by his parents to the United States. His father, Robert, was educated for a Presbyterian minister, but never engaged in preaching. He afterwards became a merchant and died soon after coming to the United States.

Walter T., who was raised and educated in the city of Lockport, in Niagara county, N. Y., and who attended the Union academy of Lockport for several terms, and after quitting the academy, entered Bryant & Stratten's Commercial College of Buffalo, N. Y., where he took a regular course, and graduated in the year 1860, and soon after a position was secured for him, with a firm running the Black Fall line of steamers as their bookkeeper, which position he held for two years. In 1863 he came west to Dayton, Ohio, where he was in the employ of a nursery for a period of several years, during which he traveled over several states. In 1868 he came to Missouri and soon after engaged in the drug trade, which he followed successfully until the spring of 1881, and moved on to his farm, immediately east of town, in a high state of cultivation, with a handsome residence with beautiful surroundings. He married Miss Emma T. Dodd, of Wayne county, Ohio, daughter of John H. Dodd, Esq., and by this union they have one son, Harry C. Mr. Gough is widely known and much esteemed, and a very affable gentleman.

WM. R. GUM,

proprietor of the City Hotel, Knobnoster, was born in Highland county, Virginia, October 22d, 1838. He was raised and educated in his native county. At the age of twenty-two years he spent some time in traveling over the western states, and finally located in Cooper county, Missouri, where he resided several years, and during which time he was married to Miss Mary H. Wade, daughter of William Wade. In 1871 he moved his family to Pettis county, Missouri, and located near Lamont, where he engaged in farming, which he continued until the 7th day of November, 1881, when he moved to Knobnoster and took charge of the City Hotel, which is the principal one in the place. His family consists of six girls and five boys. Mr. Gum's father was born and raised in Virginia, and is still living. His mother, who was the daughter of Nathan McCloud, was also a native of Virginia, and died in 1852.

SILVESTER HALL,

P. O. Knobnoster, born in Kentucky, February 7, 1811. His father was a native of Maryland, and born in 1777, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1779, and came to Missouri in 1819, and settled near Boonville, where he remained a short time, and then moved to Boonville, where he lived five years, and then moved to Saline county, where he died in 1827. His mother died in 1860. In 1849, Silvester, started for California, and was gone four years. When he returned he located in Pettis county. In 1854 he was married to Miss Nancy E. Gallaher, after which he engaged in farming. In 1865 he came to Johnson county, and settled near Knobnoster, where he owns a large farm. He owns about 1500 acres in all,

1200 in cultivation. He has one farm on Black Water containing 800 acres, all in one body. He has three children living: Alice C., George L., and Charles H. Mrs. H. and Alice are members of the Old School Presbyterian church.

ISAIAH HANNA,

farmer. Born in the state of Missouri in Cooper county, February 28, 1835. His father being a native of Kentucky. He learned the blacksmith trade in his native state, which he followed until 1838, when he emigrated to Missouri, first stopping at Boonville, where he remained for several years, after which he moved some ten miles south of Boonville, where he carried on his trade until 1839, when he went to California, where he died in about one year afterward. Mr. Hanna's mother is a native of Maryland, who is still living and is residing with his brother, who is now living in the town of Knobnoster. Her maiden name was Mary Robinson; she has attained the advanced age 72 years. Isaiah, who is our subject, was educated at the public schools. Spending a greater portion of his time in working upon his father's farm, and at the age of twenty one had gained quite a knowledge of the business, and had at intervals worked out for other parties. In 1856 commenced business for himself, engaging in farming and stock-raising, and in the same year was married to Miss Mary Houx, a cousin of the Rev. J. H. Houx, of Warrensburg, and daughter of John Houx, Esq., with whom Mr. and Mrs. Hanna lived many years. In 1878 Mr. Hanna moved on to his present farm containing in all 560 acres, most of which is well improved with a good substantial residence on a high sightly place, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Hanna feeds cattle and hogs quite extensively and is one of the thorough substantial men of his neighborhood. His family consists of eleven children, all living: John T., Anna B., Jennie, J. D. David P., Samuel E., Finas, Lee, George, Mamie and Isaiah. Mr. Hanna and his worthy lady are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hanna has been one of its prominent elders for over fifteen years, and united with the church some thirty years ago. In politics he is a democrat and is strong in his convictions.

JOSIAH HARPER,

P. O. Montserrat, is among the respectable citizens of Washington township. He was born in the State of Tennessee, Smith county, (then DeKalb), April 17, 1834, of German extraction. His father was also a native of Tennessee and his great-grandfather came from Germany. He is of the well known family of Harper's Ferry stock. His father was an esteemed farmer of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch, very early in life, became an orphan and had to depend upon his own resources with-

out much material aid from others. His mother died when he was in childhood, and his father when Josiah was eleven years of age. His early education was limited and received in the log school houses of his time. He is, in the main, a self-made man. By his own exertions and honest industry he has accumulated a good living. He was married to Miss Serrena Whitley, daughter of a prominent farmer of Tennessee. She is of Irish descent and a lady of deep religious convictions and of social nature. She is a Baptist in faith and her husband a member of the Southern Methodist church. Annie Harper, the only child, was born July 1, 1875. She is a bright, intelligent girl, very studious in school, and kind and affectionate at home. A bright future lies before her, and her parents deserve great praise for thus bringing up a child to honor them in their old age. God will bless them as they deserve. During the civil war Mr. Harper served faithfully as a confederate soldier, till the close of the struggle, in company H, under Gen. Cockrell. In politics he has always been a true democrat. His handsome cottage residence is just east of Gallaher's lawn. Mr. Harper at home is quite sociable and sincere in conversation, and appreciates honest thought. He is hospitable and kind to friends and stands high among his neighbors and acquaintances.

WILLIAM HARVEY,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, July 20, 1840. His father was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother was born in Ohio. William was reared and educated in his native county, and attended an institute in Hayesville for several terms, after which he entered the army, at the first three months call, and enlisted, in 1862, in company H, 15th Ohio infantry. He participated in several battles of note, and in 1864 he returned to Ashland county, where he remained until 1868, when he moved to Missouri, and settled on his present farm, containing 280 acres, most of which is under cultivation, and is well improved. He was married in 1871 to Miss Eva Fridley, daughter of Jacob Fridley. She is a lady of culture and refinement. By this union they have two children: Elsie H. and John. Mr. Harvey has held the office of school director.

GEORGE W. HARRISON,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, April 9, 1840. He was educated in his native county, and attended a select school at Hazel Hill for several terms. He entered the army in 1861, answering the first three months call. He was afterward appointed by the government as wagon master on the plains, and served four years. In 1865 he was married to Miss Brunette Glars, a lady of culture and refinement. In 1866 he settled on his present farm, containing 200 acres of

well improved land, situated in section thirteen, range twenty-four. In 1868 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. He has two children: Belle and Addison M. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all of the degrees, and at present holds the office of high priest of the chapter order at Knobnoster. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows order, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN F. HENSHAW,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, was born in Madison county, Virginia, February 3, 1821. His father, Thomas Henshaw, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky in 1831, where he remained one year. In 1832 he moved to Clay county, Missouri, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1840. His mother was also a native of Virginia, and died in Clay county in 1860. John F. was about eleven years of age when he came with his parents to Missouri. In 1845 he came to Johnson county, and purchased eighty acres of land in Washington township. In April, 1845, he was married to Miss Susan M. Adams, daughter of Spencer Adams, one of the early settlers of Johnson county. In 1865 Mr. Henshaw moved onto his present farm, containing 164 acres of prairie land and seventy acres of timber land, making 234 in all. Most of it is in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings. It is located on section sixteen, township forty-five, range twenty-four. His family is composed of the following children: Pascal, Levi, Nancy, Albert and Elizabeth. Mr. H. has served several years as school director. Mrs. H. and Elizabeth are members of the C. P. church. Levi, the second son, lives in Rich Hill, Bates county, and is a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, ordained in 1875.

WM. HOGAN,

P. O. Knobnoster, Mo.; was born in Kentucky in 1813. His father was a native of Kentucky. His grandfather was a native of North Carolina, and made his second trip to Kentucky in company with Daniel Boone. William's father was a farmer and lived in Kentucky till 1832, when he came to Missouri and settled in Howard county. He afterwards lived in Cooper county, then in Pettis county, and then moved back to Cooper county, where he died in 1867. William spent his youth on a farm. He attended the Western Theological Seminary for three years. In 1832 he came to Missouri with his parents, where he taught school for one year, and then engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until 1844, when he went to Texas. He remained there until 1851, when he went to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1861, during which time he held various responsible positions under government employ. In

1861 he returned to Missouri, and in 1868 he came to Johnson county and located near Knobnoster. He was married in 1845 to Miss C. V. Holmeade. His family consists of five children: Medora, James, Eugene, William and Alice S. James Hogan, son of Wm. Hogan, was born in Texas, June, 24th, 1848. He went with his father to Washington, D. C., in 1851. He commenced business for himself when 18 years of age. He was married in 1879 to Miss Maggie A. Fisher, of Illinois, a lady of culture, who devoted much time to teaching. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. church.

VALOROUS HUGHES,

P. O. Knobnoster, Mo.; was born on Oct. 31st, 1833, in Nelson county, Ky. His father was a native of the same State and died in 1859. His mother was also a native of Kentucky, and is still living in Andrew county, Ky., where her husband died. She is now (1881) 73 years of age and is keeping house and in the enjoyment of good health and all her faculties. Valorous commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade at the age of 14, and worked five years for his board, clothes and washing. He was married Sept. 28th, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Terrell, daughter of H. H. and Nancy Terrell. In the spring of 1855 he moved to Indiana, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1856, when he sold out and moved to Missouri, locating in Knobnoster. On the next day after his arrival he went to work at his trade at $1.25 per day, working fourteen days, and then formed a partnership with his employer, R. H. Rue, which lasted two years. He then conducted the business alone until 1860, when he engaged in farming. During the late war he served in the Confederate army. In 1866 he returned to Knobnoster and resumed his trade, which he followed until July, 1880, when he rented his shop and retired from the business. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. H. is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows.

GORDON HARDY.

Among the prominent merchants of Knobnoster may be mentioned Mr. Hardy, who was born in Henry county, Missouri, October 10, 1847. His father was a native of Maryland. He was a farmer by occupation. Emigrated to Missouri in 1842, and settled in Clinton, Henry county, where he resided until 1861, during which time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he moved to St. Louis, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Johnson county, locating at Knobnoster, at which place he is still a resident. Gordon's mother was born in the state of New York, and moved with her parents to this state. Her name was Jane, daughter of Gordon Robinson. She died in St. Louis, Missouri, January, 1871. Gordon Hardy, the subject of whom we write,

was raised and educated in Henry county. Commencing his business career in 1863, accepting a clerkship in the dry goods trade in St. Louis, then came to Knobnoster in 1869, and at once opened a dry goods store, which he has conducted successfully. His purchases always have been very judicious, and has held several positions, of which his first being trustee of the city, nice president of the old national bank of this city, and then president of the bank of Knobnoster, which position he held for several years. Has dealt considerably in real estate, also largely in sheep, which business he is interested in at present. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Lilly, of Greencastle, Indiana, a lady of culture and refinement. She died in 1875, leaving two children, Walter R. and Genevieve. In 1876 he was married to Miss Etta L., sister of his first wife. The result of this union is one son, Henry. Mr. H. and his estimable lady are both members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

S. G. KELLY,

attorney, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1840. He continued to reside in his native county, until arriving near his majority, where he was educated. When about twenty years of age he went to Ohio, in which state he spent some seven years in traveling over various portions of it. In the spring of 1868 he was married to Miss Bell, daughter of John A. Dodds, a prominent farmer residing near Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the same year he came to Missouri, and settled in Johnson county, and engaged in farming and feeding stock, and at the same time dealing in stock, in which he was very successful, and as a farmer and stock-dealer exhibited much ability, and continued to follow this until 1874, when he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county, and immediately came to Knobnoster, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and enjoys the reputation of being one among the best jurists in the county. He is a gentleman widely known, and is universally esteemed. His happy little family is composed of four sons, viz. Charles M., Clarence C., George H., and Samuel G. Mr. Kelly has selected a beautiful site on which he has erected a stately mansion, to which he will soon move his family, and one in which he, doubtless, will spend the remainder of his days.

ELBERT KIDWELL,

druggist and grocer, was born in Clark county, Illinois, on the 11th day of March, 1837, and lived in the same county until 1854, receiving a common school education. His father, Mr. Delana Kidwell, was a native of Kentucky, and so was also his mother. They were married in Kentucky, where they remained for several years after, then they emigrated to Clark county, Illinois. They were the parents of a large and interesting family

of eleven children—six sons and five daughters. Elbert and his twin brother went to Texas in the year of 1854, where they staid one year, and emigrated to California, and remained until 1869. While in California they were very prosperous. They returned to Illinois, and bought lands in Clark county, and farmed five consecutive years. During this period of his life Elbert was married to Miss Mary, the daughter of William H. and Lydia Ann Clough, of the same county. In 1876 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Putnam county, where he remained until the fall of 1879, when he moved to Knobnoster, Johnson county, where he now lives. He purchased a drug and grocery house, and soon was doing a fine business. In a short time his business increased, and became very profitable. They have raised two sons and two daughters, named as follows: Flora O., James A., Isaac A., Maggie A. All young and interesting children. Not members of any religious organization, yet they are good moral citizens.

JACOB KNAUS,

P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri. Was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 27, 1810. His father and mother were both natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in 1791, after which they moved to Kentucky, and from there to Ohio, and came to Missouri, in 1817, and settled in Howard county where his mother died. His father remained in Howard county one year, and then came to Johnson county, and settled near Knobnoster, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1851. Judge Knaus, the subject of this notice, was the sixth son of seven, and is the only one now living. He spent his youth partly on a farm, and partly in the blacksmith shop. His early education was quite limited, being confined to the subscription schools. He was married in his twenty-second year to Miss Catherine Maxwell, who died October, 1834, leaving one son, John. He was again married to Miss Sophia Prigmore, of Pettis county, Kentucky. By this union they had six children: Benjamin P., May C., Jacob H., Wm. C., Walter Y., and Geo. W. In 1839, he was appointed by the county court as magistrate for Washington township, and served a short term. In 1840, he was elected and served two terms, of four years each. In the general election in 1848, he was elected one of the county justices, and served four years. He has also held various small offices in his township. His last wife was a member of the Christian church, and died in 1870.

WM. W. KOONTZ,

farmer, Washingtan township, was born in Virginia, in 1832, and came to Missouri in 1839, and settled in Cooper county, where he arrived at manhood. He came to Johnson county, in 1858, and settled on the old

homestead, where he engaged in farming. He has also been engaged in feeding cattle, and is quite an extensive and successful farmer. He was married in September, 1878, to Mrs. W. T. Graham, widow of W. T. Graham, and daughter of Wm. Carter. She is a native of Washington county, Ind., where she was raised and educated. She has one child by her former husband. Mr. Koontz is a member of the Southern M. E. church.

JOHN LAY,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knobnoster, Mo., was born in Clayborne county, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1823. His father, Lewis Lay, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Missouri, in 1840, and settled in Adair county, which was then a wild prairie. In 1878, he went to Montana, where he died in February of the same year. John Lay was about twenty years of age when he came to Missouri with his parents. Soon after his arrival he took a claim, and commenced improving it, farming and raising stock, at the same time enjoying the sports of pioneer life. He was married in the fall of 1844, to Miss Catherine Capps, daughter of David Capps. She was born and raised in Granger county, Tenn. Mr. Lay resided in Adair county, until 1863, when he sold out and came to Washington township, and settled on his present farm, containing about 560 acres, 500 of which are in cultivation and well improved, with good substantial buildings. He is quite an extensive stock-raiser, and has raised many fine mules. He was elected one of the township judges, and served two terms, and was also elected justice of the peace. He has had seven children, five of whom are living; Lewis P., John T., King D., Barbary E., and Catherine M. The family are all members of the Baptist church.

CHARLES LARKIN.

In this sketch we have a man who is by nature happily constructed. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1826. When eight years old moved with his parents to Highland county, Ohio, where he was principally raised and educated. In 1853, he moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1865. At the close of the war he removed to Missouri, and selected Knobnoster for a location. Identifying himself with the livery business, which he followed successfully for three years, when he disposed of his livery stock and engaged in hardware and agricultural implements, associating himself with Alonzo Case, a very honorable gentlemen. The popularity of the firm may be inferred by the success attending their career. In 1849, Mr. Larkin married Miss H. A. Elliott, daughter of Wm. and Hannah Elliott. Mr. Larkin has for some time taken charge of the elevator, and the firm are handling grain extensively, and have con-

tributed largely to the business interests of Knobnoster. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin by their happy union have two children living: Hannah A. and Martha J.

J. L. LEA, M. D.,

P. O. Montserrat. Among the prominent men of this county, and one who has been represented in its growth and progress is Dr. J. L. Lea, of Montserrat; having moved to this county in 1844, and settling at the above named place. The Dr. was born in Cocke county, Tenn., March 2, 1820. His father, Rev. Robt. H. Lea, was a native of North Carolina, and is now living at the advanced age of 87 years. J. L. received a portion of his education at the pay schools of that day. Was brought up on the farm, and moved to Missouri when about twenty years of age. He was married to Miss Tandy, a daughter of Roger Tandy, of Virginia. Have three children living: Mary Jane, now Mrs. Tandy, A. J., now Mrs. W. J. Mayes, and A. M., now Mrs. John S. Mayes, all residents of this county. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. church, south The Dr. is a man of large experience, and has been a very successful practitioner. He still attends to the calls of a physician, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, which are hard to limit in number. We found him in his office and ready to assist us in anything which would help the work or add to the history of his county, and we feel under obligation to him in this respect, as some important facts and dates were gathered through his efforts.

PETER C. LINK,

P. O. Knobnoster, Mo.; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 25, 1856. His parents were raised in Virginia. His mother is of Scotch descent. After their marriage they remained in Virginia for some time, then moved to Ohio, and settled in Belmont county. After living here for a year or two they moved to Morgan county, Mo. When Peter C. was two years of age, his mother died. The family remaining in Morgan county for 10 years, when they moved into Cooper county, Mo., where they lived about one year, when his father died leaving two daughters and a son, whose names are as follows: Addie who was born in Virginia, Peter C., the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, and Bina in Missouri. He was eleven years of age when his father died, hence their advantages for an education were limited to the common schools of the county, and one or two terms at Bethlehem college. Peter then went to farming, the occupation his father followed for a livelihood. He continued farming until 1881. Mr. Link is of good morals, economical in habits, and a thorough Christian gentleman. He was married to Miss Julia C., the accomplished daughter of Geo. W. Lutz, Esq., of Knobnos-

ter, Mo. He has settled in Knobnoster, and is proprietor of an extensive grocery house. He is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

C. B. LITTLEFIELD,

cashier of the bank of Knobnoster; was born in Kentucky, January 23, 1855. Came with his parents to Missouri, when about three months old; his father locating about twelve miles south of Knobnoster, on a farm, where the subject of this sketch was raised and received his early education. He was attentive to his books, and made rapid progress in his studies, and entered William Jewel college, where he continued to pursue his studies for two years. Leaving this institution he returned to Knobnoster, and was elected cashier of the bank of Knobnoster, July 1, 1876; which position he has filled with much credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his patrons. Also has filled the office of town councilman, city clerk and treasurer. Mr. L. was married, Oct. 1, 1877, to Miss Theodosia Webb, of Pettis county, daughter of Rev. W. S. Webb, a prominent minister now living in Girard, Kansas. This union has been made happy by one daughter being born: Edith Grace. Mrs. L. is a lady possessed of many graces, and is a prominent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Littlefield is one of the foremost of the prominent men of eastern Johnson county.

GOE. W. LUTZ.

Mr. Lutz is a native of Virginia, and was born in the Shenandoah valley, May, 1822. He lived in his native state until about the year ——, when he, in company with his family, moved to the state of Illinois, where he was raised and educated, and continued to reside until 1857. He was married October, 1844, to Miss Christina, daughter of Abraham Funkhouser, a prominent farmer of Virginia. In the fall of 1857 he moved with his family to Illinois, where he remained about ten months. In the fall of 1858, emigrated to Missouri and bought a farm in Pettis county, on which he settled; here he lived two years, then moved into the old town of Knobnoster, and when the war broke out he moved his family back on the farm in Pettis county, where they remained until after the close of the war. Soon after this Mr. Lutz entered the Union Home Guards, serving for some months, then was called into service by the militia in which service he spent three years and was mustered out in the fall of 1864; after which he retired to his home and engaged in farming. This not being suited to his taste, he disposed of his farm and moved to Knobnoster and embarked in the sewing machine and furniture business, establishing his business in the year 1875-76, which business he has conducted successfully. Mr. Lutz has held various township offices: first as constable, in

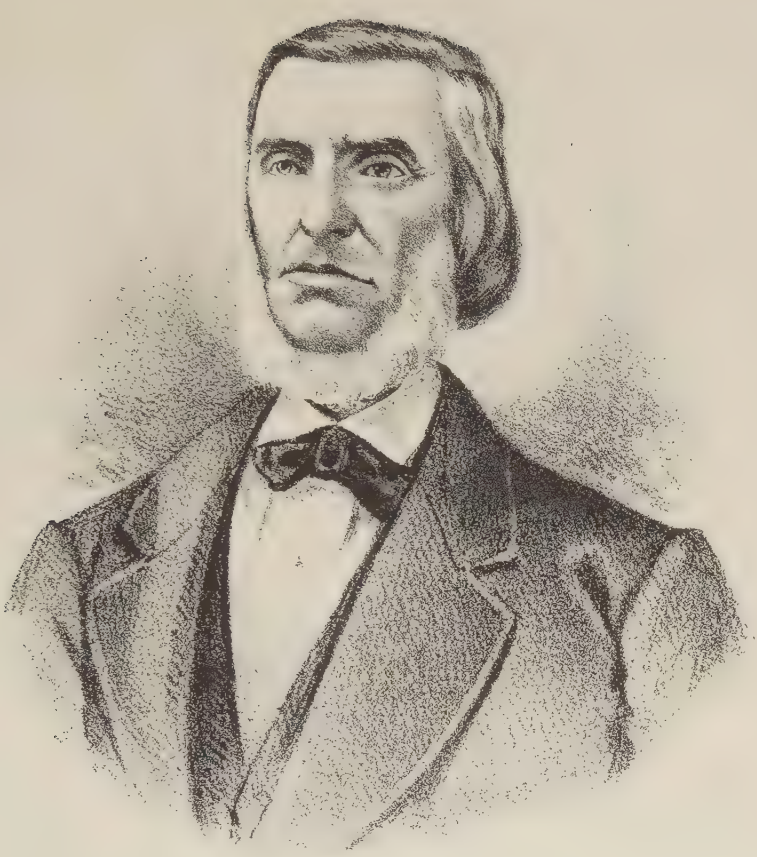
which capacity he served four years; also on the school board for several years. They have four children, one son who was a prominent young minister in the M. E. church, of the St. Louis conference. He died in 1876. The following are the names of the living: Sallie M., Julia C. and Laura V., all of whom are married; Sallie to Mr. Kiblinger, Julia to P. C. Link, of Knobnoster and Laura to a Mr. Zemmerman. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz and their daughters are all accepted members of the M. E. church, in which denomination they are zealous workers.

T. H. MADDOX,

architect and builder, P. O., Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Kentucky, April 24, 1833. His father died when he was quite young. He came to Illinois when about sixteen years of age, where he remained until 1860, when he came to Missouri, and worked at his trade. In May, 1866, he moved to Knobnoster, where he has followed his trade ever since. He devotes much of his time to architecture and drawing, having drafted nearly all the fine buildings in the town and adjoining country. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth A. Cooter, Lewis county, Missouri, daughter of a prominent merchant. By this union they have one son, James M., who is now in partnership with his father.

JAMES T. MAHIN,

section 24, P. O., Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, November 16, 1830. His father was a native of Kentucky, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Missouri in 1862, and settled in Johnson county, near Knobnoster, where he lived until his death, which occurred on May 23d, 1873. His mother, Sarah A., daughter of Wm. Scott, is also a native of Kentucky, and is still living on the old homestead. James T. was raised and educated in his native county, and at the age of seventeen he became an apprentice to the carpenters' trade, which he followed until 1855, when he came to Missouri, and worked at his trade several years, after which he came to Knobnoster. He purchased a tract of land lying southeast of Knobnoster, consisting of one hundred acres, eighty in prairie and twenty in timber, with a good substantial residence and a good orchard on each place. Mr. Mahin was first married in 1855 to Miss Jane Mahin, of his native county, who died in Johnson county, in 1879, leaving three children: E. T., Sallie B. and George W. He was again married on November 9th, 1880, to Miss Jennie Christy, of Knobnoster, daughter of Wm. Christy. At the death of her father, who was postmaster at that time, she assumed the duties of the office, and was soon afterward appointed postmistress by President Hayes, which position she held for nearly four years. Mrs. M. is a member of the Cumberland, and Mr. M. of the Old School Presbyterian church.



B. F. Dunkley

PHYSICIAN,
GROVER TP.

CHARLES MAUPIN,

was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, May 4, 1846. His father, William A., was a native of the same state and county, and a very prominent physician, as were also his two brothers, Socrates and Addison. His grandfather and great-grandfather were also natives of the same state. His great-great-grandfather was of English birth. His father died in May, 1848, when Charles was only two years of age. He commenced a college education, but at the outbreak of the war, although but fifteen years of age went out in the 10th Virginia cavalry. Was in the commands of Gen. Robert Preston and Gen. William Henry Lee. Was in the battle of the Wilderness, and was taken as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, in June, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and taught school for a few months. Came to Johnson county Mo., in 1867. Was married in June, 1867, to Miss Ramsey, granddaughter of John Mayes, Esq. She was born in this county, and raised in Virginia. By this union they have five children: William Lucian, Lilly Chapman, Socrates, Albert Addison, and George Harvey. Mr. Maupin is one of the board of education of his township, and a man well fitted for any of the positions to which he may be called upon to fill. He is a liberal, large-hearted, whole-souled fellow, and does not fail to gain your confidence and esteem by his manly and gentlemanly social qualities, and as a citizen and neighbor ranks with the best in Johnson county. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. His present farm contains 235 acres, a large part under cultivation, with good, substantial improvements. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JUDGE JOHN B. MAYES.

One who stands prominent among the old settlers of Washington township may be mentioned Mr. Mayes. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Green county, December, 1821. He moved to Missouri with his father, John Mayes, who was originally a Pennsylvanian by birth, but was principally raised in Virginia, and moved to Kentucky in a very early day, where he remained several years. In 1834 he emigrated to Missouri, stopping in Lafayette county one winter, and in March, 1835, moved to Johnson county, and settled on Bone Creek, where he engaged in farming and raising stock, and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in March, 1881, having attained the advanced age of ninety years. John B.'s mother was a native of Virginia, and lived in her native state until grown to womanhood. Her maiden name was Nancy H. Berry. She died in this county in 1878. John B. spent his boyhood days on a farm. Received his early education in the pay schools of Kentucky, at which he

spent about eleven years. Coming to this county with his parents he engaged work in the woolen mills of Warrensburg, where he spent some eight years. In 1844 he married Miss Martha A., daughter of William T. Gillum, Esq. He then engaged in farming, which he has successfully followed until a few years since, when he has been engaged in the mercantile business. In 1850 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held continually until 1861, when the civil war broke out, which virtually did away with the office. During the war Mr. Mayes lost everything except his lands. In 1872 he was elected supervisor of his township, and at that time, under the old law, was ex-officio county judge. Under the new law, was appointed, first by Governor Phelps, and the second time by Governor Crittenden, which office he holds at present. He is the father of eight children, four boys and four girls, named as follows: W. J., Lou, (who married Mr. J. Kelly), John S., Katie T., (now Mrs. Hannah), Cluey G., Jefferson D., Annie E. and Mintia H. Mr. Mayes, for the past twelve years, has been engaged in the general merchandising business, his present store being in the town of Montserrat. This affords him employment for both his hands and his mind. His large landed estate has been divided up among his children, but he has kept 295 acres for himself, well improved, with a good, substantial residence, situated on a most beautiful site, very high and commanding to the view. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are both prominent members in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and so are all the children.

WILLIAM J. MAYES,

P. O. Montserrat, a leading stock dealer and farmer of Washington township. He was born in this county May 7, 1847. His father, Judge J. B. Mayes, has long been one of the prominent citizens of the county, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere. Also, under the head of pioneer settlers will be found a brief notice of his grandfather, John Mayes. (See pp. 240, 490). November 12, 1872, he married Miss Josie Lea, daughter of Dr. J. L. Lea, a prominent physician of the township. She was born September 1, 1851. They have four children: Eula G., was born Aug. 27, 1873; Finis E., was born April 12, 1876; Roy B., was born March 16, 1879; at this date the youngest child is not named. He has a large, commodious residence, beautifully located, surrounded by elegant outbuildings, and one of the finest orchards in the neighborhood. He is among the most successful stock feeders of the township. He has, at present, 200 acres of land in wheat. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JAMES McKEEHAN,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Green county, East Tennessee, December 7, 1820. His father was born in the same county, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Missouri in 1835 and spent one year on Black Water. He then came to Johnson county, and settled on a farm near where the Knobnoster cemetery now stands, where he remained until 1862, when he moved to Franklin county. He remained there until 1865, when he again moved to Johnson county, with his son James. He died in the fall of the same year. James was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Gilmore, daughter of John Gilmore, Esq. Soon after his marriage he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and stock raising, particularly mules. He entered a portion of government land, now known as the Churchill property, where he resided until 1859, during which year he moved on to his present farm, 1½ miles north-west of Knobnoster, where he has lived ever since. He has four children, all boys: John G., Jehu, James C., and Frank. Mr. McKeehan served four years as constable of his township, and was school director for several years and holds the position now (1881). He and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

L. C. MILLER,

physician, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, October 29, 1836. His father, Abraham Miller, who was a native of Kentucky, had emigrated to Missouri in 1818 and settled in Callaway county in 1819, and by occupation was an agriculturist, and continued to reside in the above named county until his death in 1862. The doctor's mother was also a native of Kentucky. Born and raised in Bourbon county, and was the daughter of Capt. Rule, he being a Captain under Col. Thompkis, commanding in the war of 1812. She died in the year 1848. The doctor spent his youth on a farm, and his first lessons were taken in the common school and afterward he attended the high school at Independence, Jackson county, Mo. After quitting this school he went to California, where he remained five years. Returning, he then entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and graduating in 1857. Returning to his native state he located in Shelby county and at once entered upon his practice and in a short time he was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, it extending into Jackson and Cass counties. In 1876 he came to Knobnoster and resumed his practice. The doctor has been twice married, first to Miss Shanks, niece of Col. Shanks. She died in 1860, leaving one child, William E. For his second wife he married a Miss Nesbit, daughter of John Nesbit of Shelby county, and in 1881 she died, leaving two children: Minnie B. and John W.

JOHN M. RAGNER,

farmer, is a native of Germany and was born in 1835. When five years of age he came to the United States with his parents, landing in New York, and immediately came on west to Missouri, locating in Boonville, Cooper county, where they remained one year, and then came to Johnson county in 1841, and settled on Clear Fork, where they remained about three years, and then moved to a place ten miles south west of Knobnoster. Mr. Ragner was married in 1858 to Miss Dorothy Endrich, a native of Germany. She came to America when 12 years of age. Soon after his marriage he settled on his present farm, containing 80 acres. He owns in all 455 acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is quite an extensive cattle and hog raiser, feeding most all of his stock ready for market before selling. His family consists of four children: George M., Louisa A., Helen C., and William Henry. He resides in a good substantial brick residence.

ALFONZO RAY,

farmer, postoffice, Knobnoster, Missouri. Was born in Johnson county, February 4, 1841. His early education was obtained in subscription schools. About the only text book was the spelling book. His father was a native of Kentucky, and died when Alfonzo was quite young. Alfonzo, being early deprived of a father's care, continued to live with his mother until he attained his majority. His mother was a native of Virginia, and has had nine children, four of whom are now living: George W., Martha A., Victoria and Alfonzo. Mr. Ray has been a farmer all his life. His mother is now residing with her son-in-law, Mr. Shepherd, of St. Clair county, Missouri, where she has lived for three years. Mr. Ray has a farm of 240 acres, most of which is in cultivation. He also deals in cattle and hogs. His grandfather, Jas. S. Ray, was born in Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of that state.

JOHN ROSENBROUGH,

deceased, was born in Kentucky, in 1807, where he lived until about sixteen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the stone mason's trade. He afterward went to Rock Island, and from there to Indiana, where he remained for some time. In 1852 he was married to Miss Elvira Kibbel, daughter of Millard Kibbel, Esq. Mr. Rosenbrough, after his marriage, remained in Indiana until 1869, when he moved his family to Missouri, and settled on the farm now owned by J. Applegate. In 1870 his team of horses ran away with him, injuring him so severely that he only partially recovered, and died August 4, of the next year, in Saline county, Missouri. His widow is still living in Wash-

ington township, and takes care of her family of five children: James N., C. Elmer, Wm. C., Frank L. and Jessie. Mrs. R. is an acceptable member of the M. E. church.

JOHN H. SPARR,

postoffice, Knobnoster, Missouri. Was born in Switzerland, November, 1806, and came to the United States when about thirteen years of age. He received the greater part of his education in his native country. After coming to this country he was engaged in the United States banking business, and was afterward engaged in a bank in Alton, Illinois. In 1823 he determined on going to St. Louis. In 1840 he commenced in the hotel business, which he followed for thirty-five years, during which time he kept some of the best hotels in St. Louis, among which were the Lindel, Planters', the Virginia, and others. In the burning of the Lindel Mr. Sparr lost very heavily, previous to which time he had been very successful as a landlord. He then became proprietor of the Planters' House, in which he was again very successful. He retired from the hotel business in 1875, and moved to Knobnoster, where he purchased property, and is living somewhat retired. He has raised eight children, all of whom are doing well. He was married to his first wife in 1837. She was a native of Maine, and died in 1854. He was again married in 1856, to Miss Dodds, daughter of Col. Dodds, of Ohio. He has four children by this union.

JOHN A. SHOEMAKER,

postoffice, Knobnoster. Is a native of Ohio, born in Ottawa county, September 8, 1850. He lived in his native county until about fifteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Missouri, and settled in Johnson county near Knobnoster. In 1877 he commenced business for himself by engaging in farming, and during the same year was married to Miss Bettie Shepherd, daughter of John Shepherd, Esq. Mr. Shoemaker, although a young man, is much noted for his enterprise as a stock breeder, having imported into Johnson county some of the finest and most thoroughbred Norman horses ever brought to this part of the state, and in point of thoroughbred Durham cattle he has no parallel. Mr. Shoemaker is a man who delights in good stock, and is contributing his full share in this direction. Aside from his stock he manages to raise annually from 700 to 1,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Shoemaker is a quiet, unassuming man, and much esteemed by all who know him.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,

farmer, postoffice, Knobnoster. Was born in Franklin county, Ohio, December 4, 1824. He went with his parents to Seneca county, where

he was raised and educated. At the age of twenty-one he commenced farming for himself. In 1847 he was married to Miss Rosanna Puffenberger. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer, and died in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1835. His mother was also a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1854. Jacob remained in Ohio until 1864, when he entered the union army, joining company A, 177th Ohio infantry. After the war he returned home and went to farming. In the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri and settled near Knobnoster, where he remained one year, and then moved on his present farm, which contains 920 acres, all in cultivation. In 1871 he erected a fine, substantial brick residence, one of the finest farm residences in Johnson county. He has six children, two boys and four girls: John A., Mary C., Becca E., Susan A., Wm. S., Sarah F. Mr. S. is a Mason, having joined the fraternity in Ohio.

MARTIN SHUMATE,

P. O. Warrensburg. Born on the virgin soil of Johnson county, April, 1844. He was raised on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1867, was married to Miss Salina Thomas, daughter of Diggs Thomas, a native of Tennessee. They have five children: Hulitt, Frank, David C., Emma A., and Katie M. Mr. S. devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock, he also grows wheat and other grains. He has a farm of 400 acres, 300 of which is well improved. A large portion of his farm is underlaid with a coal vein of superior quality, of from twelve to thirty inches in thickness. His moral qualities are of high character, and his energies never fail.

SIMON W. SOUTHER,

(deceased.) Was born in Boone county, Kentucky, near Cincinnati, April 27, 1814. His father was born in Virginia, in 1776, and emigrated to Kentucky, at an early day. He served in the war of 1812. Simon W. was a merchant, trading in various kinds of goods, which he run down the river on flat boats. He came to Missouri in 1855, and settled on his present farm, containing 510 acres. In the following year he was married to Miss M. Thornton, daughter of George Thornton, who was one of the early settlers of Johnson county. Mr. S. was engaged in farming and stock-raising, dealing largely in young cattle. He was once elected magistrate. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, which occured in February, 1874. He was an acceptable member of the Christian church, at his death. His widow is still living and has five children; Geo. W., Fannie E., Thomas S., Annie M., and Theodosia M. Mrs. S., George and Annie are members of the Christian church.

ALEXANDER SPEIR.

Among the worthy and enterprising men of Montserrat, who left their native country and adopted this, may be mentioned Mr. Speir. He was born in Scotland, February 8, 1821. He continued to reside in his native country until he attained his majority. His father dying when Alexander was quite young, he was early in life thrown upon his own resources. He came to the United States in 1854, embarking on the Middlesex, a sailing vessel. Arriving at New York, he immediately went to Ohio, and stopped at a place named Chopaway, where he remained fifteen months. He then went to Maston, O., and was there one year. From that place he went to Illinois. He came to Missouri, in 1868, and located at Montserrat, and engaged in coal mining, in which business he has had large experience. Although commencing in very meagre circumstances, he has, by industry and energy, succeeded well, and is now a member of the South Western Coal Association of Montserrat, and is an honorable gentleman. Mr. Speir married in Scotland, in 1850, Miss Lizzie McFarland. They have no children.

JAMES H. STEVENS,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knobnoster, Mo. Was born in Cole county, Mo., February 5, 1834. His father, Absalom Stevens, was born in east Tennessee, in 1811, and came to Missouri with his parents, when five years of age. He was married in 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Hamil, daughter of Tarleton Hamil. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and came to Johnson county, in 1863, and settled on his present farm, containing 140 acres, well improved, and well adapted to growing all kinds of grain. He has had five children: James H., Rachel, David, John T., Alexander, and Job. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church. James H. Stevens, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1860, to Miss Nancy Renfrow. Previous to his marriage he went to Iowa, where he spent three years, during which time he was farming, except one year, in which he took a trip to Pike's Peak, Colorado. On his return to Missouri, he went to Monitor, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Johnson county, and settled near Knobnoster. In 1876, he moved on to his present farm of 200 acres, of well improved land, where he devotes his time to growing wheat and corn, and raising stock. He has served ten years as school director. He has four children living; H. F., E. R., Mary F., and Cora Ella. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Grange, and a Republican in politics. He is a good neighbor, well respected, and widely known.

WILLIAM SUTTON,

farmer. P. O. Warrensburg. Born in Kentucky, November, 1812; son of Alexander, also a native of Kentucky. William came to Missouri in 1856 and settled on a farm in this vicinity. He married Miss Amanda Bosley, in 1845, and their family consists of six children: Frances M., America A., John W., James A., Haydon J. and Sarah E. He owns a good farm of 247 acres of well improved land and a good orchard.

ELIAS SWOPE,

farmer; P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri; was born in Seneca county, Ohio, October 10, 1833. Hir father was a native of the same state, where he still lives. His mother was also a native of Ohio, and died in 1874. Elias spent his youth on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced business for himself by engaging in farming. In 1855 he was married to Miss Lyda Fiandt, daughter of Martin Fiandt, Esq. Mr. Swope resided in Ohio until 1878, when he came to Missouri, and settled in Washington township, sec. 12., where he purchased his present farm of 340 acres, all in cultivation, except thirty acres of timber. He is one of the largest and most successful wheat grower in his township. He owns a fine orchard and a good substantial residence. His family is composed of six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. and Mrs. Swope are members of the Evangelical society.

BENTON P. TAYLOR,

farmer and stock-dealer; P. O., Knobnoster. Was born in Pettis county, Missouri, December 6, 1833. His father, B. P. Taylor, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1795, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. From there he moved to Illinois and thence to Missouri, in 1822, and settled first in St. Francois county, then in St Louis county, and from there he moved to Cooper county, thence to Pettis county, about 1828, and settled on a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in March, 1854. He was a farmer and miller, and his favorite amusements were chasing and hunting the deer. Benton's mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1799, and is still living in Pettis county. Benton P. commenced business for himself in 1853, as a farmer and miller, and followed this for about twenty years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed about ten years. He then engaged in the grain and stock business, which he follows at present, dealing in cattle, hogs and sheep. He was married in Pettis county in 1854, to Miss Martha M. Vanbibber, great-grand-danghter of Daniel Boone. By this union they have five children: George S., Annie M., Mary, Maggie, and

the baby. Mr. Taylor has held the office of assessor and collector for several terms. In politics he is a democrat.

J. H. WARREN,

physician and surgeon. Prominent among the old settlers is Dr. Warren. He was born in Lee county, Virginia, December 27, 1818. His father, Martin Warren, was a native of Kentucky, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Hubbard; she was born in the state of Virginia, and was married in her native state. Dr. Warren's parents emigrated to Missouri in 1819, and stopped at a place then called Boone's Lick, now in Howard county; from there they moved to Lafayette county, this state, and thence to Johnson county, in 1832, locating on Clear Fork, where he settled and improved a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock, and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1840. The Dr.'s mother died in Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1833. J. H., the subject of this notice, spent his youth on a farm, and early in life acquired the habits of industry; was educated at the common schools, after which he commenced his career as a teacher, following this three years; then began the study of medicine with Dr. Wm. Calhoun, a most eminent and worthy physician, now living in Warrensburg. He took his first course in the St. Louis medical college, after which he commenced the practice, and was very successful for several years, when he returned to the same college taking his second course of lectures, graduating in the spring of 1848, and immediately resumed his practice in Cass county, and continued until 1861, when he entered the Union army as surgeon of the 5th Missouri State militia and served until 1863, when he was mustered out, and soon after located at Knobnoster, and at once engaged in his practice, and where he has been a resident ever since, not only enjoying the confidence of his patrons, but a lucrative business. The Dr.'s grandfather, Martin W., was one of the first settlers of Warrensburg, and was well known by the pioneers of that locality. In 1840 the Dr. was married to Miss Sarah Warren, daughter of John Warren, of Lafayette county. She died in Johnson county, July 4, 1866. He was again married in October, 1868, to Miss Sue Young, who was the daughter of James Young, Esq. The Dr. has never raised any children of his own. The Dr. and his estimable lady are both acceptable members of the Christian church. His residence is of a very substantial character, and is provided with many comforts. He is a kind and unassuming man, is a good neighbor, and highly respected.

J. H. WELLS,

merchant and stock dealer. In this sketch we do not have a man who nherited a fortune, or received a finished education, but we do have one

who posesses true merit. He is a native Missourian, born in Saline county, June 23, 1842. He was reared on a farm, and when quite a small boy exhibited signs of being his own man, and when about 17 years of age started out in life without a dollar; his first agreement was to drive a team across the plains and to receive for his services $25.00 per month and expenses, which he followed for two years. In the fall of 1864 he settled on government lands in Montana territory, which at that time was a part of Idaho, where he engaged in farming and raising stock, and also worked at blacksmithing, also in government contracting, which he followed till 1877. Since which time he has been engaged in buying western cattle and shipping them to Chicago. In the year 1877 he also opened a dry goods store in Knobnoster, taking in Mr. D. H. De Arman as partner and business manager. He also is partner in the grocery store, the style of the firm being Collins & Wells. He was married in September, 1861, to Miss Jane Reese, a daughter of J. E. Reese, a prominent farmer and stock trader of Montana. The result of this union has been four children, viz: Gomer, Perry, Reese and Lena. Mr. Wells is a straightforward man in his dealings, his popularity may be inferred by the success which has attended his career.

A. W. WHEATLEY,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, was born in North Carolina, May 6, 1833. His father Wm. Wheatley was a native of North Carolina, and came to Missouri in 1857, and settled in Washington township, one mile west of Knobnoster, where he remained until 1861, when he entered the army and was taken sick and died in 1862. His mother was also a native of North Carolina, was born in 1811, and is still living with her son, Adolphus W., the subject of this sketch, who was about 24 years of age when he came to Missouri, with his parents. In 1865 he commenced farming for himself. In 1866 he moved on to his present farm, containing 70 acres, with good substantial improvements. He has a small apple orchard and many varieties of small fruit. He has served as school director in his district. His father's family was composed of nine children, five of whom are living: Adolphus W., Benjamin F., Amelia E., May C., Adelaide A. They have lost four, two of whom were killed in the war, one died in infancy and the other at 10 years.

HERMAN WILPERS,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, was born in Prussia, June 12, 1845. In 1846 his parents came to America, and stopped one year in Buffalo, New York, then came to Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when he moved to Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming for 8 years, when he was eaten out by the grass-hoppers. In 1876 he came to Knobnoster and

rented a farm and went to work with a will. He afterwards moved on to his present farm, containing 118 acres. He also owns other land, and has been a very successful wheat-grower. He was married in Adams county, Illinois, in January, 1867, to Miss Catherine Nicwoohner, a native of Germany. By this union they have four children: Garret H., John B., Joseph H., and Mary C. Mr. W. is a member of the Catholic church. His father and mother were both natives of Germany.

SAMUEL WORKMAN,

retired farmer and capitalist, was born in Adams county, Penn., near Gettysburg, Sept. 14, 1811, and was principally raised in York county, in the town of Hanover, in which place he learned the tanner's trade, and some time after, saddletree-making, in which he exhibited much skill, and his work was in great demand. In 1836, he moved to Indiana and settled in Tippecanoe county, on the Wabash river, where he remained until 1839, when he moved to Missouri, and settled in Howard county, where he resided one year near New Franklin. In 1840, he removed to Johnson county, and purchased the land which is the present site of the town of Knobnoster, entering his land from the government. Mr. Workman was the founder of the town, and has continued to reside here, and raised a family of seven children, all living, and all married. Two of his sons studied medicine. Wm. J. served one term in the legislature of Missouri. James M., his youngest son studied medicine in Indiana and graduated from the St. Louis Medical college. They are both in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, of whom their father may well be proud. The subject of this notice was married to Miss Sarah Walter of Adams county, Penn., Feb. 11, 1834. She was the daughter of Jacob Walter, Esq. Mr. Workman after locating in Knobnoster, among the first things he did was to plant a good orchard, which in a few years afforded him an abundance of fruit. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, at the same time making saddletrees; his work was first class, and of ready sale. Soon after he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held continuously for a period of ten years. In 1866, he was engaged in the real estate business, and was also notary public. He is one of the stock holders in Knobnoster bank, and also one of the directors. He is the owner of 280 acres of well improved land, and some 300 town lots. Has several good business houses, which affords him a handsome income. Has a fine substantial brick residence. He was instrumental in securing the present location of the depot by donating the lots to the railroad company, and giving them one thousand dollars in money. He has given great encouragement to churches, donating the lots on which to build them; also has been liberal toward them by giving them money. He gave to the M. E. church, of which he is a prominent member, two thousand dollars. Mrs.

Workman is also a worthy member of the same church. Was born in Adams county, Penn., Oct. 15, 1816. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Eliza A., Sarah J., Mary M., Walter A., Samuel I., Dr. William J., and Dr. James M. Mr. Workman has set a good example, is a good neighbor, is widely known and esteemed. He has always been on the side of temperance, law and order, and in politics is a staunch republican, and has always been a firm believer in the support of the government.

D. M. WYRICK,

farmer; P. O. Knobnoster, Mo., was born in Granger county, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1837. His father, Michael Wyrick, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Tennessee at an early day, and came to Missouri, about 1841, and settled in Miller county, where he died in 1878. His mother was also a native of Virginia, and died in 1877, in Miller county. D. M., the subject of this notice, was educated in Miller county, and was married in 1864, to Miss S. Mercersmith, of Miller county. In 1866, he came to Johnson county, and settled on or near Long Branch, and purchased his present farm of 244 acres. He now owns about 603 acres of choice land, 500 acres of which are in cultivation. He is one of the most extensive wheat growers of his neighborhood, and devotes considerable attention to raising fine cattle. He has five children, one son and four daughters: Arizona, Lizzie J., Daniel S., Ida, and Ninna. Mr. Wyrick is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined in 1868.

W. J. ZIMMERMAN,

farmer, P. O. Knobnoster, Missouri, was born in Johnson county, Iowa, November 29, 1855. He moved to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1868, and settled on his present farm, containing eighty acres, all well improved. He was married October 7, 1880, to Miss Laura Lutz, of Knobnoster, daughter of George W. Lutz, Esq. Mr. Zimmerman devotes the most of his time to growing grain. He is the youngest of a family of nine children.

THEODORE E. ZINK,

livery, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, September 11, 1856. He moved with his parents when about ten years of age to Missouri, in the year 1866. His father settling on a farm one and one-half miles east of Knobnoster, and where T. E. remained with his father and mother until thirteen years of age, when he set out in life for himself by engaging to work on a farm, and followed this about six years. Then he engaged in farming for himself, continuing in the business for four years, in which he was quite successful. He then quit farming, and embarked in the livery business, which is his present business, and which was purchased from

John Harper, his stable being the first livery stable established in Knobnoster. Mr. Zink is conducting the business on a good plan, and has established himself as the principal man in that enterprise, and his popularity may be inferred from the success attending his efforts. Mr. Zink was married May 22, 1875, to Miss Georgia Blackmore, of Boone county, Missouri. The result of this union has been two children: Willie E. and Frank M. Mr. Zink is a kind, clever gentleman, and well fitted for his business.

DANIEL STEARNS,

hardware, etc., Holden, Missouri, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, March, 1824. He lived in his native city until about thirty years of age. He received his early education at the common schools of that state. At eleven years of age he entered a cotton and woolen factory, where he remained engaged until about thirty-one years of age, when he went to Wisconsin, where he remained about ten years, during which time he was engaged in farming and mechanical work. In 1865 he removed to Johnson county, living in Warrensburg about two years. He then removed to Holden, where he has been a resident ever since. Soon after his arrival in Holden he engaged in contracting and building, and followed this until 1873, when he engaged in his present business, hardware, and took into partnership Mr. J. S. Sherer, with whom he remained for several years, when he went into partnership with Mr. William H. Lindle, his present partner. Mr. Stearns was married in 1845, to Miss Nancy J. Emmerson, of Great Falls, New Hampshire, by whom he had six children, five of whom are now living: Frank, Nancy J., Laura M., J. H. and Lillian M. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns are both members of high standing in the Presbyterian church, and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Stearns has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty years.

KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

W. H. CARPENTER,

physician, P. O. Kingsville. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 8, 1829. When he was about two years of age, he was taken by his parents to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was raised. His father, William, was a native of Kentucky, but died in Hardin county, Ohio. William H., the subject of this notice, entered a store as a clerk, after which he commenced the study of medicine, entering the Cincinnati Medical College in 1849, and the next year graduated, then entered upon the practice. About the year 1852 he removed to this county. From 1864 to 1868 he lived in Shelby county, then returned to Kingsville. He was

united in marriage to Miss Wilson in 1849, who was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio. She died in St. Louis, of that dreaded plague, the cholera. He was married a second time, to Mrs. Susan Lemmon, daughter of Gen. King. She died May, 1863, leaving three children: Charlie, Laura, and Willie. He married his present wife in 1867, and they have four children: Alonzo L., Walter, Nellie May, and Clara M. Mrs. Carpenter is a worthy member of the Baptist church.

MAURIS CONNELL,

Kingsville, Missouri, was born in Ireland. His father, Dennis Connell, was a native of Ireland, and died at the age of ninety; his mother died the the same year at the age of eighty-eight. He lived with his father on the farm until twenty-one years old; he then emigrated to America. He landed in the state of New York in 1853, remained there one year; he then removed to Illinois, and from there to Missouri. He engaged in railroading—had charge of the grading of the Missouri Pacific from Jefferson City to Kingsville. Was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary Murphy, a native of Ireland. They have four children: Dennis, Kate, James, and Joanna. Mr. Connell has 240 acres of well-improved land, located in Kingsville township. The family are members of the Catholic church.

THOMAS A. CONRAD,

originally a Pennsylvanian, was born in February, 1840. His father, James Conrad, was a native of Pennsylvania, a miller by trade, and followed that until his death, which occurred in 1879; age, sixty-eight years. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of his native county. Is a miller by trade, and worked in his father's mill until he came to Missouri, which was in 1868, and settled in Johnson county, on the farm where he now lives. His farm consists of 100 acres of land, well improved, and beautifully located. His house stands on an elevated spot, displaying the beauties of nature in the valleys below. In 1876 Mr. Conrad had the honor of being elected justice of the peace, and has attended to the duties of the office since that time. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, and served in this regiment two years. Re-enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, and served during the war. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Caroline Tiley. By this union they have five children: Dessa, Edward, Luvenie, George, and Garretta. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. is liberal in his religious views.

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Kingsville, was born in Missouri, August 29, 1829. His father, T. J. Douglas, is a native of Virginia. Moved to Missouri in 1828, and settled in Cooper county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1852. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools. His early life was spent on his father's farm. Was married in 1856, to Miss Virginia Barr, a native of Cooper county, Missouri, and daughter of Henry Barr. After the death of Mrs. D. he was married to Jerda Fryer, a native of Cooper county, and daughter of James Fryer. By this union they have five children: Kelly D., Elvin, Burton, Mattie, and Frank. Moved to Johnson county in 1866, and bought 280 acres of land, where he now lives.

A. G. FRENCH,

postoffice, Kingsville. Was born in Cooper county, Missouri, March 21, 1841. His father, John R. French, is a native of Connecticut, moved to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Cooper county. A. G. moved to Johnson county, where he engaged in real estate. In 1868 Mr. French went to Texas, where he dealt in cattle, afterward returning to Kingsville, and is now engaged in the mercantile business with his brother. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sallie Jones, daughter of John L. Jones. Mrs. F. is a native of Cooper county, Missouri. They have four children: Lucy A., Mary M., Nora C., John R. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the Christian church.

HON. ROBERT T. FRYER,

is a native of Missouri, born in Cooper county, April 23, 1835. His father, James H. Fryer, was born in Addison county, Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri in an early day. He married a daughter of Thos. McCullough, who, with his family had moved from Albemarle county, Virginia. The father of our subject was a brick mason, who settled in the thriving town of Boonville, and many of the brick structures in that city are monuments of his skill and labor. During the California excitement, in 1850, he died of cholera on his journey home from the Golden State. The responsibility of the support of the family devolved upon Robert T., and he performed his duties well. He married the daughter of James G. Talliaferro in the year 1861. Mr. Talliaferro was a farmer well known in Cooper and Maniteau counties for his sterling worth and integrity. In 1867 Mr. Fryer removed to Johnson county. He has a fine home, high and commanding a delightful view. In politics he is a democrat. In 1874 he was elected to the general assembly of Missouri. His family consists of: Bertie M., Lulu, James T., Lena, Maggie L. and Alice C.

J. T. HIGGINS,

was born in St. Louis county, March, 1851. His father, W. W. Higgins, is a native of Maryland. The subject of this sketch grew up as the sons of most farmers do, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter. He early evinced a taste for raising fine stock, and followed that until 1881, when he thought the western part of the state afforded better advantages, he, with his wife, moved to Johnson county, and settled in Kingsville township, on section 14, where he has 168 acres of well improved land. He was married in 1877 to Miss Nanna H. Blount, a native of Missouri, and daughter of James E. Blount, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the South Methodist church.

JOSEPHUS HOBBS,

a native of Missouri, born in Putnam county, November 13, 1843. His father, S. Hobbs, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri in 1841, and settled near the Chariton river, on what was called disputed grounds. He came and settled in Johnson county, settling on the Black Water, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1873. Josephus Hobbs' mother was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She still resides in Jackson township, this county. The subject of our sketch was educated in the common schools of Appanoose county, Iowa. He joined the federal army and served three years. He returned to the farm in 1865. By diligence in business and economy, he has accumulated some property, including eighty acres of land. He married Mary E. Jones, August 6, 1866. The names of the children are: Eunice A., Mary J., William W. and Andrew T. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs are members of the Seventh Day Adventists.

PHILIP ISLEY,

farmer and stock raiser. Postoffice, Kingsville. Born in Gwinnett county, Georga, May 7, 1840. His father, George Isley, was a native of Orange county, North Carolina, and emigrated to Missouri in 1852, and settled on a farm near Kingsville. He died in 1864 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. In 1861 he entered the confederate army, and served four years, participating in many battles. He returned to his farm in the spring of 1866. He was married in 1864, himself and bride, each on horseback, dressed in martial array, with pistols and other offensive weapons girded to their belts. This occurred on the side of Boat Mountain, Arkansas. She was the daughter of General William King.

RUFUS KING,

farmer and stock raiser, postoffice, Kingsville. Born in Jackson county, Alabama, March 26, 1822. His father, William King, was a native of Kingston, Tennessee, and his father was the first white settler in Kingston. The father of our subject was a public man, having been representative several years. He came to Missouri in 1853, and settled on the lands where the town of Kingsville now stands, entering the lands from the government, and died about the year 1870 at a very advanced age. Rufus early engaged in the mercantile business, and followed it till the year 1850, when he came to Johnson county and settled on the land which constitutes his present farm. He followed farming and stock raising till the outbreak of the war. He enlisted in the confederate service, and engaged in eleven hotly contested battles. He was shot through his clothes several times, but escaped without a wound. In 1867 he returned to his old home at Kingsville, and found only one gate post standing—his house and all other buildings were burned. His landed estate numbers about 700 hundred acres. He married Miss Mary A. Taylor, June, 1850, daughter of W. O. Taylor, a wealthy planter of Jackson county, Alabama. By this union they have five children: W. O., Lucilla T., Sallie E., Freddie and Clem Clay. Mrs. King and her three daughters are consistent members of the Christian church.

PLEASANT W. PAUL,

farmer and stock raiser. P. O. Kingsville. Born in Ray county, Tennessee, July 22, 1823. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1835; his father, James Paul, was a native of South Carolina, and was an extensive planter. He died in 1853 on his farm here. Pleasant W. spent his youthful days on a farm and obtained his early education in the log school house. He was married to Miss Anna Longacre, June, 5, 1845; she was the daughter of John Longacre, who was a tanner in early life and later a wealthy farmer. The children are: Washington T., James H., John L., Archie D., William P., Robert K., Goodlett E., Thomas M. and Finis E. Mr. Paul has a fine farm of 160 acres. The house in which he first conducted his young bride, was 12x14 feet. Has now a good estate. Mrs. Paul is a member of the Christian church.

REV. R. G. THOMPSON,

is a native of Butler county, Penn. His father, John Thompson, was born in Huntington county, Penn. He moved to Grundy county, Ohio, in 1825, and in 1846 moved to Monroe county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. The subject of this sketch was born May 31,

1816; his boyhood school days were spent in the old log school houses, when they used oiled paper for window lights, and one end of the house was used for a fire place. When 14 years of age he entered a grammar school and finished this course in 1838; he then entered the U. P. Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1843. Was licensed in 1842, and in 1844 was ordained and installed in charge of three organizations: Auburn, DeKalb, and Eden, in the respective counties of Richmond, Crawford and Seneca, Ohio. In 1857, a Seminary being instituted in the village of DeKalb, and he being elected as principal, gave up the other two charges, and the one connected with the seminary. He continued the service there in regular order until 1863, when he was appointed chaplain in the 64th Ohio infantry volunteers, and was in nineteen battles, was shot through the clothes several times, but never received a wound. He remained with his regiment until the close of the war, and after Lee's surrender his regiment was ordered to Texas, and stationed between Port Lavaca and Vicoria. Was mustered out in December, 1865, and dismissed at Columbus, Ohio, January 6, 1866. His health being somewhat impaired after the war, was advised by his physician to change climate, and he resolved to move to the west. Being well pleased with Missouri, he settled in Johnson county, Kingsville P. O., on sec. 30, where he bought 135 acres, and where he now lives. He was married in 1844, to Miss Sarah L. Brown, a native of Vermont, born April 24, 1817, daughter of Jos. Brown of Vermont. By this union they have seven children: Julia F., now Mrs. Skiles; John P., now in California; Mary, E., now Mrs. Wright, now in Otoco, Nebraska. Sarah M., now Mrs. Stiles, now in California; Maria G., now Mrs. Park, Johnson county; Samuel F., now in Colorado; Carry C., Mrs. Thompson, died in 1859, age 42 years. Mr. T. was married again in 1861 to Miss Martha T. Scott of Virginia, and by this union they have one child: Robert S. The family are acceptable members of the U. P. church.

WILLIAM H. ZION,

was born in Lee county, Virginia, September 11, 1844. When about twenty years of age he removed to Missouri with his parents in 1854. His father, John Zion, on coming to Missouri, located first in Cass county, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1859. The mother of our subject was also a native of Virginia and now lives with her son William. Mr. W. H. Zion was married to Miss Clara Reeves in 1874. Her native state is North Carolina, daughter of John Reeves, Esq. Their family consist of John A., and Eva L. Mr. Zion is a worthy member of the Baptist, and his wife is a member of the M. E. church. He has a neat little farm of eighty acres, well improved with good buildings. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock.

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP.

O. R. ANDRUSS,

section thirteen, Centerview township, was born in east Tennessee in 1827. Moved from Tennessee to his present location in the year 1849. Was married to Miss Weltha Jane Cox in 1851. They have six children, four boys and two girls, all living. The boys' names are: William H. Andruss, James R. Andruss, George Andruss and Edward Andruss. The girls' names are: Mary Emma and Clara Lillie. Mr. Andruss came to this country a young man without any means, and has worked himself up to his present comfortable circumstances. He has now 330 acres of land in all, about 245 acres of which are under cultivation, and about eighty-five acres of wood land. Does a general farming business, raising grain and hogs mostly.

E. J. BURK,

was born in Johnson county, Missouri, August 19, 1840. His father, William Burk, was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1809, and emigrated to Missouri in 1834, and located in Saline county. He came to Johnson county in 1838. Edward J. was educated in the common schools. He is a farmer, and devotes considerable time to feeding stock, and occasionally dealing in real estate, in which he has been quite successful. He remained with his parents until his marriage to Miss Zantippa Whitsett, daughter of John R. Whitsett, Esq., in April, 1872. By this union they have four children: Charles A., Sarah L., George G. and Maggie E. Mr. B. has held the office of school director for nine years. He and his wife are both members of the C. P. church, in which Mr. B. has been an elder for eleven years. Mr. Burk's farm contains 195 acres, and he also owns another farm of forty acres, making 235 acres in all.

E. B. CONWAY,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in east Tennessee, November 22, 1828. His father, W. T. Conway, was a native of Tennessee, born December 25, 1800, and emigrated to Missouri about 1832, and settled on a farm near Columbus, where he resided until 1849, when he moved to Texas, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and followed this until his death. Edward B. spent his youth on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools of that day, at which time the wolves were so fierce that it was dangerous for children to cross the prairies to school. He has resided in this county ever since he was a small boy. He has spent considerable time in traveling over the different states. He was married Aug. 25, 1867, to Miss Martha A. Sterling, daughter of J. C. Sterling. They

have three children living: Alexander, Veranda V. and Nancy L. They lost one, Porter, who died at three years of age. Mr. C. owns a good farm, containing 120 acres of choice land, all in cultivation, with a good, comfortable residence. Mr. C. and wife are members of the C. P. church.

JOHN DeLANEY,

The subject of this sketch was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1826. Moved from there with his parents to Morgan county, Illinois. He has followed the business of farming and stock raising all his life. He moved his family, in 1869, to Johnson county. His farm is located on sections seventeen and twenty. He was married in the year 1852 to Miss Isabel Duhope, a native of Scotland, born at Leith, near Edinburgh. Her mother died in Scotland. Her father died in Illinois. Mr. DeLaney has served the neighborhood as school director for two terms, and takes an active interest in the welfare of the county. He was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for two years. They have six children, whose names are as follows: William Richard DeLaney, Mary Ann DeLaney, John DeLaney, Margaret Helen DeLaney, James Benjamin DeLaney and Charles David DeLaney. He is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having served as a soldier from Kentucky, during those struggles for national existence. His wife's uncle being an old sea captain, left as heir-loom to the family a beautiful barometer, manufactured at Edinburgh, Scotland, with large silver dial and handsomely furnished case. It is in good working order, indicating approaching storms on the prairie as faithfully and correctly as it did for the old weather-beaten *tar* as he sailed the pathless ocean in "Auld lang syne," and is a constant reminder that "auld acquaintance should ne'er be forgot."

W. R. DeLANEY,

principal of the Centerview schools. Was born in Morgan county, Ill., April 23, 1856. In 1869, he came to Missouri with his parents, and located in Centerview township, where he spent the remainder of his youth, and attended the common schools. He also attended the State Normal at Warrensburg, for two and one half years. He has recently bought out the interest of Whitsett & Porter, changing the name of the firm to Porter & DeLaney, dealers in grain and agricultural implements.

MATTHEW DUFF,

farmer. Was born in Pennsylvania, April 21, 1827. He received his early education in his native state, and afterwards attended the Ellsworth academy, in Ohio, and after that, the Mount Union college. He then engaged in teaching, and taught two schools, of forty weeks each. He was married in 1854, to Miss Lizze Clark, daughter of David Clark. He

then engaged in farming in his native county, and followed it until 1871, when he came to Missouri, and located at Centerview, where he and James Kiddoo built the Centerview Mills, the first mills in the town. He exchanged his mill property for his present farm, containing 160 acres, all in cultivation, with a first-class residence, and excellent out buildings, and a never-failing spring of water, near the barn. He moved to his farm in 1876, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is quite an extensive wheat grower. His family consists of five children; Flora J., Mary L., James W., Wm., H., and Lizzie E. Mr. and Mrs. D., and all their children, are members of the U. P. church.

WM. H. ENGEL.

Among the prominent and intelligent, of those whose occupation is farming, may be mentioned Mr. Engel. He was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1826. His father and mother were originally from Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Maryland in a very early day. Wm. H. spent his youth in a country store, then went on to a farm. He received his primary education at a common school. He then went to Calvert college, attending several terms, after which he entered the Ohio University, at which place he pursued his studies one year, and then graduated at Dickenson college, in June, 1851. He then began his career as a teacher of a select school, which he followed for a number of years. In 1854, he had the degree of B. A. conferred. In 1854-5, he served as reading clerk in the Maryland legislature, one year. In 1857, he came to Missouri, and soon after he purchased 250 acres of land, and erected a large flour mill, and followed milling until the outbreak of the war. He sold this, and in 1867, moved on to his present farm, and engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. He has a neat and comfortable residence, with ninety-five acres of choice land, all in cultivation. In 1860, he married Miss Virginia Owings, (daughter of N. H. Owings,) a most worthy and estimable lady. They have four children; Edward D., Ida V., Harry B. and Houdard. In politics, Mr. E. is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JAMES M. FITCH,

who is the subject of the following sketch, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, in the year 1840. He came to Warrensburg in the year 1865, and went to work on the farm he now lives on. He was married on Nov. 16, 1857, to Miss Martha Ellen Davis, daughter of Mahala Davis, who was born in Tennessee, in 1805. Her parents settled near Boonville in Cooper county. She was married to Mr. Davis in the year 1820, and settled on the present farm, about the year 1839. She had nine children, five of whom are now living, named as follows: Robert Milton Davis, John

B. Davis, Ann Eliza Davis, Mary Saffronia Davis, and Martha Ellen Davis. She remained with her family on the farm during the war. Her husband died in the year 1855. Mr. Jas. M. Fitch, her son-in-law, has managed the farm since he came here. During the past six or seven years, he has turned his attention to dealing in stock, and has become a well known shipper of hogs, mules, and cattle, in the St. Louis markets. He has five children; Albert Crawford, Chas. H., Forrest, Earnest and Mahala Fitch. His farm contains 205 acres of well improved land.

J. C. GEERY,

farmer. Was born in Johnson county, Mo., February 24, 1861. His father, James Geery, was born in Howard county, Mo., about 1832, his father having been one of the pioneers of this state. He was married in 1848, to Miss S. M. Eaton, daughter of Elu Eaton. By this union they had one son, J. C. Geery. James Geery settled about two and a half miles south of Centerview, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1862. John C., who is the only surviving member of the family, spent his youth on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He is one of the most enterprising young men of his neighborhood, and is well known, and highly respected. He owns 150 acres of choice land, well improved.

DANIEL GIFFIN,

was a native of Virginia, born in Ohio county, near Wheeling, February 3, 1839. He resided in his native county, until twenty-three years of age, and received his early education in the common schools. He also attended one session under Prof. A. F. Rooss, after which he taught one term of school, and then went to Ohio, where he was married in 1865, to Miss Mary Waddell, a native of Marion county, Ohio. He came to Missouri in 1868, and settled on his present farm, containing eighty acres, well improved, with good substantial buildings, where he has resided ever since. Mr. G. and wife are both members of the U. P. church.

SAMUEL C. GRAHAM,

section 36, Centerview township. The subject of this sketch was born in Withe county, Southwest Virginia, on the 14th of December, 1814. He, with his father, Robert Graham, moved to Boone county, Missouri, in 1833. The family remained there during the winter, and in March, 1834, moved to what is now Hazel Hill township. Here, the father, Robert Graham, died in April 1856, having held the office of county judge for several years previous to his death. In 1840, the son, Samuel C., was married to Margaret G. Hobson, and moved to the present township of Centerview and entered 160 acres of land, adjoining to what is now the

village of Centerview. Here he has resided since that time, and has raised a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. His wife, Margaret G. Graham, was born in Salina county, Kentucky, December 18, 1818. Her father was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Graham now owns about 400 acres of land, all under cultivation, except a few acres of wood land. The wheat, known as the Graham wheat, so extensively grown in all the region of the state, took its name from this family—a brother having first grown a very fine crop, and farmers came from all directions to obtain the wheat for seed. Hence the name Graham wheat.

R. B. GRAHAM,

section 10; born in Centerview township, in 1842. His father was J. G. Graham, mentioned elsewhere in connection with the sketch of John H. Graham. Mr. R. B. Graham has lived in the township of Centerview ever since he was born. He was married in 1866 to Miss Nancy J. King. They have had nine children, eight of whom are now living. Has 130 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. Does a general farming business, mainly raising grain; wheat and corn being the principal products.

JOHN H. GRAHAM,

section 35, Centerview P. O., son of J. G. Graham, was born at the old homestead in which he now lives, November 6, 1844. His father was born in Virginia in 1811, and moved to Centerview township in the year 1838, having the previous year been married to Miss Mary E. Hobson, who was a native of Lafayette county, Missouri. They have eleven children, all living, and all married but three. The father, J. G. Graham, died July 3d, 1878, and the son, J. H. Graham, the subject of this sketch, is now living with his family and mother, upon the old homestead and estate.

GEO. E. GRIFFITH,

section 5, Centerview township, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. His father was a native of Maryland. He has resided in Warren county, Iowa, for about twenty years. In the year 1865, he was elected a member of the house of representatives for Iowa, and served in that capacity one term; immediately thereafter, in 1866, was elected State senator, and served till 1870. He did not seek political honors, in fact was nominated while away from home, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He occupied the very important position of chairman of the committee on public buildings, and was largely influential in securing the passage of the bill authorizing the construction of the present magnificent capitol building, at Des Moines, Iowa. No man stood higher as a wise legislator, or a more efficient worker for the large interest intrusted

to his care. He was also mainly instrumental in obtaining the construction of the branch of the Rock Island railroad, from Des Moines to Indianola. He was made president of the construction company, and carried the project through, although on account of the failure of other parties connected with the enterprise, it resulted in quite a pecuniary loss to himself. Mr. Griffith was also instrumental in securing the building of the college at Indianola, having through his efforts, and great sacrifice of time and expense, obtained subscriptions to the amount of $20,000 and over, thus securing the adoption and patronage of the Des Moines conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, thereby securing to the conference and the State of Iowa an institution, in which they may both justly take pride. Mr. Griffith moved to his present residence in Centerview, in the spring of 1874. He has three children, one being a widower with one child. He now owns 686 acres of land, and does a general farming business, and at the same time deals largely in stock. He raises a good many cattle and hogs, and also buys largely for the purpose of feeding and fattening for the market. He sends to market this year some 220 head of very fine fat cattle. He has a beautiful situation and fine facilities for his stock; and as the writer of this sketch was shown through the shaded and pleasant grove, where about fifty head of as fine and fat three-year-old steers and heifers as he ever looked upon were feeding, having before them a constant supply of corn and fresh cured hay, and at the same time ranging in fresh pastures and a plentiful supply of good water, verily we were constrained to believe that Mr. Griffith understood thoroughly the business in which he was engaged.

ANDREW GOWANS,

deceased, was born in Ohio, Sept. 25, 1834, and resided in that state until his majority, and was educated in the common schools. He entered the Union army in 1862, in company H., 94th Ohio infantry. He entered as a private and was promoted at different times, until he became captain. He participated in several hotly contested battles. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and then went to Illinois, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Missouri, and settled on the farm on which his widow now resides. The farm contains 120 acres, all in cultivation, except twenty acres of timer. In 1869, Mr. G. erected a fine residence, and also has an excellent barn. He was married in 1872 to Miss Carrie A. Lorimer, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Alexander Lorimer, Esq. Mr. G. at the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was a member of the U. P. church. Mrs. G. is also a member of the U. P. church. She has three daughters: Grace, Mary E. and Katie I.

R. C. HULL,

merchant and express agent. Prominent among the business men of Centerview, we mention the name of Mr. Hull, who was born in the state of New Hampshire, at the foot of the White Mountains. When about 16 years of age went to southern Ohio, and remained until 1868, when he came to Missouri in the fall of the same year, locating in Centerview. In the following year he built his store house, which was the first of the kind in the town, which is now the principal store of the place. He does a large business, and his popularity may be inferred by his success. In 1861, he was married to Miss Margaret Clifton, of Ohio. The result of this union has been one son and one daughter. Birdie W. and Rodney C. Birdie, who is the telegraph operator at Centerview, is well qualified for the responsible position.

JOSHUA BURTON JACKSON,

is a native of Missouri; born in Lafayette county, in the year 1824. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother a native of Tennessee. They emigrated to Missouri in the year 1819, and settled near Lexington, Mo. The subject of this sketch was about six years old when he came to Johnson county, and has lived in what is now Centerview township ever since. He was married in Johnson county, in the year 1854, to Miss Martha E. Ripley. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, and moved to this county in the year 1848. They have three children living: David William Jackson, Nathaniel Burton Jackson, and Cora Ida May Jackson. He was in this county when it was all known as Lafayette county, and when the cite of Warrensburg was located. His father built the first mill in this part of the country, which ground the bread-stuff for settlers coming from as great a distace as Clinton, Henry county. He has run the mill often days and nights to accommodate the customers. The mill burned down, and was rebuilt by him and his father. The mill was started about the year 1831, or 1832, and was run almost constantly to the year 1854. Mr. Jackson built his own house in the year 1856, on land that he had entered some time before. His farm consists of beautiful rolling prairie, and timber. During the war he lost almost all his personal property, the accumulation of years, and removed his family to McLean county, Ill., for safety. He came to Clinton, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, and found employment, rebuilding the water mill at that place, known as the Jackson mill. After remaining there for some time, he returned to his farm, which, during the war, was neglected and run down, that it was almost like commencing life anew. Ten years of energetic industry of himself and thrifty wife and children, have made their farm a delightful home again, where they expect to spend their declining

years under the shadow of their own vine and fruitful orchard. He has served the citizens in the capacity of school director for six years. He is highly esteemed by all who know him in the neighborhood where he has lived for almost fifty years.

GEO. HAYMAKER,

retired farmer. Among the worthy citizens who have contributed much to the development of his township, may be mentioned Mr. Haymaker. He has been prominently identified with the Presbyterian church for many years. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland county, July 20, 1828. He received a limited education at the common schools. In Oct. 1857, he married Miss Matilda McConnel. In 1863, Mr. H. entered the Union army, joining company D, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and participated in the celebrated raid under Gen. Stoneman, marching through North Carolina, over the Blue Ridge to Lynchburg, to Salisbury, through the state of Georgia, Huntsville and Nashville, Tennessee, and was mustered out at the close of the war. In the fall of 1867, he moved his family to Missouri, and settled about four miles from Centerview, where he engaged in farming, and remained for several years, then moved into the town of Centerview. He still owns a farm of 260 acres of choice land. In 1872, Mrs. Haymaker died, leaving three sons: Edward M., Oliver R. and Milo M. Edward, who is a graduate of Eastor College, is now attending the Theological school at Princeton, N. J. In 1872, Mr. Haymaker was married to Miss Sarah A. McGinnis, of Pittsburg. She is a worthy member of the same church as that of her husband. Mr. H. owns a good substantial residence in Centerview, and some town lots.

MATHIAS HOUX,

one among the oldest and most enterprising citizens of this township, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in the year 1816. Moved with his father, Jacob Houx, to Cooper county, Missouri. He started out while a young man, with nothing but his hands and a vigorous determination to carve out his own fortune. How well he has succeeded the sequel of this sketch will show. Being full of ready wit and a strong constitution, he was prepared for any kind of business that might present itself to advance his interests, and having the advantage of an early training in frontier life, was familiar with the use of the rifle, the ax and the hunting knife. This kind of capital was more valuable in those early times than money, and his skillful hands and steady nerve furnished him with a home and food where money could not buy it. He commenced opening and improving his farm in 1836, entered the first forty acres in that year, and by additions gradually increased it to its present size. In a field a little

west of the house lies a relic of by-gone days, and an evidence of his mechanical skill, the remaining wheel of a wagon, which was hewn out and made entirely by himself and brother the second year they were on the place. He was married in 1853 to Miss Lissey Bradley, who was born in Virginia, the daughter of a planter of that state, who moved to Missouri in 1831, and settled in Lafayette county. The names of their children are: Susan, Mary, Achilles, Eva, Maggie and Katie. The mother of Mrs. Houx is still living. His home is situated on section 23. His entire farm consists of 740 acres of beautiful rolling prairie and timber. A fine grove of timber just north of his house has grown to its present size during his lifetime, there being no timber there when he first came to the place. Another article of old times is seen in a buckskin coat, which was made from deer shot in this neighborhood. He suffered very severe losses during the war in stock, consisting of cattle, mules, horses, hogs, etc., but since then has greatly increased his property, having at present 340 head of sheep, a large number of cattle, mules and horses. He sold last year over eighty head of cattle. As a stock raiser and farmer he has been very successful.

T. R. HUGGINS,

the enterprising proprietor of the Centerview mills, was born in Ohio, August 22, 1849. Being induced by the growing prospects and glowing descriptions of the west, he left home when he was only seventeen years old. He settled in Johnson county in the year 1867, and during the first three years of his life here followed the business of farming. He was afterward employed as salesman in the store of Hull & Co., which place he filled for eight years. He was married to Miss Helen Graham on May 8, 1873, daughter of I. H. Graham, one among the oldest settlers of this part of the county. He has four children, whose names are as follows: Calvin, Lawson, Carrie and Virginia. Coming here after the close of the war, he was among the number of energetic young men necessary to infuse new life into a community prostrated by the inevitable consequences of war, and pushing forward has kept pace with the growth and progress of the county ever since. He owns one of the best mills in the county, keeping up with the times in all new and valuable improvements, thus improving the quality of the flour, of which he makes three straight grades to meet the demands of his steadily increasing trade.

JOHN H. KINYOUN, A. M. AND M. D.,

was born October 4, 1825, in Davie county, North Carolina. His father, James Kinyoun, was born February 4, 1804, in North Carolina, where he died in 1857. His paternal grandfather was born in England,

near London, in 1756, and came to America in 1777, landing at Norfolk, Virginia, and enlisted under Gen. George Washington, and was afterward promoted to assistant quartermaster. After the close of the war he settled in North Carolina, where he resided until his death. John H. spent his youth on his father's farm, and attended school during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty he went to the Jonesville academy, where he remained five months, and then went to the Mocksville academy, where he remained two years, and was prepared to enter college. He then went to Wake Forst college, North Carolina, where he remained but one year, not liking the course of instruction, after which he went to Columbian college, located at Washington, D. C., where he remained one year. He then went to Union college, the State University of New York, where he graduated with the honors of the college, and then returned to North Carolina, where he taught school for four years. While teaching school he studied law in the school of Chief Justice Pearson, and was admitted to the bar, but not liking the profession, he abandoned it and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, professor of surgery in the university of the city of New York, graduating in 1859 with the honors of the university. He then returned home and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1861 he entered the southern army, was elected captain, and passed through thirteen regular battles, and was afterward appointed surgeon, and served until the close of the war, proving himself to be a fine surgeon, as well as practitioner, by his many successful operations. At the close of the war he returned to North Carolina, and went to farming and practicing, and afterward went to Texas, but returned the next year to North Carolina, where he met Mr. Ridings, of Warrensburg, who persuaded him to come to Missouri, and in 1868 he left North Carolina, and arrived at Warrensburg on the 6th of May, having borrowed the money from Mr. Ridings to pay freight and traveling expenses, and had only ten dollars left when he arrived. He located on Post Oak, three miles south of Centerview. Here he went to farming and making rails, and during the fall and winter he made 12,000 rails for his neighbors, and enough stakes to make three-quarters of a mile of post fence. He would take his pony with him to the timber, and when sent for he would make the visit, prescribe, and then return to his work; but the second year his practice required all his time. He was married December 18, 1856, to Miss Bettie A. Conrad, daughter of Joseph Conrad, of North Carolina. She died in 1872, leaving two sons and three daughters: Joseph J., Lula A., Flora R., Stella K. and John C. The last named died when a baby. Mr. K. lived a widower for five years, and then married a widow, Mrs. Martha A. Hammond. He now owns a fine and comfortable home, and enjoys great prosperity.

WILLIAM C. KING,

P. O. Holden. Was born in Johnson county, Missouri, May 14, 1842. He was educated in the common schools and lived with his parents until 1862, when he entered the Union army in company C., 40th Missouri enrolled militia, and served two years. In 1864 he returned home and went to farming. He then crossed the Plains, but returned in the following year, and went to Texas, and returned with 1640 head of Texas cattle. He was married in December, 1874, to Miss Annie E. Taggart, a native of Missouri. By this union they have four children: Agnes, Jennie, William A., and Ora Minta. Mrs. King is a member of the M. E. church, south. Mr. King has served as district clerk and school director for eight or nine years. His farm contains 145 acres, all in cultivation, except 25 acres of timber, with a new residence and good out buildings. Mr. King's father and mother were both natives of Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1841. His father was born in 1813 and is still living, but his mother died when he was about 6 years of age.

AMOS MARKEY,

the subject of this sketch, for twenty six-years has been identified with the growth of Johnson county. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in the year 1832, and moved with his parents to Preble county, Ohio, in the year 1839. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Ae was married in the state of Indiana, September 24, 1867, to Miss Nancy Frits. The children by this marriage are Edward Markey, born July 14, 1869, and Ellie Markey, born September 10, 1872. He came alone to Johnson county, stopping at Warrensburg on the 1st of April, 1855. He bought and improved a farm of 480 acres, which he afterward sold to Judge McClain. He commenced to improve his present farm in the year 1868; it contains 419 acres of beautiful rolling prairie land. During the past few years, he has turned his attention to improved grades of sheep, and has at present a fine flock of high grade Cotswolds. Taking a zealous interest in the moral and religious welfare of the community, he gave freely of his time and money to build up the church of his choice and became one of the first trustees of the German Baptist, or Dunkard church, which has a large membership in this township. In all his farming enterprises he has been very successful, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors in one of the pleasantest homes in the township.

REV. S. H. McELVAIN,

pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, near Franklin, November 16, 1846. His father, S. A. McElvain, is also a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri in 1857, and settled on a farm near Hazel Hill, where he is

still living. His mother, who is a native of the same state, is living in the full enjoyment of all her faculties. She raised a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. S. H., who is the subject, received his primary education at the common schools. He then entered McGee's College, where he pursued his studies and graduated in June, 1874. After which he engaged in teaching school in the town of Centerview, and in the fall of the same year was ordained and took charge of his present congregation. The church owes much of its prosperity to efforts put forth by its worthy pastor. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Auld, daughter of A. T. Auld, Esq. She is a native of Henry county, Iowa, and was born near Mt. Pleasant. Mr. McElvain is a fine speaker, a clear reasoner, widely known and much respected.

MOSES G. MULLINS,

Sec. 2., Centerview P. O., was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in the year 1820. His father, Anthony Mullins, moved to Clark county, Kentucky, at an early day. From thence, in 1826, he moved to Howard county, this state, near where Rochefort now is. He lived there about seven years, teaching school and farming until the spring of 1834, when he moved to Pettis county and located at a point twelve miles west of where Sedalia now is. At this place he died September 3, 1835. The subject of this sketch, Moses G. Mullins, was but fifteen years old, and the oldest of seven children, when his father died, and the care of the widowed mother and family devolved mainly upon him. He lived at this place and cared for his mother until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was married to Kesiah McFarland, a native of Missouri, and they moved to this county in 1847, and to his present residence in the spring of 1850. They had seven children, five daughters and two sons. One daughter died in infancy and one at about thirty years of age. Mr. Mullins lost his first wife April 6, 1876, and is now living with his second. He has been an influential member of the M. E. church since 1841, and has assisted in the organization of two churches. He has 173 acres of land, 100 acres improved and balance wood-land. His mother remained a widow and is still living, aged 77 years.

J. P. OZIAS,

the subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent and intelligent, as well as enterprising citizens of his township. He has erected a dwelling that is a credit to himself and neighborhood. It is situated upon a very beautiful and sightly spot, commanding a fine view of Warrensburg and surrounding country. He has a beautiful reservoir a few feet from his house, with living water from a never failing spring, elevated by means of wind pump, securing pure and fresh running water. The reservoir is

nicely cemented, in which abound the german carp in great numbers. His model farm contains 225 acres of choice land in a very high state of cultivation, with a splendid barn and numerous out-houses. His orchard is a choice one. Mr. Ozias is a native of Ohio, and was born in Preble county, September 6, 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and lived with his parents until 1861, when he married Miss S. Pretzingea, a native of Ohio, and who died in 1874, leaving three children: Charley O., Newel J. and Oscar E. Mr. O. came to Missouri in 1868, and settled on his present farm. As a farmer, stock raiser and feeder he has been a success. He married his present wife, who was Miss Sarah Conrad, in 1875. She is a native of Ohio. Mr. O.'s parents were originally from North Carolina, and were of French extraction. Mr. O. and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian church.

ALBERT OWINGS,

farmer, P. O. Centerview, born in Frederick county, Maryland, July 23, 1845. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1856. His father, H. N. Owings, was also a native of Maryland, and born June 8, 1799. He died in 1867, having been one of the leading Masons of Maryland. Albert's paternal great-grandfather came from Scotland, and his maternal grandfather came from Germany. The subject of this sketch was reared in this county, attending school here and at Prof. Kemper's school at Boonville. He clerked a short time in a store, then engaged in farming. He married April 5, 1866, Miss Narcissa Fitterling, daughter of Jacob Fitterling, a native of Maryland. She is a lady of estimable qualities. They have one son living: Charles A. Earnest died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Owings are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Owings is also a large and successful stock raiser. He has a fine residence and two large farms.

NATHAN W. PERRY.

Prominent among the worthy and substantial farmers of Johnson county is the subject of this brief notice. His well stocked and cultivated farm is about three miles north of Centerview, in one of the most highly productive regions in the state. Col. N. W. Perry, as he is usually called, was born in the sunny South, state of Tennessee, in the year 1830. In the year 1842 he went to Georgia, and at the age of eighteen he walked all the way to Clermont county, Ohio, for the purpose of attending school. After spending one year at school he went to St. Louis, and thence to Lexington, Missouri. When he came to this state he had but seventy-five cents in his pocket; this was his capital stock. He was first married to Miss Lizzie Houx, who lived but a short time thereafter. Two years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Bettie Rice, daughter of Pleasant

Rice, the first permanent settler of this county. They have one daughter, Lizzie, who is at home with her parents. Col. Perry has been one of the most successful school teachers in the county. He clerked in the United States Land Office about four years. He purchased his present farm of about 640 acres in the year 1858. He raises large numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, mules and hogs. During the war much of his personal property was lost. His front lawn is adorned with beautiful maples, which he planted twenty years ago. Mr. Perry is a staunch Democrat, which party he has rendered lasting service. He is independent and fearless in his strict adherance to those principles which he believes to be right, and for the good of humanity. He has long been a resident of this county, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

WILEY H. PHILLIPS,

P. O. Holden, farmer, was born in Illinois in 1836. He spent his youth on a farm, and came to Missouri in 1870, locating near Holden. He has been on his present farm about five years, and is one of the most successful wheat growers in his neighborhood. He was married in Kentucky, September 28, 1873, to Miss Lydia Bise, daughter of Henry L. Bise. By this union they have four children: Mary E., Mattie B., Wiley H. and Nellie P. Mr. P. now owns 560 acres of land, all in cultivation and well improved.

JOHN PINKERTON,

section three, Centerview township, was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1830. Moved from thence to Rush county when a boy. In 1849 moved to Peoria county, Illinois, and lived in Peoria and Henderson counties, Illinois, till 1871, and then moved to Clay county, Illinois, and in 1874 moved to his present residence in Centerview township. He was married about 1852 to Miss Sarah J. Leslie. They have had ten children, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Pinkerton has 367 acres of land, all under cultivation, except seventeen acres of wood-land. His residence is six miles from Holden, and about three miles from Centerview, and is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. From his house can be seen the four villages; Holden, Warrensburg, Centerview and Kingsville.

REV. JAMES S. POAGE,

pastor of the Presbyterian church of Centerview. Was born in Brown county, Ohio, July 13, 1821. He continued to reside in Brown county until attaining his majority. He spent his youth on a farm. Entered Ripley college, and took a regular college course, graduating in 1841, after which he entered the Lane Theological Seminary, and pursued his studies until

his health failed him, when he went south. On his return he studied medicine, and took a course of lectures. Finding that his health was very much improved, he finished his theological course, when he was ordained at Felicity, Ohio, and preached in that place seven years. From this place he went to West Alexander. In 1857 he went to Mercer county, Illinois, where he spent some eighteen years, and in 1875 came to Missouri, and took charge of his present congregation at Centerview, which, under his direction, has prospered; having to-day a new church and out of debt.

E. B. REPP.

Among the practical farmers of this township, none are more worthy than the subject of this notice. He is a native of Maryland, and was born on March 12, 1820. He spent his youth on a farm. Received a limited education at the common schools. His father and mother were both natives of Maryland. He came to Missouri in 1866, purchased 160 acres of land and went in debt for part of it. In 1845 he was married to Miss Susan Wolf, daughter of H. Wolf, Esq. Mr. Repp has had wonderful success as a wheat raiser. His theory of growing wheat is based on actual practice. He has contributed much knowledge in this particular direction. He now owns two large farms in a very high state of cultivation, withgood substantial buildings, which he has made by growing wheat. Mr. R. is a prominent member of the German Baptist church. He is quite successful as a cattle feeder, shipping his stock by the car load. He raised a family of seven children.

REV. J. A. SHERRARD,

minister of the U. P. church, was born in Ohio, on August 21, 1853. He received his primary education in the common schools, after which he went to the Cambridge Union school; leaving this, he taught for one year and then entered college, and graduated in 1876, after which he attended a theological seminary in Ohio, then went to the U. P. theological seminary at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and graduated there in 1879, and came to Missouri in the following summer, locating in Centerview, where he became pastor of the U. P. church in the fall of 1880, which position he still holds. The church has been very prosperous under his direction. He was licensed in Bloomfield, Ohio, and preached his first sermon in Centerview. He was married in 1874 to Miss Alice A. Wallace, daughter of David Wallace, Esq. By this union they have three daughters: Clara B., May L. and Alice Maud, all born in Ohio. Mr. Sherrard's mother was a native of West Virginia, and is now in her seventy-third year. His father died in the fall of 1876, at the age of eighty-five.

PETER SHAINHOLTZE,

was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1815. Although Mr. Shainholtze is well advanced in years, he still retains a great deal of vigor of mind and body. His father died while he was yet a child. He moved with his mother and family to Muskingum county, Ohio. He lived in Ohio forty-two years, following his occupation of farmer and dealer in real estate. He traveled over this county, prospecting, in 1866, and bought the most of the farm he now owns in that year. Moved his family in the year 1868. He was married in the year 1850, in Ohio, to Mrs. Frances J. Connor. They have three living children, whose names are: John, Joseph L. and Surrah Emily. He owns in this township 600 acres of fine land, about 300 of which is in a high state of cultivation. During his long life he has constantly recognized his duty towards the rising generation, and has been active and liberal in support of the church of his choice, and other benevolent and progressive enterprises that tended to advance the moral and material interests of the neighborhood. He contributed liberally to build the O. S. Presbyterian church at Centerview and Warrensburg.

ROBERT SPILLMAN,

who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Medina county, Ohio, in the year 1818. When he was a young man he moved to the state of Indiana, in the year 1837, and while there was married to Miss Abigail Stoops, in the year 1840. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: G. W., E. T. and J. D. He moved back to Ohio and remained there a number of years, and then moved back to the state of Indiana, in the year 1847, where most of his children were born. After farming a number of years in that state, he came to look at the lands of Johnson county, in the year 1865; and after satisfying himself that the lands in this county were desirable, he bought some land in April of that year, but did not move his family until the month of August following, and has lived in Centerview township ever since. He has been school director of the township for ten years, and during his residence in the township has never known an entire failure of crops. In later years he has turned his attention more to raising stock. Being of decided literary taste and culture, he has gathered a fine miscellaneous library, which he intended for the instruction and thorough education of his children.

ABRAHAM STONER,

deceased. Few men have passed away, whose memory is more cherished than the subject of this notice. He was a native of Maryland, and was born in the year 1827. He spent his youth on a farm. He was educated

at Baker College, Maryland, and as a mathematician, had few equals. After leaving college he taught school for several years. In 1853 he married Miss Susan Roger, daughter of Jesse Roger. She was born and raised in Carroll county, Md. Mr. Stoner continued to reside in Maryland, until 1867, when he came to Missouri, and settled on the farm on which his family is now living; his landed estate numbering 550 acres. He erected a fine substantial brick residence, and died soon after, in 1875. He was a prominent member of the Brethren church at his death. His family consists of six children: Daniel P., Laroy, Susan L., Robert R., Jennie A. and Mary C. Mrs. Stoner is a lady of fine executive ability, taking charge of her beautiful home and fine farm. She is a member of the same church as that of her husband.

Rev. JOSIAH THOMPSON,

minister of the Presbyterian church. Was born in Washington county, Pa., August 24, 1820. He graduated at Jefferson college, in 1845. He then entered the Theological Seminary of Alleghany City, attending two sessions, when he left school on account of ill health. In 1856, he was licensed, and was ordained, January 14, 1858. He continued to preach in his native state until 1867, when he came to Missouri. In 1873, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1878, when he again came to Missouri, where he has resided ever since. He was married in Pennsylvania, October 14, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth G. George, daughter of Jacob George, and a fine estimable lady. By this union they have had three children: Jacob G., John A. and Ella M. Mr. T. owns a fine farm, well improved, with a fine residence and good barn. He has a fine young orchard and vineyard.

THOMAS E. TORBOT,

was born in Virginia, February 15, 1830. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1848. He first engaged in the mercantile business, as clerk at Boonville, Alasco, and other points, and afterwards at Waverly, Mo. He came to Johnson county, in 1859, and commenced dealing in stock, and followed this until 1872. Mr. T. is a brother of Dr. John S. Torbot, the celebrated physician, who now lives in Cass county, Mo. In 1862, Mr. T. was appointed justice of the peace, and served two years, after which he resigned, having moved out of the township. Mr. Torbot's father, Samuel Torbot, was a native of Virginia, and died in Missouri, in 1850. His mother was also a native of Virginia, and died in 1880.

Hon. GEO. WASHINGTON,

who is the subject of this sketch, was born near Charlestown, West Virginia, Dec. 9, 1830. He removed with a colony of friends and relatives,

to Johnson county Mo., in March 1856. From here he went to California, in June, 1857. He was cashier of customs, under his brother, B. F. Washington, who was at that time U. S. collector of customs, for the port of San Francisco. He also edited the daily, and weekly *National*, during the year 1858, and in 1859, in conjunction with Geo. P. Johnson, he obtained a license to practice law in the supreme court of California. Resigning his position of cashier of customs, he returned to Missouri during the summer of 1861, and entered the Confederate service. He was wounded and captured, during one of Price's raids, near Fort Scott, Oct. 25, 1864, and was sent to Johnson Island, and remained there until the fall of Richmond. He was then tranferred to Cairo, from thence to New Orleans, and finally exchanged at the mouth of the Red River, May 4, 1865. He returned to St. Lonis, in the summer of 1865, and to Johnson county, in the spring of 1866. He was married at Otterville, Cooper county, Mo., on the 11th of April, 1871, to Mary Virginia Dempsey, of Otterville, Mo. The children by this marriage are: Robert Washington, born, March 17, 1872, died in infancy; Vernon De Hertburn Washington, born, July 27, 1876, and Mary Virginia Washington, born, June 14, 1873. He has held the office of county judge, from 1872 to 1878, and at present holds the office of justice of the peace, and postmaster at this place. The fortunate possessor of this illustrious name has a very interesting genealogy, which fully identifies him as a collateral kinsman of the Washington family. The genealogical tree and branches are as follows: Hon. Geo. Washington of Centerview, who is a son of John Thornton Augustine Washington, (ensign during the war,) who was the son of Samuel Washington, the oldest full brother of Gen. Geo. Washington of hallowed memory.

JOHN J. WHARTON,

druggist and pharmacist; was born in Stevensburg, Va., Aug. 4, 1840. He spent his youth in his native state. He graduated at the Ohio school of pharmacy, about the year 1856, after which he came to Missouri, and located about three miles south of Centerview. In 1858, he was appointed deputy clerk, which position he held until 1861, when he joined the confederate army, and participated in many hotly contested battles. After the war he went to Cooper county, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Centerview and opened a fine drug store, which he still conducts in an excellent manner, his store being filled with a complete stock of medicines. Mr. W.'s mother is a native of Virginia, and is still living in Cass county.

T. JEP. WHITSETT,

Sec. 36, P. O. Centerview; was born at Mount Hebron, Lafayette county, Missouri, Oct. 22, 1832. His father, Rev. John R. Whitsett, was a Cum-

berland Presbyterian preacher, was born in Kentucky, May 3, 1803, and moved to Old Franklin, Howard county, Mo., in 1818. He was one of the pioneer preachers, and did valiant service as one of the first settlers of the country. Not alone did he carry the glad news of salvation to those who had cabins away out on the borders of civilization, but helped the pioneer to drive back the bands of hostile Indians, who persistently opposed the progress of the white man, and he often in his travels as a preacher also had to confront the wild beasts of the forest, that some times slinked along the wild and lonely paths he was obliged to travel, and disputed with him the passages in the wilderness. About the year 1824, he moved to what was then Lafayette county, which embraced also the present Johnson county, and located near where Columbus now is. In 1842, he moved to Centerview, and then died, Aug. 11, 1879, being 76 years old at his death. His son, T. J. Whitsett, with whose name this sketch commences, has lived in Centerview most of the time for the last 39 years. He is a farmer and stock dealer, and owns about 560 acres of land. He has been quite an extensive traveler in this and some in other lands.

GILBERT P. WHITSETT,

stock dealer. Among the enterprising citizens of Centerview, may be mentioned Mr. G. P. Whitsett, who was born in Johnson county, January, 1845. He is the second son of John R. Whitsett, a native of Kentucky. In 1874, Gilbert P. was married to Miss Georgia Mitchell, of Centerview, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of T. H. Mitchell, Esq. He then engaged in the grain and live stock business, and followed this until 1881, when he opened a livery stable, and is at present engaged in the livery business. He has three children living: Jeddie P., Mary M. and Birdie H. Mr. Whitsett's mother was a native of Tennessee, and was a daughter of James Cull.

C. E. WILLIAMS,

farmer, was born in Lawrence county, April 4, 1845. He received his early education in his native county. He served in the Union army, and located in Jasper county, Iowa, at the close of the war, where he remained about three years, and then came to Missouri in January, 1868, locating on his present farm, where he has resided ever since. His farm contains 480 acres, the greater part in cultivation, with a good, substantial bank barn. He has here been engaged in farming and raising stock. He was married in 1871 to Miss Alice A. Huggins, daughter of widow Huggins, a native of Ohio. Mr. W. is a prominent member of the U. P. church, and has been one of its elders since 1877. He is at present the superintendent of the Sunday school. He has two children, Emma B. and Howard N. Mrs. W.'s mother is still living.

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP.

F. H. ANDERSON.

Among the representative young men of this township, there are none more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of R. M. Anderson, and was born in Johnson county, Missouri, April 28, 1856. He passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, engaged in farming and stock raising. January 1, 1880, Mr. Anderson married Miss Nannie C. Horn, a refined and accomplished lady, the daughter of the Rev. Horn. They have one child: Mabel F. Mr. A. owns a fine farm of 240 acres, which, for productiveness of soil, is not to be surpassed in Johnson county. He feeds quite a number of cattle each year. These he generally ships to the eastern markets. Mr. A., though a young man, yet possesses business ability, and in the course of time will make one of Johnson county's substantial, influential citizens.

R. M. ANDERSON,

postoffice Holden, is the son of Thomas Anderson, and the fifth child in a family of seven children. He was born in Ray County, Tennessee. With his father's family he moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, when but nine years old. His advantages for an education were only those common to the early settlers of that day. In the spring of 1836 Mr. A. moved to the southwestern part of Johnson county, and settled in what is now called Rose Hill township. Mr. Anderson was married in March, 1852, to Miss Sarah F. Hodges. Seven children, six of whom are living, were born to this pair. His wife died March 2, 1873. He was again married October 26, 1874, to Miss Iro Smith. In the civil war his sympathies were with the south, and he enlisted under Colonel King. He participated in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge and other engagements. He was taken prisoner in August, 1863, and banished to New Mexico. Here he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Johnson county, and engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He owns a farm of 830 acres, well improved, handsome residence and other conveniences. This season he has 210 acres of corn, and other grain in proportion. Mr. A. is well fixed financially, and can pass the remainder of his days in comfort.

J. L. ASHBY,

is the son of E. R. Ashby, who was a native of Kentucky. J. L. was born in Union county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of March, 1856. In the spring of '66 young Ashby was brought to Missouri, settling in Pettis county. Here the family remained one year, and then moved to St.

Clair county, remaining there about one year; then the father moved to Johnson county, near Rose Hill, where the family still reside. Mr. Ashby received his education from the common schools of this county, completing his business education at Kansas City. October 25, 1876, he was married to Miss Alice F. Hess, who is a daughter of Wm. F. Hess, and a native of Ohio. From this Union there are two children: Enoch R. and Martha E. Mr. A., before his father's death, was engaged in merchandizing with his father. He owns a beautiful farm of 372 acres, which he has well stocked. This farm is one of the finest improved in this section of the county. E. R. Ashby, the father of J. L., was a merchant, doing business at Rose Hill, and at the time of his death was considered one of the wealthiest men in his township. He had about 1,500 acres of land in real estate.

O. S. BARNETT,

is a native of Johnson county, Mo., and was born in June, 1840. He is the second child in a family of eleven. His father, Geo. H. Barnett, was a native of Kentucky, who moved to this county in the year 1855, and died in the fall of 1859. O. S. Barnett's advantages for an education were very limited. During the civil war his sympathies were with the South, and he enlisted August, 1862, under Warner Lewis. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Willow-Swamp. After the close of the war he returned to his home and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1867 he married Miss Martha A. Key, and from this union there are eight children: Hiram C., Harrison L., Rufus E., Bettie F., Mary E., Myrtle M., Lula P. and Linnie L.; seven of whom are now living. Mr. Barnett has always made Johnson county his home, living in the same neighborhood in which his father settled. He owns a very pretty farm of 146 acres.

A. G. BEARD.

One of the oldest and most extensively known citizens of the county is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Robert Beard, who was a native of Virginia. The grandfather of A. G. Beard, upon the maternal and paternal sides, were both soldiers under General Washington. A. G. Beard was born in Washington county, Tenn., June 22d, 1819. His advantages for an education were very limited. Schools at that early day were not common, and what opportunities the child had in those days were received from the limited subscription schools. In October, 1840, Mr. B. moved to Missouri, settling in Cass county, then called Van Buren, thence he moved to Lafayette county, where he remained one year, then in the spring of 1842 he moved to Johnson county, settling on what is called Lost Creek, three miles north of Rose Hill. He remained here

until the spring of 1850, when he moved his family to California. In that State he remained for about two years; returning again to Johnson county and settling in the south-western part of the county, where he now lives. When the war came on Mr. B.'s sympathies were with the South, and he enlisted in her army, first under Colonel King, but afterwards he was transferred to Rains' division. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge and participated in a number of smaller engagements. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Johnson county, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. B. was married Feb. 15, 1842, to Miss Sallie M. Ferguson, and from this union there are three children: Sarah C., William P. and Lucy A. Mrs. Beard dying, he was again married, Oct. 8th, 1848, to Miss Susan Anderson, and from this union there were four children: Harriet J., Malissa A., Mary F. and Aria A., all of whom are living. At the November election, 1878, Mr. Beard was elected to the responsible position of county judge, and he faithfully and impartially performed the duties of this office for two years. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, but in public matters he always was temperate and acted for the greatest good. Mr. Beard has a farm of 325 acres, well improved. He can pass the evening of his life happy and pleasantly, surrounded as he is by a most interesting family.

JOHN BELL,

the subject of this sketch, is the son of Mordicai Bell, a native of Pennsylvania, who was married at St. Louis in 1802. John Bell is a native of Missouri and was born in Callaway county, Aug. 23d, 1822. In the spring of 1835, with his father's family, he moved to Morgan county, Mo., where he remained until the fall of 1849, when he moved to Cooper county and remained there until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Johnson county, settling in the south-western part near Big Creek, where he has since resided. Nov. 12th, 1840, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Martha Stoneman, of Cooper county, and from this marriage there were nine children, eight of whom are living: William L., Sallie V., Mary J., Lucy A., Mordicai C., Rebecca E., Millard F. and John R. Nearly all the children reside in Johnson county, excepting Lucy A., who is living in Colorado. During the rebellion Mr. B.'s sympathies were with the Union and he was enlisted in a provincial regiment in the spring of 1864. His regiment was engaged against Price at Jefferson City, and was at the battle of Marshall and participated in other engagements. Mr. B. has been an active business man for a long time. He owns a beautiful little farm of 182 acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

D. L. W. BOSTON.

Perhaps there is no citizen of the western part of Johnson county, Mo., so thoroughly known as the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Jefferson county, Ky., and was born on the 29th day of April, 1817. His advantages for a school education were somewhat limited, though from his early boyhood he has always evinced a desire for good books. In 1837 Mr. Boston moved to Missouri, settling in St. Louis county, where he remained until the year 1854; then he moved to Johnson county, settling on a farm about five miles south-west of Holden, where he remained until the following spring, when he moved on the farm where he now lives. At that time this part of the county was very sparsely settled, there being a few settlements along the streams. Mr. Boston was married October, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Scutland, of St. Louis county, Mo. From this union there were six children, five of whom are living: James W., David B., Isaac, Mary E. and Henry. Mrs. Boston died Aug. 21st, 1859. He was again married July 17th, 1861, to Miss Mariah Wooton, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of H. Wooton, Esq., who was one of the first settlers of Lafayette county, Mo., and at present living in Kansas. From this union there are six children: George D., Elizabeth, Martha A., Charles L., Hattie B. and Richard H. Mr. Boston has for many years been a member of the church, and at present is a consistent and leading member in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, near his place. His estimable lady has been a member of the Mission Baptist church since her seventeenth year. Mr. Boston during his whole life has been public-spirited, engaging in whatever he thought good for his community. In school-matters he has been progressive, ever laboring to advance the interests of education. In politics Mr. Boston is a Democrat, believing in those grand old principles that public office is the property of the people, and that places of official trust can only be rightfully distributed to men of noble purposes, of pure lives and proper qualifications for the work to be performed. Mr. Boston, by industry and economy, has sufficient to enable him to pass the remainder of his days in ease and retirement, should he wish to do so. He owns a good farm of 400 acres, well improved.

C. H. BOTHWELL,

particular mention of whom is also given on page 241 in this volume, is the son of J. T. Bothwell, who was a native of Ohio. The grandfather, James Bothwell, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was the second child in a family of fifteen, of Scotch descent. Mr. Bothwell received a good education from the common schools of his native county. August 26, 1868, he moved to Johnson county, Mo., and entered 120 acres of prairie land, about five miles south of Holden. During the

war Mr. B. served as a union soldier in Company A, 98th Illinois. He participated in the following battles: Hover's Gap, Tenn., at the capture of Chattanooga, in which battle he was wounded and made prisoner. He was immediately paroled and was exchanged in May, 1864. In the fall of 1864 his regiment was transferred to Wilson's corps of Sherman's army, and participated in the following battles: Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon. The Fourth Michigan of his corps was the regiment that captured Jefferson Davis. On the 27th day of June, 1865, after marching five hundred miles on their return, his regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 6, 1865. His company, when they left their Illinois home for the service, numbered 101 men, but they returned with only forty-four. After the close of the war Mr. Bothwell was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he moved to this State. September the 11th, 1867, he was married to Miss Ellen, G. Crackle, and from this union there are seven children, viz: Priscilla E., Charles F., Edward K., Connard H., Mariette, Harvey H. and Barney B. Although a young man, Mr. Bothwell is popular in his county, and at the November election, 1880, he was elected to the responsible position of county judge, and to his credit it can be can be said he is making a competent, faithful officer.

H. M. CASS,

P. O. Holden. The subject of the following sketch is comparatively a young man, the son of W. R. Cass, and the second child in a family of ten children, only four of whom are now living. He was born in McCoupin county, Ill., April 7th, 1843, and was taken with his father's family to Sangamon county, Ill., when but eight years old, where he remained until a man. At the age of 19 he entered the Union army in Company A, 73d Illinois, and remained in the army until the close of the war. He was with the army of the Cumberland and participated in eighteen battles. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Stone River, and also at the battle of Franklin. After the battle of Stone River he was promoted to corporal, and was a member of the brigade staff for about nine months. He was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, at the close of the war. He then returned to his Illinois home and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1867 he moved to Missouri, locating in Rose Hill township, Johnson county, and engaged in grain and stock raising. April 8th, 1875, Mr. C. was married to Miss Mary F. Bagby. They have two children. Mr. Cass owns a beautiful farm of 250 acres of the richest soil, well improved, situated south of Holden about four miles, on the beautiful rolling prairie.

T. E. COLEMAN,

is the son of Edmund Coleman, who was a native of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland in the year 1830. In the spring of 1847 he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York. From New York he went to Lewis county, Ky., where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Johnson county, Mo., settling where he has since resided. Mr. C. was partly educated in Ireland and partly in the United States. December 31st, 1860, Mr. Coleman was married to Miss F. Phebe Thistle, a very estimable and worthy lady, a daughter of Samuel Thistle, and a native of Johnson county. From this union there were eight children, six of whom are yet living, viz: Samuel T., John E. Thomas M., Eleanor E., Mary and Julia E. Mr. Coleman owns a farm of six hundred acres, well improved. When Mr. Coleman came he was a poor boy, with only enough money to bear his expenses to Kentucky, but he possessed those qualties—industry and integrity—which are of more benefit to a young man than gold, and to his credit it can be said that this large farm is the fruits of his own industry and economy. He is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors, and is looked upon as one of the influential farmers of this section. In politics Mr. C. is a Democrat, and believes in that grand old Jeffersonian doctrine, that honesty and right should rule.

A. J. COLVIN,

postoffice Holden, is the son of Thomas Colvin, who was a native of Kentucky. The grandfather, James Colvin, was a soldier in the revolutionary, and also in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 4th day of March, 1830. He received a liberal education from the common subscription schools of that day. In March, 1853, Mr. Colvin moved to Pike county, Illinois. Here he remained fourteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits; then he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, settling in Rose Hill township, in the southwestern part of the county, where he has since resided. Mr. Colvin was married on the 7th day of March, 1850, to Miss Diana Good, and from this union there were nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Mary J., Benjamin F., Mahala S., William J., Sarah E. and Louisa E. Mrs. Colvin dying, he was again married; September 20th, 1877, to Mrs. Annie E. Guyon, and from this union there is one child, Aldora M. Mr. Colvin is a man unassuming in appearance, thoroughly practical in his opinions, and enjoys a reputation among his neighbors as a man of strict integrity. Mr. Colvin has considerable business ability, and is one of the best farmers in this section of the country. He owns a fine farm of 225 acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

LAFAYETTE CRUCE,

is a native of Kentucky, being born in Crittenden county, October 13, 1830. His father, Richard Cruce, was a native of South Carolina, and served under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. His childhood and his earlier manhood days passed on his father's farm. In the spring of 1841 his father moved to Missouri, settling in Hickory county. Here he remained until the breaking out of the war, when his family moved to Paris, Texas. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Cruce moved to Johnson county, settling at Warrensburg, remaining there about seven years; then in the fall of 1878 he moved with his family to the south-western part of Johnson county, settling near Big Creek. When the war came on, Mr. C.'s sympathies were with the south, and he advocated her cause. In February, 1851, Mr. Cruce was married to Miss Mary Cock, daughter of Archibald Cock, who is at present living in Clinton, Missouri. From this union there are eleven children: Annie B., Richard A., Eulalia, Walter L., Columbus, John L., Stella, William H., Archibald, Clara and Jessie. During Mr. Cruce's residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in the mercantile business and farming. He owns a fine farm of 257½ acres, extending to the rich bottom lands of Big Creek. The farm is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. C. enjoys the reputation of being one of Johnson county's most upright citizens; in disposition, he is generous and kind, ever ready to give assistance, where needed. Though his earlier advantages for an education were not good; yet through his whole life he has studied men, as well as books; and to his credit it can be said, he is a man of large and libera views. In politics he is strictly democratic, desiring to inculcate and enforce the doctrines with which the party came into existence, declaring that the only qualification for office rests upon the wise, safe and patriotic platform of personal capability, personal honesty and personal fidelity. Mr. Cruce and his estimable lady have been members of the Christian church for about thirty years, and he has been an elder in the church for a number of years.

JOHN A. DOAK,

son of A. A. Doak, who was a native of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was born, January 26, 1834, in Lafayette county, Missouri, which then also comprised Johnson. In the spring of 1842, with his father's family, he moved to what is now Johnson county, settling upon what is known as Bear Creek. Mr. D.'s sympathies were with the south during the war, and he enlisted in the 16th Missouri infantry, under Col. Lewis. He was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and Helena, Ark. In the early part of the war Mr. D.'s health failing, he was transferred to the hospital department. When the war closed he returned to his home in Johnson county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr.

Doak was married February 1, 1854, to Miss Susan J. Potts, and from this union there were seven children, only three of whom are now living, viz: Toba S., Dora A. and Charles R. Mrs. Doak dying in the fall of 1872, he was again married in the spring of 1874, to Miss Martha Tuttle. From this union there are two children, both of whom are now living; viz: Ettie M. and Mary E. Mr. Doak is public spirited, and a man of intelligence; he has held for many years the public position of justice of the peace, and has frequently been school director in his district, and is looked upon by his neighbors as a man of principle and integrity. He has a fine little farm of 110 acres in this county, besides 320 acres in Henry.

B. J. FARNSWORTH,

is the son of Thomas Farnsworth, who was a native of Green county Tenn. Henry Farnsworth, an uncle of J. B., was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was born in Green county, Tennessee, on the 29th day of May, 1829. He is a twin brother of C. L. Farnsworth, in a family of seven children. Mr. Farnsworth's advantages for an education were somewhat limited. In the fall of 1854, Mr. F. moved to Missouri, stopping in Henry county; he remained here until the spring of 1855 when he moved with his family to Johnson county, settling near the fork of Big and Bear creeks. When the war came on Mr. F.'s sympathies were with the Union, though he took no active part in the conflict. On the 31st day of March, 1852, Mr. Farnsworth was married to Miss Eliza Girdner, and from this union there are seven children, five of whom are living: Isaac G., John C., Emma E., Helen L., William R., Eliza J. and Benjamin B. Mrs. F. dying in the fall of 1871, he was again married October 10, 1872, to Miss Rebecca E. Bell, and from this union there are two children: Jimmie D. and Georgia F. Mr. Farnsworth since his residence in Johnson county, has been extensively engaged in stock raising and farming; he is a man of energy and activity, following closely the business he has chosen. In his stock business he has been very successful, he has had at one time on his farm eighty head of mules, 130 head of cattle, 700 head of sheep, and as many as 250 head of hogs. He has a fine farm of 983 acres, under a good state of cultivation. There is on this farm over eight miles of hedge fence.

C. L. FARNSWORTH,

is the son of Thomas Farnsworth, and was born in Green county, Tennessee, the 29th day of May, 1829; he being the twin brother of B. J. Farnsworth, and the fourth child in a family of seven. He had but the advantages of a common subscription school education. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Farnsworth moved to Missouri, stopping in Henry county, but remaining there but a few months; then he came to Johnson county, set-

tling in what is now called Rose Hill township. He remained here about two years, and then moved to Cass county; here he remained about seven years, then returning again to Johnson county, where he has since resided. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. F.'s sympathies were on the Union side, though he took no particular part in the conflict. On May 2, 1854, Mr. F. was married to Miss Caroline George, and from this union there were ten children, nine of whom are yet living: Robert A., Louisa J., Helen E., Mary L., Lucy A., Albert A., Ida F., Edna E., Cyrus L. Since Mr. Farnworth's residence in this county, he has been extensively engaged in the raising and handling of live stock. He has at the present time about 150 head of cattle on his farm, among these are some very fine short horn and high grade cattle. He has also a very fine lot of sheep, said to be as good a grade as there is in the county. Mr. F. owns a fine farm of 780 acres, well adapted for the purpose of grain-raising, or grazing. At present he has the greater part of this large tract of land in grass. He is a thorough practical farmer, investing his time and capital where he is sure to reap a good reward. In business he is just and honorable, enjoying the confidence of his fellow men.

MANUEL P. FISHER.

Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, is Mr. Manuel P. Fisher, who was born in Kentucky on the 23d of April, 1814, married to Miss Sarah B. Scott, of Saline county, December 24, 1835, and in February, 1836, came to Johnson county and settled on the farm, from which he has never moved. He erected a rude log hut, which was first heated by a fire in the middle of the earth floor, and ventilated by the openings between the logs; a little later he built an addition of sticks and mud, which was dignified with the name of chimney, by which, also, with a skillet and kettle, all the family cooking was done. Such things as planks were unknown, and so Mr. Fisher hewed out rude puncheons for a floor, and with his untrained talent in cabinet work, manufactured his own furniture from the native forest trees, by the aid of axe, auger and saw. By close attention to business, by untiring industry, working all day on his farm and at night, when others slept, devoting his time to shoemaking for his neighbors, (being by nature a "handy man" and capable of serving them in various ways,) and last, but not least, by the economy and good management of his worthy helpmeet, Mr. Fisher succeeded in making for himself a comfortable home, raising and educating his children, providing for them generously, and to-day owns one of the finest and best improved farms in Johnson county, and although sixty-seven years old, shows more activity and accomplishes more than many men of one-half his years. He has made the "pay as you go" system a rule of his life, and says when he could't pay he didn't go. He is a kind neighbor,

a good citizen, and is universally respected. May his days be lengthened to a ripe old age, for the plaudit of "well done" awaits him.

CHESLEY GATES,

P. O. Index. One of the oldest and most respected citizens of this township is the subject of this sketch. Chesley Gates, who is the son of James Gates, a native of Virginia, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 22, 1803, and is the eighth child in a family of ten. In the spring of 1839, Mr. Gates moved to Missouri, settling in the eastern part of Johnson county, remaining there one year, when he moved to Cass county, Missouri. Here he remained eight years, returning again to Johnson county in March, 1849, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1849, Mr. Gates was married to Miss Margaret A. Moore; from this union there were five children; these children were born at three births, the two first births being twins. Of these children, there are but two living: Nancy E. and Martha V. These ladies are both married, and living near their father. Mrs. Gates dying in the fall of 1855, he was again married in the fall of 1856, to Rebecca McDonald. Since Mr. Gates' residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in farming; at the beginning of the rebellion, Mr. G. owned a farm of 1,200 acres; of this land, he has given to his two daughters, 400 acres. Mr. Gates' sympathies were with the Union, though he took no active part in the conflict, remaining at his home until General Ewing issued his famous order, No. 11, when he went to the military post. When Mr. Gates first settled in Johnson county, there were but very few settlers. Many are the rich anecdotes Mr. Gates tells of those earlier days in Missouri. Since living at his present place of residence, there have been as many as twenty Indians visited him at one time; they were always peaceable, and came to him to trade. He is a man of intelligence and genius, and has received patents on several useful inventions. He has been a member of the Christian church for more than thirty years, and has held the office of deacon in that church for many years.

JOHN S. GRAVES,

the son of Liven Graves, who is a native of Kentucky, and living at the present time in Mercer county. The subject of this sketch was born the 30th day of September, 1830, in Mercer county, Kentucky. When he was about twelve years old, he was taken with his mother's family to Hendrick county, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1855. Mr. Graves' advantages for an education were limited, he attending the common subscription schools only a few months in the year. April 30, 1854, he was married to Miss Jane A. Bailey; with his wife he moved to Missouri, in the fall of 1855, settling in

the south-western part of Johnson county, upon what is known as Bear Creek. From this union there were eight children; only one, Miss Ettie M., is now living. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, Mr. G.'s sympathies were with the South, and he enlisted in her cause, joining the 16th Missouri infantry. He was at the battle of Prairie Grove and Helena; at Helena, which was fought July 5, 1863, he was wounded and made prisoner, but was paroled upon the field, and was exchanged in the fall of that year. Afterwards, in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Louisana, and Saline. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Johnson, and engaged in his occupation, of carpenter and builder; he followed his trade for about three years. Since that time he has been engaged in agriculture and stock raising. Mr. Graves has a very fine farm of 350 acres, well improved. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, held in high esteem by his neigbors, as an industrious, upright citizen. He has been a member of the Christian denomination for many years, and is a deacon in that church.

WILLIAM HILL

is the son of Thomas Hill, a native of Herefordshire, England. The subject of this sketch, is the youngest child in a family of ten, and was born at Ross, in the county of Hereford, England, March 4, 1819. He was educated in Walter Scott Charity School, England. February 19, 1852, Mr. Hill sailed for the United States, landing in New York about the 1st day of April, 1852, being about forty days in making the voyage. From New York, he went to Fleming county, Kentucky, where he remained for more than two years. Then in October, 1855, he moved with his family to Missouri, settling in Johnson county, where he has since resided. When the war of the rebellion came on, Mr. Hill's sympathies were with the Union, and he espoused her cause by enlisting, April, 1862, in the 7th M. S. M., serving for about eighteen months. Mr. Hill was married November 15, 1840, to Miss Ellen Clark, and from this union there were ten children, only five of whom are now living: Emma M., Fannie, Alice J., Mary M. and Henry H. During Mr. Hill's residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a man of intelligence, unostentatious in his appearance, seeking the happiness of those around him, rather than his own personal aggrandizement. He has always been held by his neighbors as an honorable, Christian gentleman. Mr. Hill has for many years been a member, and deacon in the Brethren, or as it is called, Dunkard church. Mr. Hill has a fine farm of 180 acres, under a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He also has a stock farm of 180 acres, in Cedar county, Missouri.

D. W. HOLDER,

P. O. Holden, is the son of James Holder, who is a native of Harrison county, West Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Scott county, Illinois, October 27, 1847, and is the fifth child in a family of eleven. He received a good practical education from the common schools of his native state, and when about twenty years of age he was taken with his father's family to Scotland county, Missouri, where he remained about one year; he then returned to Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he again, with his father's family, returned to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of Johnson county, where he has since remained. Dave, as he is familiarly called by his friends, is a young man of more than ordinary energy and perseverance, strictly honorable in his dealings, having acquired for himself a business reputation scarcely attained by others of his age. Kind to his family and those with whom he is associated, courteous and pleasant with those he comes in contact, he finds friends among all classes. Mr. Holder, with his brother, Martin V., owns one of the best farms in Johnson county, consisting of 480 acres. To the credit of these young men, it can be truthfully said that this beautiful farm is the product of their own industry and economy. The farm is situated upon the beautiful, rolling prairie, about five miles south of Holden, and is under a high state of cultivation.

R. L. JACKSON.

Among the prominent citizens of Rose Hill township, we find none more worthy of mention than R. L. Jackson, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of F. R. Jackson, a native of Virginia, who, when quite young was taken with his father's family to settle in Kentucky; thence, he moved to Ray county, Missouri, where he settled in the year 1832. R. L. Jackson was born December 5, 1833, in Ray county, Missouri. He, with his father's family, moved to Johnson county, Missouri, in the spring of 1835, settling in the southwestern part of the county, upon what is now called Bear creek. February 11, 1869, he married Miss Susan Hughs, and from this union there are five children: Sallie E., Walter S., Annie M., Pearl, and Dick. All of whom are living. Mr. Jackson has been engaged extensively for many years in agriculture and stock-raising, excepting the years from 1859 to 1864, when he was in California, engaged exclusively in the stock business. Mr. Jackson has a farm of 520 acres, well improved. This farm is one of the most beautiful in this section of the country, situated upon the rolling prairie, about six miles south of the city of Holden. Mr. J. has built a handsome residence, and has spared no pains in beautifying his grounds, with shade and other adornments. He has lately built a large commodious barn and other out-buildings.

JOHN LINCH.

Among the representative young men of Rose Hill township, we find none more worthy of mention than John Linch. His father was Micheal Linch, a native of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, November 17, 1850, and is the oldest child in a family of six. The father of young Linch emigrated with his family to the United States when the boy was but three years old; they settled in Fayette county, Ohio. Mr. Linch received an English education at the district schools of Fayette county. In the spring of 1868 he moved to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of Johnson county. They had lived here but a short time when the father died, leaving young Linch to take charge of the business, and provide for the family. In business matters he has shown himself to be honorable and competent, worthy the confidence of his family, and the esteem of all who know him. By industry and economy the heirs have provided for themselves a beautiful home of 240 acres, of as productive and fine land as there is in Johnson county.

L. W. PEMBERTON,

P. O. Rose Hill. The subject of the following sketch was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 2, 1819. Moved to Missouri, with his father's family, in the fall of the year 1832, and settled near Marshall, Saline county. With his father's family, he moved to Johnson county in the spring of 1840, and settled near the present site of Rose Hill. Mr. Pemberton was married in the fall of 1849, to Mrs. R. M. Davis. From this union there were two children. Mrs. P. died in the spring of 1864. He was again married, August, 1868, to Miss Revina Lankford, of Saline county, Missouri. By this union there was one child. His sympathies were with the south, and he went into the army as quartermaster, under Warner Lewis. He was in the battle of Little Rock, Arkansas, and his brigade, numbering not more than 700 men, fought Smith's army corps, for one whole day. He was with his regiment when Steele was led into Camden; participating in a number of other engagements. After peace was declared, Mr. Pemberton returned to this county, and engaged in agricutural pursuits and stock-raising. He owns a beautiful farm of 855 acres, well improved, and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. P. has been very successful in business matters, and is esteemed by his neighbors, as being an honorable, upright gentleman.

CYRUS PLOWMAN,

P. O. Holden, is the son of David Plowman, who was a native of Pennsylvania. John P. Plowman, an uncle, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch is of German and French descent, and

was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1814. His education was received from the common subscription schools of that day. In the fall of 1837 he moved to Vermillion county, Illinois, where he remained a few months. In the spring of 1838 he moved to Johnson county, Missouri; here he remained until the fall of 1840; then he returned to Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1857; then moved again to Missouri, and settled in the southwestern part of this county, in the township of Rose Hill. July, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Chance, and from this union there were ten children, five of whom are now living: George W., John E., Mary A., Amanda E. and Dora B. When the war came on, Mr. P. was a strong advocate in favor of the Union. Mrs. Plowman dying he was again married in November, 1872, to Miss Julia Ferry. From this union they have one child, Amia J. Mr. Plowman is a man of great energy and industry, and in public affairs he has taken an active part. He is a warm advocate of the present school system, and would advance the grade to a more perfect standard. Mr. Plowman owns a good farm of 320 acres, under a good state of cultivation.

D. C. QUICK,

P. O. Holden, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, June 24, 1819. His father, Benjamin Quick, was among the first settlers of that county, being a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this short sketch was educated in the common schools of that day, and remained on his father's farm till he became of age. When he attained his majority he went to Kentucky, and hired out to his uncle to work in a mill. He lost his earnings of $900 by the bankrupt law of that state. He soon returned to Ohio, from whence, in 1844, he removed to Johnson county, Missouri, where he entered 160 acres of government land, built a log cabin and commenced farming. He was married in the year 1843. During the war he entered the United States service, but lost nearly everything except the bare land. He now owns about 2,000 acres of land, nearly all of which is enclosed, including a large deer park, and excellent, arable and highly productive soil. He has raised, in a single year, as high as 3,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Quick is a wealthy, respected and influential man.

MAURICE QUICK,

the son af Cornelius Quick, a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Cass county, Missouri, February 7, 1857, and is the third in a family of eight children. He received an education from the district schools of his county. In the spring of 1881, he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, settling on what is known as Big Creek. Mr. Quick is a young man of more than ordinary business ability, being strictly honorable in his dealings, and courteous to all, he has made many friends wherever he is know

He owns a beautiful farm of eight hundred acres, rich in soil and well improved. Mr. Quick farms extensively, having on his farm this season about 250 acres of wheat, 200 acres of corn, and other small grain in proportion. Is also engaged, to some extent, in the live stock business. Although a young man he enjoys the reputation of being one of Johnson county's substantial business men.

JOHN L. SHOUP,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Holden, was born in the state of Indiana, Noble county, September 18, 1834. He remained in his native county till his majority, during a portion of which time he attended the common school. His father was a native of Ohio. The subject of our sketch came to Missouri in 1868, settling in Rose Hill township, nearHolden. Here he has a farm of over 600 acres, all of which is under good cultivation. He was married in Noble county, Indiana, in the fall of 1864. The names of the children are: Benjamin F., Richard R., Mary F. and the youngest. Mr. Shoup is a man of ability and integrity of character.

H. A. STITT,

is a native of Ohio, and was born August 28, 1839, in Fayette county. His father, James Stitt., also a native of Ohio, still lives in Fayette county. Young Stitt was educated in the high school at Bloomingburg, Ohio. In the summer of 1861, when but twenty years of age, he enlisted in the twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving for a time as private, then as quartermaster-sergeant. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. He was engaged in the service for about five years. After his term of service he settled at Nashville, where he lived about two years. In the spring of 186– he moved to Missouri, settling at Warrensburg, where he was engaged in the dry goods business for about six years. Then he moved to his farm in Rose Hill township, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Stitt was married July, 1866, to Miss Emma Evans, a native of Ohio. From this union there were four children, three of whom are yet living: Alice M., Edwin J. and Bessie. Since moving to Rose Hill township, Mr. Stitt has been engaged in farming during the summer, and teaching in the winter. Mr. S. enjoys the reputation of being one of the best teachers in western Missouri. He has a beautiful little farm of 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Stitt is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has frequently held positions of honor in his church.

J. M. WALKER,

P. O. Holden, is the son of William Walker, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was born May 11, 1838, in Knox

county, Ohio, and is the seventh child in a family of ten children. He received an education from the district schools of his county, finishing his course of education in the high school at Fredricktown, the county seat of his county. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Walker enlisted in the United States service. In April, 1867, Mr. W. moved to Johnson county, Missouri, settling in the southwestern part, where he has since resided. He was married, Dec. 3, 1869, to Miss Josephine Dunseth, and from this union there are five children, viz: Charles A., Lola B., Edna M., Robert D., and Willie. Mr. Walker is an enterprising citizen, a thorough and practical farmer. He owns a beautiful farm of 270 acres, situated in Rose Hill township, about seven miles south of Holden; this farm is beautifully located, and well improved.

A. M. WALL,

the son of Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, born in Rockingham county, N. C., July 30, 1839. He was brought to Missouri with his father's family when but an infant, and settled on Bear Creek, in Johnson county, where he has always resided, excepting the years between '56 and '61, when he was engaged as clerk with his father in the mercantile business, in Cass county. Mr. Wall received a good English education from the common subscription schools of this county. When the war came on, Mr. W.'s sympathies were with the south, and he entered her service. After his term of service had expired he returned to his home, and enlisted in the home guards company, and remained with them until the close of the war. Mr. Wall was married, December 20, 1864, to Miss Matilda Hunt, of Cass county. From this union there were eight children, seven of whom are yet living; Charles O., John R., Oliver W., Edgar H., Maud J., Robert A., and Addison M. Mr. W. has been engaged in agriculture, excepting the time above named. He owns a fine farm of 442 acres of excellent soil, and well improved.

D. B. WALLIS,

P. O. Index; son of J. C. Wallis, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was born in Lycoming county, Penn., November 26, 1855, and is the seventh child in a family of eight children. When quite young, Mr. Wallis' father moved with his family to the state of Michigan, remaining there until the fall of 1866, when they moved to Missouri; here young Wallis has since resided. Mr. Wallis is a young man of intelligence, affable in his disposition, making friends with all whom he meets. In business, he is energetic and persevering; having the confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He makes his home with his mother. For some years he has been engaged in the feeding and raising of live stock; in this business he has been very suc-

cessful. Mr. Wallis has an interest with the other heirs of his father's family in a beautiful farm of 300 acres, highly improved. The heirs also have a large farm in the eastern part of the state.

PETER WERT,

P. O. Rose Hill. Is of German lineage, and was born in Cumberland county, Penn., Feb. 5, 1815, and is the ninth child of a family of eleven, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Wert, when but a youth, was taken with his father's family to settle in the beach forest of Crawford county, Ohio. His advantages for an education were limited; there being but few schools at that early day. When 23 years of age he was married to Miss Cecelia Littler, and from this union there was one child, Margaret A., who died while yet an infant. He was again married to Miss Lydia McClasky, who died, May 17, 1843; from this union there were four children: Robert F., Joshua C., James A. A. and Charles H. His third wife was Mary Ann Kalar, whom he married Nov. 2, 1854; from this union there was one child, Samuel K. His fourth wife was Miss Belle McGee, whom he married January 29, 1857; from this union there was one child, William Lincoln. During Mr. Wert's early life he followed wagon making for 25 years; disposing of this business, he embarked in the milling business, which he followed for seven years. In the spring of 1868, he disposed of his mill and other property in Ohio, and moved with his family to Johnson county, Mo., settling in the southwestern part of the county, where he has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. Mr. Wert owns a fine farm of 1257 acres, upon which he has grown in different seasons, from 200 to 250 acres of small grain, and in corn 150 to 250 acres. He has on his farm at the present time, 25 head of horses and mules, and about 125 head of cattle. In business, Mr. Wert has always been persevering and energetic, and he justly points with pride to his large landed estate, as the fruits of his own labors and economy. He began life without one dollar. But industry and integrity has made him one of Johnson county's independent and honored citizens.

CHARLES H. WERT,

was born in Ohio, October 2, 1851, and when about fifteen years of age he came to Missouri with his father, where he remained about one year, and then spent about one year traveling over the western wilds, and was part of the time with General Custer in pursuit of the Indians. He returned to Missouri and engaged in farming, after which he went to Kansas, and located in Butler county, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, in 1873, daughter of Charles S. Edwards, Esq. In 1881 he returned to Missouri and settled on his present farm, containing 190 acres, 170 of which are in cultivation and twenty in timber. He also

owns 160 acres in Kansas, sixty of which is in cultivation. He is at present engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He devotes considerable attention to wheat growing. He has two children, Peter S. and Lidie L. Mr. Wert is a native of Ohio.

W. L. WOOD.

The subject of this sketch was the fourteenth child of Mr. John Wood, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and was born the 4th day of May, 1819. (The great-grandfather, Wm. Wood, emigrated at a very early day from England, and served in the colonial war at the age of sixty. The father and the grandfather also served in the revolutionary war. The father was but sixteen years of age when he entered the army, and was on the way to Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.) When twenty-two years of age he moved to Logan county, Kentucky, remaining there only about one year. He then turned his face toward Missouri, locating near the present site of Rose Hill. He was married to Miss Laura H. Smith in February, 1871. From this union there are three children, all of whom are living. Mr. Wood was engaged during the years 1857 to 1859 in the mercantile business at Rose Hill. His sympathies were with the south, and he conscientiously drew his sword in her defence. He participated in the following battles: Pilot Knob, Ditch Bayou and a number of smaller engagements. After peace was restored he returned to his home, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns a farm of 230 acres.

CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BROWN,

farmer, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, May 10, 1825. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1829, and settled in Lafayette county, where he remained one year, and came to Columbus, Johnson county, and in 1833 he moved into what is now known as Chilhowee township. He sat on the first grand jury in Johnson county, and still lives in Chilhowee township. James spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and attended the common and subscription schools of that day. During the war he was a southern sympathizer, but took no active part in the conflict. Mr. B. was married in 1850 to Miss Martha J. Harris, daughter of James B. Harris, one of the early settlers of Johnson county. By this union they have had eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Patrick J., Elizabeth B., William E., Marion F., George E., Thomas M. and Martha E. Mr. Brown has been for years engaged in farming and stock raising, and has a farm of 120

acres. His father and mother are both living, his father at the ripe old age of eighty-two and his mother at seventy-six.

JOHN BROWN,

P. O. Chilhowee. Is the son of Hezekiah Brown, who is a native of Tennessee, and at present living in this township, in his seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Brown, the mother of John, died in the summer of 1839, and was the first grown person buried in the cemetery at Warrensburg. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1831. He passed his early life on a farm, and received an English education in the common subscription schools of this county. In the spring of 1839, Mr. Brown moved with his father's family to Missouri, settling in Warrensburg, where he remained until his mother's death. Then the father moved his family to Chilhowee township, where he has since resided. Mr. Brown was married June 15, 1848, to Miss Martha E. Tylor, a daughter of Felix Tylor, a native of Tennessee. From this union there were three children, two of whom are yet living, viz: William C., and Hezekiah J. When the war came on, Mr. Brown's sympathies were with the Union, though he took no part in the conflict. Since Mr. Brown has reached his majority, he has been engaged in farming in this township. He owns a beautiful little farm of 180 acres, as well improved as any farm in this section of the township. Mr. Brown and his estimable lady are enjoying the comforts of a beautiful country home, alone, their children being married, and settled to themselves.

J. R. CARPENTER,

P. O. Chilhowee. The subject of this sketch, is the son of W. D. Carpenter, who is now living in his household at the ripe old age of eighty-eight. J. R. was born in Johnson county, August 16, 1847, and was raised on his father's farm in this township, until he was sisteen years old, when he, with his father's family, moved to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he returned again to Johnson county, where he has since resided. Mr. Carpenter was married, October 27, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Shelton, a daughter of Maberry Shelton, and a native of Illinois. From this union there were two children, only one of whom is now living, viz: James E. Since Mr. Carpenter's return to Missouri, he has been engaged in farming, and the raising of live stock. He has a fine farm of 179 acres, well improved, and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. C. received a good English education from the common schools of his native state, and the schools of Washington county, Ill.

T. N. CARPENTER,

P. O. Chilhowee. Is the son of W. D. Carpenter, who is at present living in Chilhowee township, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is a native of Tennessee. He has been a resident of the states of Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, August 26, 1826. He passed his boyhood days on his father's farm in this township. He received his education from the common subscription schools of that early day, traveling from three to five miles to reach his school-house. These houses were built of logs, covered with clap-boards, with no chimney; a hole in the roof answered the purpose of emiting the smoke; the seats were made from puncheons, the writing desk was split from a log, and extended the whole length of the room; there was no floor save the naked earth. The writing desk upon which Mr. Carpenter received his first lessons in writing, is at present in his possession, and he has used it for years as a drag, to level and pulverize his fields; it is a heavy piece of timber, about sixteen feet long, fourteen inches wide, and about six inches thick. Mr. Carpenter came to this state with his father's family, in the fall of 1838, and settled in the south-western part of Johnson county, where he has lived ever since. When the war broke out, his sympathies were with the South, though he took no active part in the conflict. In April, 1849, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Sarah M. Howerton, who is the daughter of Wm. Howerton, and a native of North Carolina. From this union there were seven children, six of whom are yet living, viz: Thomas W., Joseph F., Mary J., James L., and Mattie F. Mr. Carpenter owns a fine farm of 620 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and well improved. A part of this farm was entered by Mr. C. He plowed the first furrow, built the first panel of fence, and made all the improvements as found at the present time. Mr. Carpenter is a man held in high esteem by his neighbors; he is regarded by all as a generous, honorable man.

S. A. CATLIN,

P. O. Chilhowee. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, June 14th, 1849, and is the son of James Catlin, who was a native of Maine Mr. Catlin passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Vinton county, Ohio. His education was principally received from the common schools of his native county. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Cartlin moved to Missouri, settling in Johnson county, where he has since resided. Dec. 18th, 1877, Mr. Catlin was married to Miss Mary J. Guthrie, a daughter of A. B. Guthrie, who was killed July 6th, 1863, by guerillas. From this union there are two children: Robert A. and Ida A. Since Mr. Catlin has been a resident of Johnson county, he has been engaged in farming. He owns

a fine farm of 215 acres, under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Catlin is looked upon by his neighbors as a young man of intelligence and business capability.

W. P. CARRINGTON,

P. O. Holden. Among the most successful farmers and business men of southwestern Johnson county we find W. P. Carrington. He is the son of E. H. Carrington, a native of North Carolina. The subject of this sketch was born in Orange county, N. C., Oct. 30th, 1832. When Mr. C. was about four years old his father moved with his family to Adair county, Ky., where he remained until young Carrington was twelve years old; then he moved his family to Missouri, settling in Pettis county; there he remained nine years; then moved to Johnson county, settling in Chilhowee township; here W. P. entered lands upon which he is living at the present time. The father dying a short time after coming to Missouri, young Carrington was kept with his mother on the farm in Pettis county. He received his education from the common subscription schools. When the war broke out his sympathies were with the South, though he took no active part in the conflict. Mr. Carrington was married June 24, 1858, to Miss Susan J. Wall, a daughter of Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, and a native of Johnson county. From this union there were nine children, eight of whom are yet living, viz: Mary B., Richard E., Nancy A., Cornelia M., William S., Flavia A., Susan M. and Robert. Since Mr. C.'s residence in Johnson county, he has been engaged in farming, and the raising and feeding of live stock. Mr. Carrington owns one of the finest farms in southwestern Johnson county, under a high state of cultivation; on this farm there was this season, 400 acres of wheat, and he anticipated putting 500 acres in corn. Mr. C. has generally on his farm from 100 to 200 head of cattle. Mr. Carrington, though yet comparatively a young man, has accumulated by his industry and economy, enough of this world's goods to enjoy the remainder of his days (should he see fit) in ease and comfort. He is a man of liberal views, hospitable and kind in his disposition. His fine residence and well laid out grounds, will compare favorably with any country residence in Johnson county.

J L. CLELAND,

P. O. Centerview. Is the son of Arthur Cleland, who was a native of Ireland, and who emigrated to the United States, in the year 1817, and settled in the state of Delaware. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1835, and was the oldest child in a family of seven children. He received his education from the common schools of Ohio. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Cleland moved to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of Johnson county, where he has since resided.

When the war broke out Mr. C.'s sympathies were with the Union, though he took no active part in the conflict. Mr. Cleland was married August 10, 1865, to Miss Permellia Powell, a daughter of Wm. Powell, and a native of Defiance, Ohio. From this union there are three children, all of whom are living, viz: Frank P., Annie M. and Mary E. Since Mr. Cleland's residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in farming and the raising of stock. He owns a good farm of 260 acres, well adapted for the purposes of farming and grazing. Mr. C. has held the public position of postmaster in his township. Mr. Cleland though well qualified for a public position, has not sought or asked for office.

HENRY CORSON,

P. O. Chilhowee. Henry Corson is the son of Richard Corson, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 19, 1810, and was the second child in a family of eleven children. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, in Fayette county, Ohio. His school advantages were somewhat limited. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Corson moved to Missouri, settling in Cooper county, where he remained until the spring of 1867, when he moved with his family to Johnson county, where he has since resided. When the war came on, Mr. Corson's sympathies were with the Union, though he took no part in the conflict. Three of his sons, viz.: William A., Richard B. and Mathias S. were soldiers in the Union army. Mr. C. was married April 9, 1840, to Miss Harrietta E. Smith, a daughter of Mathias Smith, and a native of Ohio. From this union there were thirteen children, of whom there are yet living, viz.: John M., William A., Richard B., Mathias S., Josephus, Thomas J., Mary A., Henry L., Alice and Eliza. For the last twenty years, Mr. Corson has been extensively engaged in farming, raising and feeding live stock. He can be truthfully called the "cattle king" of Johnson county, and will rank successfully with the largest stock dealers of Missouri. Mr Corson, with his sons, have put in the markets, on an average, for the last ten years, 500 head of fat cattle per year, of their own feeding and grazing. They have upon their lands about 750 head of stock and feed cattle. Mr. C. and his sons cultivate on their farms from 500 to 700 acres of corn; this corn they always feed, besides buying for feed purposes, from 10,000 to 25,000 bushels per year. Mr. Corson owns a fine farm of 1,080 acres; his residence is one of the finest in Chilhowee township. Mr. Corson, from his early manhood to the present time, has been an active business man, and while he has, by his industry, made himself a wealthy man, he has no less built up and helped to make those around him.

W. R. CULLEY,

postoffice Cornelia. One of the prominent old settlers of Chilhowee township, was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1821. His father, John Culley, was among the pioneers of that county. He was a native of Tennessee, born August 12, 1792, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, having served five years, and after his discharge settled at Old Franklin, Missouri. Was married in 1820, and in 1836 came to Johnson county, and made it his home till his death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1876. William R. Culley was the eldest of his father's family, and on him rested many cares of the household. He has seen many changes in this county, hardship, privation, as well as enjoyment, which render the memory of those early days especially dear. He was twice married, first to Miss Mary Brown, January 16, 1849, daughter of Samuel Brown. She died in about seven months after marriage. He was again married July 2, 1857, to Miss Louisa C. Perry, a native of Tennessee. They have five children yet living. Mr. Culley has ever taken great interest in the cause of Christianity; himself and family are closely associated with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to which he has been a liberal contributor. His firm stand for temperance and education have been strongly inculcated in the minds of his family. His well cultivated farm of 250 acres contains a good orchard and well appointed dwelling.

A. J. DUNHAM,

postoffice Chilhowee. Of the business men of southwestern Johnson county, no one deserves a more praiseworthy notice than the subject of this sketch, A. J. Dunham. He is the son of Ira Dunham, a native of Warren county, Kentucky. The grandfather, Jonathan Dunham, was a soldier in the war of 1812. A. J. was born in Warren county, Kentucky, January 3, 1831. He passed his early years on a farm in his native county. His advantages for an education were limited. In the fall of 1846 Mr. Dunham's father moved with his family to Polk county, Mo., where he remained two years. Then, in the fall of 1848, he moved to Johnson county, settling in the southwestern part of the county. In the summer of 1847 Mr. D. was hired out, and received twenty dollars for four months service. At another time he hired to a farmer in Henry county for 106 days to make rails, and received fifty cents per day for his labor. After that Mr. D. generally hired to work on a farm during the summer for from eight to ten dollars per month, and in the winter season he would go to Fayette county and engage in breaking hemp. About the year 1860 Mr. Dunham began business for himself, and in the fall of 1861 he bought 100 head of cattle, drove them to Jefferson City and sold them to an agent for the government. In the fall of 1862 and 1863 he bought

and furnished Salmon & Owens, of Clinton, about 3,000 head of hogs. This was Mr. Dunham's real start in business; he has been an extensive buyer and shipper ever since, shipping perhaps more hogs than any one man in western Missouri. He has also been extensively engaged in the buying and feeding of cattle. These cattle he generally shipped to the eastern markets. April 15, 1851, Mr. Dunham was married to Miss Julia A. Jenoways, daughter of Peter F. Jenoways, and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. From this union there were ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz: Jasper E., Theodore S., Elizabeth G., Perry O., Sarreptia A., Irena E., Ida M. and Windfield W. Mr. Dunham owns a fine farm of 600 acres in Johnson county, well improved and under a high state of cultivation; he also owns a farm of 300 acres in Henry county. Mr. D., with his brother Scott, has interests in silver mines in Bates county. They are sanguine these mines are rich in silver, and they are preparing to engage extensively in the mining business. The history of Mr. Dunham's life affords another instance of what energy, when rightly directed, will do; he began his life without a dollar; to-day he stands foremost among Johnson county's influential business men.

DR. R. H. HOWERTON,

postoffice, Holden. Is a son of N. C. Howerton, who was a native of North Carolina. The grandfather, Heritage Howerton, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, October 8, 1823. He received his primary education partly in North Carolina and partly in Missouri; he read medicine under his uncle, R. Z. R. Wall, and afterward, in '54 and '55, took a course of lectures at the medical college, Cincinnati. After completing his medical course he returned to Johnson county, Missouri, and engaged in the practice with his uncle, Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, for about one year. Then he moved to Cass county, and practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war, when he returned to Johnson county, where he remained two years, then moved to Lebanon, Cooper county, and practiced his profession in that county until the year 1867, when he again returned to Johnson county, where he has since resided and been engaged in the practice of his profession and farming. June 27, 1857, Dr. Howerton married Miss Nancy A. Hughes, a most estimable lady, the daughter of John Hughes, and a native of Kentucky. From this union there were eight children, five of whom are yet living, viz: James B., Fannie M., Robert R., Benjamin H. and Annie C. Dr. Howerton owns a very fine farm of 410 acres, under a high state of cultivation and well improved. Dr. Howerton is a man of intelligence, and stands high in his profession. In business he is honorable, enjoying the confidence of all.

JOHN HUGHES,

Postoffice Chilhowle. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest citizens of the county. He is the son of Blackmore Hughes, who was a native of Virginia. The father moved to Kentucky in the year 1790, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Hughes was born in what is now called Green River county, Kentucky, in the year 1799. He was raised on his father's farm in Green county, Kentucky, working during the summer season, in the tobacco fields, cultivating the staple crop of his native county. This crop was shipped to New Orleans on flat boats, Mr. Hughes frequently making these trips, taking with him from seventy-five to one hundred hogsheads of tobacco, which he put upon the markets of that city. Another occupation Mr. Hughes used to engage in was the buying of stock hogs, which he fed, and in the fall of the year would drive them to the state of Georgia and dispose of them in the markets of that state. Mr. Hughes was married August, 1822, to Miss Nancy Elliott. She was the daughter of Squire Elliott, and a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Hughes only lived four years after her marriage, leaving two children, both of whom afterwards died. February 2, 1836, Mr. Hughes again married Miss Pollie Diddle, who is the daughter of Wm. Diddle, and a native of Kentucky. From this union there were six children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Nancy A., Sallie S. and Susan B. They are all married and living near their father. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Hughes moved with his family to Missouri, settling in Camden county. He remained here one season, then moved to Pettis county, near Georgetown, then the county seat of that county. Here he remained one season, then moved his family to Johnson county, settling in the southwestern part of the county where he has ever since resided. When the war came on, Mr. H.'s sympathies were with the south, though he took no active part in the conflict. In the fall of 1862, he took his negroes, 16 in number, to Arkansas, stopping near Huntsville. But before leaving home, Mr. Hughes promised his negroes that he would not barter or sell them, but when he returned home he would bring them all back with him. The people among whom Mr. Hughes located, claimed to be southern in sympathy, and most of them being southern in principle, enlisted in her armies; but as the war progressed they deserted, and changed, and called themselves sympathizers with the Union. Their mission then consisted in destroying and killing all who were not in sympathy with them. They took Mr. Hughes a prisoner, with eight others, Jan. 10, 1863, and confined them in the Huntsville prison; here they kept them three days, then took them from prison, under pretence of sending them back to Missouri. They had marched them about one mile from Huntsville, when they halted in an old field, and ordered the nine prisoners to turn their backs; a detach-

ment of their guards then stepped forward, a command was given and they were all shot down, Mr. Hughes being the only one of the nine who survived. He received a very severe wound in the head, which totally destroyed his sight. All of these men, including Mr. Hughes, were left upon the ground supposed to be dead. A Mrs. Vatright, whose husband was one of the murdered men, received permission from Gen. Herron, who was in command at Huntsville, to get her husband and bury him. When Mrs. Vatright, with two or three other ladies, had come for her husband, they found some signs of life in Mr. Hughes; they placed him in their wagon, and Mrs. V. took him to her home, and reported his case to Gen. Herron; he visited Mr. Hughes, and brought him medical aid. Mr. Hughes remained in Mrs. V.'s house for three weeks, and by careful nursing, recovered from his wounds, with the exception of losing his sight. Mr. Hughes had now so far recovered from his wounds, that he was able to travel, and began to think of his return to his home. He had not forgotten his promise to his slaves, who had then been freed by the President's emancipation proclamation. He sent for them, and they all came to him, excepting one, who had enlisted in the army. With his former slaves, Mr. Hughes returned to his Johnson county home, where he has since resided. Since Mr. Hughes moved to Johnson county in the spring of 1850, he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns a fine farm of 600 acres, well improved.

J. T. HUGHES,

P. O. Holden. Among the young men of this township, we find none more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Absalom Hughes, who was a native of Kentucky. Young Hughes was born in Adair county, Ky., Sept. 7, 1848. His father dying when he was quite young, he made his home with his grandfather, until he was six years old; when he came with his mother to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of Johnson county. Mr. Hughes received his education from the common schools of Johnson county. He passed his earlier years on a farm near where he now lives. March 18, 1875, Mr. H. was married to Miss Frances L. Wall, a native of Johnson county, and a daughter of Dr. R. Z. R. Wall. From this union there are two children, viz: Effa L. and Manford R. Since Mr. H. has reached his majority he has been engaged in farming and the raising of live stock. He owns an excellent farm of 440 acres, well adapted for the purposes for which it is used. Mr. Hughes, for a young man, has been eminently successful in his business; he possesses rare business faculties, and should he live, he will make one of Johnson county's most influential citizens.

RUSSELL L. KING,

P. O. Chilhowee. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest settlers of the northern part of Chilhowee township. He is the son of Peter King, who was a native of east Tennessee. Russell L. King was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1811. His earlier life was passed on his father's farm, in Jefferson county. He received his education from the common subscription schools of Tennessee. In the spring of 1839, Mr. King moved to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of Johnson county, where he has lived for forty-two years. The farm Mr. K. lives on, was entered over 40 years ago, he paying $1.25 per acre. When the war came on, Mr. King's sympathies were with the south, though he took no active part in the conflict. In April, 1839, Mr. King was married to Miss Louisa A. Scott, who was a daughter of Andrew Scott, and a native of Tennessee. From this union there were no children. Mrs. King dying, he was again married, Aug. 2, 1866, to Miss Jane L. Walton, a daughter of John Walton, of Cooper county, and a native of Tennessee. From this union there are no children. Since Mr. King's residence in Johnson county, he has been engaged in farming. He owns a good farm of 210 acres. Mr. King is a man enjoying the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

W. H. LIVELY.

Among Chilhowee township's influential citizens, we find the subject of this sketch; he is the son of Wm. Lively, who is a native of Virginia, and was born September 15, 1836, in Warren county, Kentucky, and is the fourth child in a family of seven children. Mr. L. was raised on a farm, working during the summer months and going to school a few months in the winter. When he was about twenty-five years of age he moved to Missouri, settling in Chilhowee township, where he has since resided, excepting about three years during the war, when he was in Kentucky. When the war broke out Mr. L's sympathies were with the Union, and he was enrolled for a time in the state militia. Mr. Lively was married December 12, 1861, to Miss Fannie Evans, who is the daughter of Samuel Evans, and a native of Missouri. From this union there are nine children, all of whom are living, viz: John W., Mary A., Bettie M., Lulia L., Emma M., Fannie H., Rufus H., Ida M. and George T. Since Mr. Lively's residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in farming, raising and feeding of live stock. Mr. L. has a beautiful farm of 490 acres under a high state of cultivation, and well improved. Mr. Lively is a thoroughgoing business man, eminently successful in his business, and enjoying the confidence of all.

John Robinson

WARRENSBURG

B. L. McFERRIN,

is the son of John O. McFerrin, who was a native of Tennessee. The grandfather, B. L. McFerrin, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and held the commission of Captain in the army. The subject of this sketch was born in Cass county, Missouri, March 20, 1848, and is the third child in a family of six children. He received a good liberal education from the schools of his native county. He passed his earlier years on his father's farm. In October, 1866, he moved to Johnson county, settling in the southwestern part of the county, where he has since resided. Mr. McFerrin was married October 29, 1866, to Miss Nancy O. Wall, a daughter of Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, and a native of Johnson county. From this union there are seven children, all of whom are yet living, viz: Cornelia A., Minnie M., Leander R., Edgar M., Mary J., Cory B., and Dora. Since Mr. McFerrin's residence in this county, he has been engaged in farming. He owns one of the best grain farms in this part of the county consisting of 378 acres.

DRS. C. R. & J. M. OGLESBY,

P. O. Chilhowee, are sons of F. M. Oglesby, who was a native of Kentucky. These young men were both born in Johnson county, Missouri. C. R. was born August 7, 1852, and J. M. was born September 1, 1855. They received a good English education from the common schools of Johnson county. C. R. completed his literary education at the McGee college in Northern Missouri, and J. M. completed his literary education at the Normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri. They both attended lectures and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College. C. R., after receiving his certificate, returned to Warrensburg, where he practiced his profession for a few months. Then he moved to Chilhowee in the southwestern part of Johnson county, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. After J. M. had received his certificate of graduation he returned to his home, and located with his brother at Chilhowee, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. C. R. Oglesby was married December 12, 1877, to Miss Cora H. Farr, a daughter of the Rev. W. B. Farr, and a native of Missouri. From this union there are no children. The doctors own the residence they occupy, and a small tract of land adjacent to the village of Chilhowee. These young men have been industrious in their profession, and have built up for themselves a creditable practice. They are held in high esteem by their neighbors, and enjoy the reputation of being honorable gentlemen, and professional men.

J. F. RAKER,

P. O. Holden, is the son of J. Raker, a native of Kentucky. He moved with his family to Missouri in the spring of 1858, settling in Pettis county, near Sedalia; the family remained here until the spring of 1860, when they moved to Johnson county, settling in the southwestern part of the county, where the family has resided ever since. The father was killed in the fall of 1862, leaving a family of five children. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child in the family, and was born in Kentucky, August, 23, 1855, and raised on the farm, where he now lives with his mother. Mr. Raker received his education from the common schools of this county. Since he has reached manhood he has been engaged in farming and raising of stock. Mr. Raker was married February 4, 1880, to Miss Susan Kirkpatrick, a native of Johnson county, and a daughter of John Kirkpatrick. Mr. Raker with his younger brother owns a fine farm of 320 acres, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Raker is but a young man, yet possesses considerable business qualification. He is industrious, making good use of his start in life.

W. T. ROBERTS

P. O. Chilhowee, is the son of Benjamin Roberts, who was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was born in Bedford county, Virginia, October 26, 1827, and is the third child in a family of nine children. He spent his early days working on his father's farm; his advantages for an education were somewhat limited. When he was about eight years old, his father moved with his family to Kentucky, remaining in that state until the fall of 1855, when he, with the family, moved to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of the county, where he has ever since resided, excepting the years '78 and '79, when he was in Texas. When the war came on, Mr. R.s sympathies were with the South, though he took no part in the conflict. Mr. Roberts was married the 25th day of September, 1854, to Miss Louisa Wilmore, who was the daughter of Mr. James Wilmore, and a native of Kentucky; from this union there were ten children, seven of whom are yet living, viz: Laura P., Susan T., Junius E., John M., Martha C., Sallie L. and George. The two first named are married, one living in Henry county, Mo., and the other in Collin county, Texas. Since Mr. Robert's residence in Johnson county, he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a fine farm of 250 acres, well adapted for the purposes for which it is used. Mr. Roberts and his lady have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

A. N. ROWLAND.

Among the representative young men of Chilhowee township, we find the subject of this sketch; he is the son of John Rowland, who is a native of Virginia. Young Rowland is a native of Ohio, and was born in Champaign county, of that state, December 16, 1857. He passed his younger years on his father's farm near where he now resides. He received a good, liberal education from the common schools of this county, completing his education at the normal school at Warrensburg. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Rowland was brought with his father's family to Missouri, settling in the north-eastern part of Johnson county, where they lived one year, then moved to the south-western part of this county, where young Rowland now lives. Mr. R. is a man without family, and since he has reached manhood has been engaged in farming. He has a farm of 260 acres, tolerably well improved, and under a good state of cultivation.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

P. O. Holden, is the son of John Shoemaker, who is a native of New York. The grandfather, John Shoemaker, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketeh was born in Yates county, N. Y., March 5, 1836. He passed his early years on his father's farm, in his native county; and he received a good, liberal education from the common schools of New York. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Shoemaker moved to Indiana, where he remained four years; then he moved to Gentry county, Missouri, where he remained one year, and taught school; then he returned to LaPorte, Indiana, September 3, 1861. He enlisted in the 29th Indiana infantry, serving in the army for three years. After his discharge he returned to Starke county, Illinois; remained there three years. In the spring of 1867 he moved with his family to Missouri, settling in the southwestern part of Johnson county, where he has since resided. Mr. Shoemaker was married the 7th day of November, 1866, to Miss Maggie J. Snare, a daughter of Joseph B. Snare, who was a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there are two children, both of whom are living; viz.: Hattie A. and Ida May. Since Mr. Shoemaker's residence in Johnson county, he has been engaged in farming and the raising of stock. He owns a farm of 210 acres, well improved. Mr. S. is a man of general information, and stands high among his neighbors.

DR. R. Z. R. WALL,

P. O. Holden, is the son of Richard Wall, who was a native of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was the seventh child in a family of eight children, and was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina,

March the 29th, 1810. He received a liberal education from the common subscription schools of that day, but completed his education at Chapel Hill, the University of the state of North Carolina. He is also a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. After completing his medical education, Dr. Wall returned to his home in North Carolina, and practiced his profession until the fall of 1837, when he moved to Henry county, Missouri, making the long journey in the only overland conveyance of that day, a wagon. He was two months in making the journey. In March, 1840, Dr. Wall, with his family, moved to Johnson county, Mo., settling in the south-western part of the county, upon what is known as Bear Creek, a branch of Big Creek. He was married in North Carolina, October 2d, 1838, to Miss Mary J. Covington; from this union there were thirteen children, ten of whom are yet living, viz.: Adrian M., Susan J., Sarah E., Cornelia J., Nancy O., Selena M., Mary A., Francis L., Richard W. R. and Dora A. Since Dr. Wall's residence in Missouri, he has been engaged in agriculture, and the practice of his profession, which he followed until the spring of 1865, retiring on account of his advanced age, turning his extensive practice to his nephew, Dr. R. H. Howerton. Dr. Wall at one time owned 5,036 acres of land, and since dividing with his children, he has yet remaining 1,589 acres. When Dr. Wall first moved to this section, he found the country unsettled, excepting a few settlers along the streams. The general belief of the people of that day was, that the prairie lands would never be settled. Forty years ago, the Dr., with the friends of his earlier manhood, spent many an hour in chasing the deer, as he roamed the prairies in its wild state, and even to-day he takes great delight in relating the innocent pleasures of those days. Dr. Wall, though in his seventy-second year, retains much of the vigor of his early manhood. He has been characterized during his whole life, as a man of ability, honor and integrity. The first church-house built in the neighborhood, was at Bethel, about three miles from Dr. Wall's present place of residence. The house was also used for school purposes at that time. The Dr., with his estimable wife, of forty-three years, are enjoying the evening of life in the home their industry and economy made for them, in their earlier years.

POST OAK TOWNSHIP

W. T. BAKER,

postmaster at Cornelia, was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, February 17, 1856. He followed agricultural pursuits until within the past year. In 1876 he moved to Johnson county and settled at Burnett Station. He lived two years in Henry county, then returned to Johnson county in 1879, and

in the fall of 1881 he engaged in the mercantile business at Cornelia, and was appointed postmaster. Mr. Baker is a gentlemanly and efficient postmaster, also an enterprising business man. He has an interest in the blacksmith shop of the village. Was married November 28, 1876, in Chariton county, Missouri, to Miss Burellia G. Lewis.

W. R. BOWEN,

county assessor and farmer. The subject of this sketch was born October 25, 1835, in the state of South Carolina, where he was reared to manhood. He came to his present location in 1868. Was married January 16, 1872, to Miss E. E. Wilson, and from this union they have these children: Mary Ella, John, Robert, Hattie May, Lula Viola. In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the office of county assessor, served two years, and was re-elected. He now owns a farm of eighty acres. Is a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES S. BRYSON,

son of Rev. John C. Bryson, was born June 29, 1856. This enterprising young business man lives in Post Oak township, on his father's homestead, one mile southwest of Burnett Station. The bright future which lies before this young man will doubtless bring wealth and honor, and fit him for a prominent place among his fellow-citizens. The father of the subject of this sketch was born January 19, 1821, in the state of Pennsylvania. He studied for the ministry, graduating from Bethany college, Virginia, July 4, 1847, and from the Theological seminary three years after. He was married in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1850, to Miss Nancy Chambers, daughter of Alexander Chambers. The names of the children are: William A., John C., Emma J., Charles S., George M., Harry B., Maria McDowell, David K., Joseph M., Julius W., deceased, and Anna S., deceased. Rev. John C. Bryson came to Johnson county in 1867, where he has since resided, officiating as a United Presbyterian minister a portion of the time.

WILLIAM H. BURFORD,

farmer, stock raiser and stock buyer, one of the oldest stock dealers now in Johnson county, is the subject of this brief sketch. Was born August 7, 1832, in the state of Virginia, and in 1839 his parents came to St. Clair county, Missouri. In 1844 he went to California, where he engaged in the grain business, and in about three years he returned to St. Clair county, Missouri, and in 1858 he came to Johnson county, and brought a drove of cattle to feed. He has driven cattle from here to St. Louis, and has been engaged in the stock trade in Johnson county since 1858. He, at one time, owned 2,200 acres of fine land, but, as the hard times came

on, land reduced in price. He now owns 490 acres of fine land, with comfortable buildings. He was married March 27, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, and from this union they have eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Umphry M., Sallie A., William H., Belle, Daniel, James Thomas, Charles E., M. D. He lost three: Akeman, Mary E. and Archibald. Mr. Burford is a man who is highly honored by all of his neighbors.

THOMAS J. CALDWELL.

Among the most worthy citizens of this township, none stands higher than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, April 7, 1833. Is a son of Elder William P. C. Caldwell, who came with his family to Missouri, when Thomas was about twelve years of age. He received his education in the common schools of those early days. Among his early teachers were the Harringtons, Drapers, Herefords, Barnes and Johnsons. January 24, 1856, he married Miss Martha Holmes, daughter of Benjamin A. Holmes, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of this township. She was born July 27, 1838. Eight children have been born to this worthy pair, seven of whom are living: Lulu M., William A., John J., Ida B., Earnest L., Rosseau L., Eddie B. and Myrtle W. Miss Lulu M. was educated at the Normal School, and is a successful and efficient teacher. Mr. Caldwell is the eldest of ten children, six boys and four girls. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army, in company F, sixteenth Missouri infantry, and stood bravely to his post until the surrender of Shreveport, Louisiana. The following are some of the engagements in which he took a part: Prairie Grove, Helena, Little Rock, Camden, Pleasant Hill (Louisiana). He owns about 500 acres of good land, beautifully situated, near the head of Clear Fork. In 1873 Mr. Caldwell was chosen a member of the county court, and subsequently served as township trustee. In politics he is a straight-forward Democrat, and in religion a Baptist, and holds membership with the Harmony church, where he stands among its most earnest workers and liberal supporters. He takes a deep interest in public schools and all other enterprises that are calculated to promote the public good, for which the coming generations will be grateful. As a worthy citizen he exhibits a hospitable and generous feeling towards all.

JOSEPH W. CALDWELL,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cornelia. The son of Rev. W. P. C. Caldwell; born December 10, 1841, in Caldwell county, Kentucky. When his parents removed from Kentucky to Johnson county, Missouri, the subject of our sketch was about five years of age. He attended school in his own neighborhood, at High Point; also, at Warrensburg and Calhoun. Soon

after the war broke out he enlisted in the confederate service, and did much service under Gen. F. M. Cockrell's command, in various parts of Missouri, and the southern states. He was married to Miss Martha Ann Townsley, daughter of James and Sarah Townsley, March 7, 1872. Their children are: Mary F., George T., Sarah J., and Joseph W. Mr. Caldwell has a good farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation. He feeds cattle as well as carrying on farming in a very intelligent manner. He has a genial and social bearing, which wins him many friends.

CHARLES CARTER,

was born in Scotland county, Missouri, March 27, 1848. Daniel Carter, his father, was a native of Ohio, and carried on farming in all its branches. He removed from Missouri to Illinois when a small boy, settling in Stark county. In 1870 he returned to Missouri, settling on a farm in Johnson county. Was married to Miss Eugenia Irwin, daughter of J. H. Irwin, a native of this county. She died May 6, 1881. He has two children living, Freddie and Charles L. Mr. Carter is the road-overseer of his district, and has been a member of the school board for three terms. Himself and wife were both members of the C. P. church; he holding the office of deacon of the same. His farm consists of 165 acres.

FREDERICK CULP,

farmer, P. O. Burnett Station, was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 29, 1842. He has pursued the pleasant and reliable occupation of a farmer. He was married, in 1866, to Caroline Roof, of Rockingham county, Virginia, and three children have blessed their household. In the spring of 1870 he came to Johnson county, and settled on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres of excellent land. He has a fine and comfortable dwelling, and barn of more than ordinary capacity and convenience, designed and constructed by himself. He has fine stock, which, together with his farm, are well tended and improved. He is an elder in the Brethren church, of which himself and wife are faithful members.

CHARLES L. Des COMBES.

The world furnishes men of every type and character. Some have breadth and liberality of mind, others never perceive that which is beyond their own narrow sphere of operations, and they never go beyond the neighborhood in which they were born. To the mind that never experiences the educating influences of new and strange surroundings a great part of life's joy and satisfaction is lost. Few men, indeed, among the quiet farmers of our rural districts, have passed through the perils by land and the perils by sea, the joys and sorrows, the success and adversity, which has fallen to the lot of Charles L. Des Combes. He was born

January 6, 1806, in the Canton of Neuchattel, Switzerland, the son of David L. Des Combes, who died in St. Louis county, this state. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to America, embarking from Holland, and touching on the south shore of Greenland, thence through Hudson's Bay to the mouth of Nelson river. Here they disembarked and proceeded up the river by means of boats until they reached lake Winnepeg, thence proceeding up the Red River of the North, sometimes rowing up the current of streams and across lakes, then hauling the boat after them across a "carry" to the next body of water, and thus proceeding until they were far in the wilds of the northern wilderness. Here the family remained one summer and two frozen winters, subsisting a portion of the time on dried buffalo meat procured from the savages, and fish which they took from the river after having cut through ice from six to eight feet in thickness. Dissatisfied, they determined to proceed south into the United States. Accordingly, in the spring of 1823, they started on their perilous journey through the trackless forest, sometimes by river and sometimes by land, till they reached the source of St. Peter's river. At this point the father cut down a large tree and made a canoe in which the family proceeded until they reached Fort Snelling, destitute of the necessaries of life. When the youthful Des Combes was presented a loaf of bread by the garrison of the fort, he threw up his arms in joyful glee and exclaimed: "Thank the Lord, here is bread once more." They proceeded down the Mississippi river and settled at St. Louis when the great metropolis was scarcely larger than Warrensburg. He married Martha A. Wash on the sixth day of April, 1837, and the following are the names of the children, five of whom are still living: Thomas L., Mary L., Adelia A., Charles E., William F., Virginia E., Rachel R., Martha Day, John N., Susan Rand, Eugene. When Mr. Des Combes first came to Post Oak township, in 1856, his present well cultivated farm was an open prairie, without tree or fence. His farm consists of about 500 acres of fine land, well fenced, with orchards and groves, large and elegant house and barns, all of which have been the result of his own labor and enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Des Combes, though well advanced in years, enjoy reasonable good health, and have the satisfaction of seeing their children grow up to honor and usefulness. To give one-half of the history of this eventful life would require a volume in itself, and to do justice to such a subject would overstep the limits of time and space intended in this work. We cannot, however, refrain from recording the fact that C. L. Des Combes became a member of the Old School Presbyterian church before he left Switzerland, and has been a member since that date. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopel church south, having been received into that religious organization in September, 1832, while living in Virginia. One of his sons, Charles E., lives in Georgia;

he was a soldier in the confederate army, and served under Gen. F. M. Cockrell. The vessel which brought the Des Combes family from Europe to America was three months on the voyage to the mouth of Nelson river, and three months more were consumed in the journey up the river to their first settlement, on the Red River of the North. Mr. Des Combes, in 1850, made a trip to California, crossing the plains, and returning by way of the isthmus and New York city. During fifty-two years of ceaseless activity, as a man delighting in manual labor, he knew not a day's sickness, though the weight of years is peceptible in his weakening frame.

LEE D. EWING, M. D.,

postoffice, Cornelia. Where there are so many good citizens and worthy men as this township contains, it would be hardly probable in our brief sketches that full justice would be done, but we should feel our task was not complete without special mention of Dr. Lee D. Ewing. He is a native of Lafayette county, this state, born at Lexington, July 24, 1848. W. P. Ewing, his father, was a native of Kentucky, and a gentleman who was prominently connected with many of the large interests of that earlier day. He was a Santa Fe trader, and was the person who settled the Geyser Springs of California, about 1857. His grandfather was also a Kentuckian, and his great-grandfather on his mother's side was of revolutionary fame. Lee was with his father in California during his early years, and went with him to Texas in 1860. Joined the 32d Texas volunteers in 1862, and served until the close of the war. Was with Col. Wood, of the 1st regiment, for about a year. After the war he attended school, and was a graduate of St. Louis Medical College in 1870. Was married to Miss Bettie Harris, of Lafayette county, daughter of Duke Harris, a prominent citizen of that county. They have four children: Delman H., Finis Waldo, Duke and Lee B. Dr. Ewing moved to Johnson county in 1871, and practiced medicine at Rose Hill for a year, and then removed to his present home in Post Oak township, nine miles south and one and a half miles east of Warrensburg. The doctor is now Worshipful Master of Cold Spring Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a man whose gentlemanly demeanor toward strangers soon places them among his friends. Post Oak township fully appreciates the firm of Ward & Ewing as medical men, whose practice is not even confined to this county.

CAPT. JOHN W. GREENLEE,

was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, September 23, 1839. When about three years of age, he came with his mother to Johnson county. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Maryland. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, April 15, 1861, in the confederate ser-

vice, and continued till the very close, engaging in many of the most important battles and campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, and other western states. He received two severe wounds, from which he afterwards entirely recovered. He was commissioned lieutenant, and before he was discharged, commissioned captain, in which office he had acted for a long time. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary C. Divers, daughter of F. A. Divers, one of the first settlers of Johnson county. They have three children. His home farm consists of 140 acres, and his farm on Clear Fork of 112 acres. He is a generous, high-minded, honest citizen.

ABNER GRINSTEAD.

Among the enterprising farmers and public-spirited citizens of Post Oak township is Mr. Abner Grinstead. He is a man of idividuality and generous impulses towards all persons with whom he associates. Reared in Missouri, he may well be taken as a fair representative of that character so much admired in public and private life. On February 26, 1829, Madison county, Kentucky, he was born; but his parents removed to Callaway county, Missouri, when he was only eighteen months old. In about three years thereafter they removed to Pettis county, where most of young Grinstead's boyhood days were spent, during a small portion of which time he attended the district school in his own neighborhood. He was married to Miss Charity A. Wells, daughter of Col. Ransom Wells, November 17, 1853. The names of their children are as follows: Mary Alice, now wife of Paschal Henshaw, living in Vernon county; Jesse Ransom, and Abner Rector. By industry and economy Mr. Grinstead has accumulated a good property. He owns 260 acres of land, 205 of which are under excellent cultivation. An orchard of about three acres of bearing apple and peach trees, a fine house with barn and adjacent buildings, a flock of fifty to one hundred sheep, sixty head of hogs, 110 acres of corn, a large herd of cattle, and every facility for operating his farm, are among the resources which contribute to his wealth and enjoyment. When Mr. Grinstead first came to this township, he purchased land near the present site of Cornelia, but soon after removed to his present residence. Newton Chrisman entered the eighty acres of government land where Mr. G. now lives. The father of our subject, Jesse C. Grinstead, was born in December, 1798, near Richmond, Virginia. Although a mere boy he served in the last war with Great Britain, being stationed for a time at Norfolk. He now draws pension as a veteran soldier of that war. The wife of this aged pioneer is also living with her husband, in Pettis county. It is remarkable how they have withstood the toil and experience of so many years, and still live to see their descendants respected, prosperous and happy.

O. B. HARWOOD,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Burnett Station. The subject of this short sketch was born in St. Louis county, near St. Louis, May 31, 1842. Attending school a portion of the time, he remained at home till the great civil war broke out, when he enlisted from the state of Mississippi, in the confederate army, and served three years in a company of artillery. When the war closed he returned to his home, near St. Louis. The year 1867 was spent in Texas. January 9, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Des Combes, daughter of Frederick Des Combes. The interesting family consists of three children: Mattie C., Rosa, and Charles H. Mr. Harwood's father, William B., was a native of Virginia. His farm consists of 240 acres of excellent prairie land, capable of sustaining immense crops of corn, wheat, and other grain. Besides cultivating the soil, he raises sheep, cattle, horses, and mules. Mr. Harwood is an intelligent, enterprising, and liberal-minded farmer, ever ready to lend a willing hand to every project calculated to build up the township and Johnson county.

ROBERT H. HOLMES,

one of the prosperous farmers of Post Oak township, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 15, 1834. He came to Johnson county with his parents, in 1849. When he was about twenty-two years of age, he engaged in freighting goods across the plains, from Kansas City to the west. After spending three years in this employment, he returned home, and was married, on the 14th day of September, 1860, to Miss Adelia Jane Caldwell. She was born in Kentucky. In June, 1862, Mr. H. enlisted in the confederate service, and served until the close of the war He is now in possession of a valuable farm of 224 acres of well-improved land, and a tract of 200 acres of timber. He is largely interested in stock-raising, and is comfortably situated. Himself and family are members of the Baptist church, and are among its warm supporters and advocates.

WILEY F. JAMES,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cornelia. He was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, August 16, 1829. Son of John James, also a native of Tennessee. John James was born in 1805, and died since the civil war. In 1837 the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Missouri, and settled on the Warrensburg and Clinton road, about eleven miles south of Warrensburg. Young James attended the first school taught at Shiloh, by Alexander Marrs. He lived there on his father's farm till 1855, when imbued with the spirit of adventure, he made a journey to the Golden State. He soon returned to Johnson county, but in 1860 he again went to California, where he remained till the war had closed. After again returning to Post

Oak township, he married Mary Runner, daughter of Michael Runner. The names of the children are: John B., Lee W., and Hattie. His farm consists of 292 acres, most of which is tillable, possessing the advantages of timber and creek. He also buys and ships considerable stock. During the civil war Mrs. James, then a young woman, witnessed some of the most heart-rending ferocities of blood-thirsty men. One day her brother was shot down, before her eyes, in their door-yard, and while the neighbors were burying his remains, her father was shot dead upon his door steps. While no blame is laid upon any particular citizen of this state, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that for such conduct, on the part of any man or body of men, no sufficient cause ever existed.

SANDY E. JONES,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Cornelia. He is the son of the late John S. Jones, and was born August 30, 1834, in Casey county, Kentucky. In 1836 he came with his parents to Johnson county, Missouri, and settled in Washington township. John S. died in February, 1857, leaving the estate in the care of his son. He was married June 19, 1876, to Mrs. Rebecca A. Phillips a native of Ohio. Four children were born to this household, three of whom are living: Lee Dunn, Christina E., deceased, Calvin Sandy, and Margaret Ellen. Christina and Calvin were twins. His farm consists of 160 acres of well cultivated land, besides 40 acres of timber. Mr. Jones is an enterprising farmer highly esteemed for his worth as a man.

E. S. KATHERMAN,

farmer and stock raiser. Born in Darke county, Ohio, June 9, 1855. Here he was educated and raised on a farm. In the autumn of 1876 he came to Johnson county, and on the 15th of October, 1877, was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Miller, a daughter of A. Miller of this county. She is a native of Allen county, Ohio. Mr. Katherman is now conducting a farm of 274 acres, as well as doing a good business in stock raising. He is also engaged in dealing in building stone, lime and coal, which is all found in abundance on his farm, and meets with ready sale in consequence of superior quality of these productions. He is a stirring business man, and is fast becoming identified with the leading men of his township. His family consists of three children, all of whom are living: Anna Belle, Leroy and Pearl (twins).

REV. S. FINIS KING.

The history of the King family may be commenced by making a brief mention of Rev. Samuel King, who was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, on April 19, 1775. In 1791 he moved to Cumberland county, Tenn. In 1795 he was married to Miss Anna Dixon of Wilson county.

In 1824 or '25 he came to Missouri, and made his home in Clay county; and in 1833 came to Johnson county. In 1801 he was licensed a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and in 1804 assisted in organizing the Cumberland Presbytery. During most of his life Mr. King was identified with the spreading of the gospel in newly settled countries, and had seen an active, toilsome life. He died in 1842. He was the paternal grandfather of our subject, Rev. S. Finis King, who is a son of Richard M. King, who was the fourth son of Rev. Samuel K. Rev. Richard M. was killed by guerrillas, May 22, 1864. Rev. S. Finis was born Sept. 29, 1848, and when about 20 years of age, began preparing for the ministry, and has since been actively engaged in ministerial labors, in the C. P. church. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary A. Buxton, a native of North Carolina. Three children have been born unto them, Lizzie A., Robert M. and Mary A. Mr. King is a gentleman, highly respected and esteemed by the people for his many genial qualities and sterling Christian virtues.

JOHN J. LEE,

postmaster and merchant at Burnett Station. Mr. Lee was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 27, 1842, the son of John N. Lee, a native of Virginia. His youthful days were principally spent at home until the war of the rebellion, and his country's call for patriotic men to defend the stars and stripes. He enlisted August 5, 1862, in company F. 97th regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. After remaining for a short time in camp at Zanesville, they were ordered to Covington, Kentucky, to check the invading forces of Gen. Kirby Smith, thence to Louisville, and drove Gen. Bragg to Murfresboro and engaged him in the battle of Stone River, thence to Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Nashville, and Huntsville, Alabama. Finally after the surrender of the Confederate forces, he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, having been a faithful soldier in the cause of his country. Soon after the war closed he went to Iowa, and acted as civil engineer on the Chicago and North Western R. R., which was then being located through to Council Bluffs. He aided in laying out the town of Missouri Valley Junction, and locating the line of railroad from that point to Sioux City. In the year 1867 he came and purchased eighty acres of land in Johnson county, where he still resides. On June 14, 1869, he was united in marriage to Bella J. Wylie, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Wylie, both natives of Pennsylvania. Three bright and interesting children shed joy and sunshine into this household: Vinnie L., Charles A. and William H. A neat and comfortable house and barn, together with a large and elegant new store and eighty acres of good land, besides 20 acres of timber, furnish profitable and agreeable employment for our subject. The store cost $1100, and is just now completed and filled

with a good stock of general merchandise. The first store of Burnett Station was built by S. D. Wherry, and J. W. Wall put in the first stock of goods. Mr. Lee, the present merchant, took the store after it had been run about one year. The first store stood about one-half mile east of Mr. Lee's present place of business. In February, 1881, the old store was burned, and the new one has been erected on the south-west quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 44, range 25. Mr. Lee is a liberal and kind hearted neighbor, highly respected for his business qualities, integrity and fair dealing.

S. S. MOHLER,

farmer and nurseryman, P. O. Cornelia; born in Miama county, Ohio, September 22, 1832. His early youth was spent on a farm, and this has been his principal occupation. He was married in his native county, in 1853, to Miss Mary Ann Deeter. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Darke county, and in 1869 he came to his present location, where he is pleasantly situated on a farm of eighty acres. In 1874 he established a nursery, which is becoming more and more popular as it becomes known among the farmers of this and adjoining counties. In this nursery, Mr. Mohler takes great care to have the best varieties of fruit trees grown in this latitude. When about twenty-two years of age, he united with the Brethren church, and has since become an elder, and now is a highly respected leader in his church. He has a pleasant family of nine children.

FOUNTAIN STACY,

postoffice, Cornelia. Fountain Stacy was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in the year 1833; son of James Stacy, of Irish parentage, who was also a native of Kentucky. Young Fountain, when about three years of age, came with his parents to Macon county, Missouri, where they remained till the fall of 1865. Although they came to Post Oak township immediately after the war, he did not settle on his present farm till 1869. He was married to Ettie Runner, daughter of Sarah and Michael Runner, February 17, 1869. The family consists of three children: Hattie, Walter and Delmer, three having died while very young. Mr. Stacy has five good farms, including 670 acres of some of the best land in the township or county. Besides farming, he buys and sells considerable stock. He is a straight democrat, a good neighbor and upright business man. His farms are well watered, provided with sufficient timber and admirably adapted for agricultural purposes.

N. U. TOWNSLEY.

Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, should be mentioned the name of N. U. Townsley. He was born in 1826, in Monroe county, Tenessee, September 9. His father, John Townsley, was a native of Ohio, but came to Tennessee at an early day. In the fall of 1833, he removed west with his family, locating in Johnson county, on the present farm of our subject. Improvements were soon commenced, and a log cabin was soon built, and a small farm soon opened. In the spring of 1850, his father, with two oldest sons, started for the gold fields of California, and remained about two years, when he returned, and was soon afterwards called to that home above. Our subject was left in charge of the farm and family. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Marr. She was the daughter of the late John Marr, and was born in this county. She was a lady highly beloved by all who knew her, for her many Christian and lovely traits of character. She died January 12, 1875. She left two children, Arthur and Madora Belle. His success in life has been very marked, as he commenced life for himself a poor boy, and through hard work and careful management, he has succeeded in making a comfortable home and snug fortune. He has always devoted his attention entirely to his business, and has never bothered himself with political affairs, as he deems a man's principles his most important qualities. He is giving his children the advantages of a liberal education, and bringing them up in an exemplary manner. He is a consistent member of the Christian church.

B. F. WALL,

was born in North Carolina, Rockingham county, March 3, 1828. His father, Benjamin F., was a native of the same state; born November 11, 1803, died February 25, 1868. When B. F. was about six years of age, he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, and settled on a farm. His mother, Susan F., was born September 30, 1806. Mr. Wall was married to Miss Eliza Jane Dudley, a native of this county. Her father was a Virginian, and died in 1860, at the age of forty-one years. Their family consists of three children: Henry J., who lately graduated at the Normal School, Warrensburg, Cora, and Julius Ezra. Mr. Wall is a man of determination and highly respected by all who know him. No one has larger scope of friends and neighbors than the Wall family; and nothing but kind and hospitable treatment is received from their hands. Himself, wife and daughter, are members of the Baptist church. His lands consist of 920 acres, a larger part of it well improved; he has one of the best dwellings in the county, situated in a beautiful location, surrounded by all modern improvements. With the rich blessing of Providence showered upon the work of his hands, Mr. Wall may well be termed a lord of the soil.

S. E. WALL.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in this county, Nov. 21, 1844, son of B. F. Wall, one of the first settlers in this neighborhood. S. E. Wall was married in Pettis county Oct. 2, 1869, to Miss Alice Gray, daughter of John T. Gray; she was born in that county in 1847. In 1869, he commenced farming for himself, and in the spring of 1871, came to his present farm. His home is beautifully located on his farm of 151 acres, the house costing about $3,000, is one of the finest in Post Oak township. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church, an intelligent, energetic and generous hearted worker in every good cause.

DR. J. M. WARD,

physician and surgeon. P. O. Cornelia. Among the prominent and worthy citizens of Johnson county, Dr. Ward stands high. He is a native of New York, born near the city of Utica, March 21, 1829. In his youth he attended the Collegiate Institute at Clinton, then entered a drug store and commenced the study of medicine, and the following year took a course of lectures in Harvard University. He soon received an appointment in the U. S. navy, which he held two years. After this he attended full course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1856. He then came and settled on what was wild unfenced land, but now highly improved, and adorned with fields of grain, convenient and substantial buildings and stock of all kinds. His residence and the adjoining grounds are exquisitely beautiful. "West Lawn," as it is termed, is set with many varieties of deciduous and evergreen trees, presenting the appearance of an eastern villa. As a physician, Dr. Ward has been very successful, not only enjoying an extensive practice, but also the esteem and confidence of his patrons. In the spring of 1856, he married Miss Harriet Hamilton, of St. Louis, by whom he had one son, J. Mason. She dying, he married for his second wife, Miss Julina Divers, daughter of Stephen Divers, of this county. Ellen their first child died when about two years of age, and S. Russell is still living at home. J. Mason married Haidee Pattison, of Sedalia, Jan. 4, 1882, and resides at the homestead. About twelve years ago, Dr. Ward became partner with Dr. James T. Hill, for about two years, then formed a prtnership with Dr. Lee D. Ewing, which still exists. Dr. Ward's farm consists of 300 acres of superior land. Mr. and Mrs. Ward and James are worthy members of the Christian church. Personally Dr. Ward is a kind neighbor, liberal spirited and highly exemplary.

MAJ. JAMES WARNICK.

The worthy subject of this sketch was born Aug. 2, 1799. He married Siny P. Payton, daughter of John Payton, in Wilson county, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1823. For about two years after marriage they resided in Rutherford county, then removed to Henry county, where they remained about three years, and then returned to Wilson county, where they resided five years. In the spring of 1833, Mr. Warnick, with his family, started on the 16th day of April, for the state of Missouri, and arrived near Lexington in May. In the fall of the same year, he made a permanent settlement near the head waters of Post Oak Creek, about two miles southwest of the present village of Cornelia. Soon after settling here, the Osage Indians committed frequent depredations in the vicinity, and the militia were called out to drive the savages back upon their reservation. There were only three companies in Johnson county, and the captains were, James Warnick, John Ramsey and Capt. McCarty. The Indians were captured and removed beyond the settlements, after which the militia were disbanded. Going to mill in those early days was a difficult task, necessitating a journey to Grand River, twenty miles, or to Lexington, forty miles away, and then perhaps being compelled to wait from one to three days for his turn. During his prime of physical manhood, Mr. Warnick not only made an imposing soldierly appearance, but possessed the qualities of a good officer; accordingly at one of the general musters held under the old militia law, he was elected Major of the regiment, and this was the origin of his present title. Maj. Warnick was called at one time into north Missouri, to aid in driving the troublesome Mormons from the state. The names of his eight children are: Robert N., Nancy Elizabeth, John P., William S., Margaret F., Matilda Jane, James H. and Siny E. Every member of this large and highly respected family is still living, the four sons living in the immediate neighborhood of their father, in the north part of Post Oak township. His wife departed this life Dec. 28, 1876, at the ripe age of 71 years. She was in many respects a remarkable woman, having shared with her husband all the privations and toils of a pioneer life, reared a large and useful family, was the sunshine and joy of the household, a kind mother, loving wife, and an exemplary Christian. Maj. W. has been a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for upwards of sixty years, and what is remarkable, his children and their children as soon as they have advanced to maturity, have united with the same Christian denomination. The direct lineal descendants of this worthy pair have reached the number of one hundred, and what is a source of greatest satisfaction in his declining years, is that they have become among the most respected and worthy

citizens of the township and county. Maj. Warnick is now living with his son James H., and although his bodily vigor is somewhat impaired by many years of active labor and usefulness, his mental faclities are still strong, and he enjoys the society of friends and fluently converses upon the scenes of early days in Post Oak and Johnson county. Under his observation, and to a great extent under his care and influence, has grown up the Christian community, the social and political standing of his own township, and the county at large. May the worthy example which this sturdy Christian pioneer character of morethan four score years has left, be the attainment of all who shall follow him. Probably no man has been more thoroughly identified with, or more generally known in the early affairs of Post Oak township, than Maj. Warnick, and no family of greater influence than the Warnick family.

R. N. WARNICK,

born in Tennessee, December 3, 1824, son of Major James Warnick, whose biography is given here. When about nine years of age R. N. came with his parents to Missouri. At the age of twenty-one he commenced business for himself in raising stock. In the year 1846 he married Amanda J., daughter of Tarlton Oglesby, a prominent old settler of this county. Mr. Warnick has held several important civil offices. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and holds the same office still. Mr. and Mrs. Warnick are faithful members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

GEORGE W. WATKINS,

was born in Madison county, New York. His father, Caleb Warren Watkins, was born in 1812, in the same state. George remained at home, clerking in his father's store, until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he came west, stopping first in Illinois for about two years, then he went to Arkansas. Returned to Illinois in 1873, and was married to Miss A. Johnson, who was born in Johnson county, Missouri. By this union they have three children living: Clifton, Rettie and Claude. In 1877 they moved to Kansas, and in 1880 to Missouri, settling on a farm in Post Oak township.

SAMUEL D. WHERRY,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Burnett Station, born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1843. Son of Samuel Wherry, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject attended school in his native county, after which he removed to Ohio, residing for a short time in Delaware county, eighteen miles from Columbus. After living in Ohio about two years he came direct to Johnson county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Wherry's farm consists of 320 acres of land in one tract, and

forty acres of timber in another. His farm is adorned with fruitful orchards, good buildings, fertile soil, green pastures and meadows, and, in fact, all the neccessary appliances usually found on a well ordered farm. His average acres of corn is about 160, besides some wheat and other crops. About 100 head of cattle and 500 head of hogs are yearly bought, fatted and sold by this enterprising stock dealer. Mr. Wherry is, perhaps, the most extensive stock man in Johnson county. He has a pair of eight-ton scales for the purpose of weighing stock. His farm is well inclosed with about three miles of hedge fence, besides board and wire fence. The names of his three children in order of age, are: Ira, Samuel and Della. They are all small, the oldest being seven years of age. The respect and confidence with which he is held among his neighbors, is the well deserved tribute his earnest business qualities and sterling integrity so richly merit.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH C. BAKER,

P. O. Windsor, is among the industrious and successful farmers of Jefferson township. He was born in the state of Baden, Germany, November 2, 1836, and educated in the schools of that country. He embarked for America at about the age of nineteen, and landed in the United States in 1855. He worked on a farm about three years, in Illinois, and then went to Louisiana, where he was engaged in cotton raising for about twelve years. When the war broke out he took the side of the south, and served three years in the Confederate army under Gen. Hindman. In the fall of 1863 he was captured by Gen. Sherman, and soon afterwards took the oath to be henceforth true to the Union, which he has observed ever since. In politics, although quite liberal, he votes with the Republicans. In the spring of 1864, in the state of Illinois, he was married to Miss Johanna Oalhas, and settled here in 1871, in section 7, township 44, range 24, and owns 355 acres of beautiful rolling agricultural land. He has 100 acres of fine blue-grass pasture. He is one of the most successful cattle feeders of the township. This year (1881) he has sixty-one acres in wheat, which yielded 1,020 bushels, which he sold at $1.35 per bushel, bringing $1,377. His family consists of four boys and two girls: Charles, Joseph, William, Frank, Anna and Rosa. He resides in Valley Grove school district number one. He owns an excellent farm, midway between the High Point of Tebo and Clear Fork. His farm is handsomely situated, and very suitable for stock raising and agricultural purposes. He has plenty of stock water during the dryest season. Mr. Baker is an industrious, hard working farmer. Although he cares for every cent that is his own, he is quite liberal in all public enterprises that tend to improve and better the country.

ENOCH CALLICOTTE,

P. O. Windsor. Is an industrious citizen of the township. He was born April 7, 1829, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, in Russell county, Ky. His father, Jordan, was born in 1800, and was a good and worthy citizen. He was once sheriff of Montgomery county, Ind., and filled important positions in Russell county, Ky., for several years. In religion he was a Baptist. He died at the age of sixty-two. Enoch Callicotte was married August 31, 1848, to Miss Agnes Richardson, daughter of Joseph Richardson, of Wayne county, Ky. Twelve children were born, viz: Mary A., Jane W., Enoch, Benj. F., Frances J., Emma, Geo. B., James W., Wm. H., Joseph R., Margaret and Edna M. Five are now living, two boys, and three girls. Benj. F. married Miss Chloe Wheeler. Mr. Callicotte is at present engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has a beautiful farm in section eighteen, township forty-four, range twenty-four, near the head waters of Clear Fork. His land is underlaid with excellent coal, which is found in paying quantities. In many places petrified roots, and fragments of primitive trees, are found in the brooks. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the High Point Baptist church. His mother was Frances Dunbar, own cousin to Martin Warren, founder of Warrensburg. Mrs. Agnes Callicotte, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born June 4, 1828, of a good family, and is also a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Callicotte was the last convert baptized by Elder Wm. P. C. Caldwell. In his home he is pleasant, and is among the worthy citizens.

WILLIAM R. CLARK,

P. O. Knobnoster. Is among the clever and enterprising young men of his township. He was the oldest of three children, and born in Tennessee, Dec. 30, 1847. His father was Benj. D. Clark, and his mother Elizabeth Robinson, both of Tennessee. William's father died when the children were quite young. The only sister, Laura, died in girlhood; Benjamin, the brother, married Miss Etta Williams, and now resides in Pettis county. Mrs. Clark had for her second marriage Russell Kendrick for a husband, who was a native of Tennessee, by whom she brought up a respectable family of children. He died in 1877. He was one of the valuable citizens of the township, and has been identified with its interets since 1853, when he emigrated from Tennessee. William's first teacher was Pam Smith, who taught in a log cabin near the woods. William has by perseverence and economy risen to easy circumstances, and influence in his community. He now owns the Fanbian farm, consisting of 540 acres of the very best agricultural land, in section twenty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-four. The land produces good wheat, and all cereals, and lies handsomely in the forks of Bushy and Big Muddy,

and is one of the best stock farms in the county. Blue-grass does well here, and the little streams furnish an abundant supply of stock water. The soil is said to be underlaid with coal. Fruits of all kinds do well on this place, and it has one of the best orchards in the neighborhood. The land is rolling sufficient to be well drained, and yet does not wash away, and in many places it is underlaid with marl, and is suitable for sub-soiling. In politics, Mr. Clark is a true Democrat. He is still a single man, but nevertheless devoted to business, and in habits, sober and temperate, and stands high in his neighborhood, with an unbroken, bright future before him.

DANIEL COOPER,

P. O. Windsor. Is one of the successful farmers of the township. He was born in the state of Kentucky, January 3, 1822, and came to Missouri with his father David Cooper, at the age of ten. Uncle Dabner Pettis, who taught a subscription school in a little log school house, was his first pioneer teacher. The teacher was no ordinary man, and young Dan progressed rapidly, and will ever look back to that day with pleasure, as the silver hairs of age are coming on. He remained in bachelorhood until he was forty-seven years of age, strictly attending to business and improving his beautiful farm, and when the day did come for his nuptial feast he was united in holy wedlock to a beautiful and pious young lady, Miss Isabella A. McCray, daughter of a prominent farmer of Green county, Mo., April 8, 1869. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and settled in Green county, about 1851. During the late war, (1862) he was shot down while standing in his own door, by Kansas jayhawkers. By this union three children were born. Two are living, one of each sex; Jennie Lee and Stonewall; aged respectively, twelve and ten. In 1870, his present commodious residence was erected at a cost of about $2,000, in section sixteen, township forty-four, range twenty-four. He owns 532⅓ acres of the very best black limestone land. In his life, Mr. Cooper has made but one move, and that was one mile south of his father's old home, which will be, in January, 1882, fifty years since. In politics, he has never voted any other ticket but a straight Democratic ticket. In religion, he is a Baptist, and his wife a Southern Methodist. His location is among the finest in the township, beautifully situated on the divide between the waters of the Osage and Missouri rivers. Mr. Cooper, during the late war was with Gen. Price, and served honorably till the close of the struggle. He was present at the battle of Wilson Creek. Since the close of the war he has been counted among the enterprising husbandmen. One of the first things he did when he settled, was to plant a fine orchard. He has 200 acres of fine blue grass pasture, upon which graze fine cattle, sheep and horses. Although it was late in life when he became

the head of a family, yet he is kind and social in the domestic circle, and around his fireside home, "sweet home," is fully realized by the observer. He is a liberal contributor and supporter of his church, and very hospitable to friends and strangers.

HENRY COOPER,

postoffice, Windsor, is among the large land-holders and stock-feeders of the township, and was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, June 25, 1818, of Irish descent, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1832, on a two-year old colt, and barebacked, at the age of fourteen years. His father, David Cooper, was born in North Carolina, and braved the hardships and turmoils of pioneer life of Johnson county, and died here at the age of eighty years. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Nancy Stiles, the daughter of a pioneer farmer, September 10, 1850. She was born March 9, 1834. Her father, Dennis Stiles, was a native of New Jersey. The result of this union was nine children, five boys and four girls, born as follows: Elizabeth, January 10, 1853; David, January 8, 1855; Margaret A., December 24, 1856; George, 1859; Jefferson D., July 28, 1861; Lucy L., February 13, 1864; Leona W., July 4, 1867; Wm. H., August 28, 1870; John L., November 22, 1873. Two children are dead: Frank, born May 11, 1875, and died when about one year old; the other deceased was an infant. Two children are married: Elizabeth, married Lee Jackson, November 14, 1871; Margaret A. and R. H. Muir, March 24, 1881. The father of Henry was among the old settlers of the township. Henry kept "bach" with Uncle Dick Pettis a while in Bates county, where he entered land. He came back to Johnson county in 1848, and commenced to improve the present place, and in 1860 erected the large frame residence, which is in section 26, township 44, range 24, at a cost of $2,000. He started almost from nothing, and by his industry and economy owns 1,100 acres of fine black limestone agricultural land, which is well watered, and is underlaid with excellent veins of coal. He has 160 acres of good grass, and is an extensive cattle feeder. His farm is well stocked, and is indeed among the most productive of the township. His elegant residence is seen for many miles around, and has a large horizon from the beautiful eminence on the southern slope of High Point, near the head waters of Tebo. In politics, Mr. Cooper is a firm democrat. In religion, he and his excellent wife are consistent members of the Christian church, and are among its liberal contributors. At home Mr. Cooper is a dutiful husband, providing well for his family, social to friends and quite hospitable to strangers.

ISAAC M. COOPER,

postoffice Knobnoster, is one of the worthy citizens of the township. He was born January 17, 1848, in Johnson county, Missouri. His father, Albert J. Cooper, is among the oldest pioneers now living. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, January 30, 1808, and came here in the fall of 1832, when twenty-four years of age, with his father, David Cooper. Isaac's mother's maiden name was Eliza J. McDonald, and was born November 25, 1820. Young Issac's first teacher was Joe Goodin. He was married to Miss Louisa Douglas, December 24, 1871. The fruits of this union are two children now living: Pemberton and Allen Wright. He has a pleasant home in section 4, township 44, range 24, containing 148⅔ acres of choice farming land. In politics he is a democrat, and votes the regular ticket. In religion he is a faithful and consistent member of the Windsor Christian church. At home, in the family circle, is a dutiful husband, liberal in his views, and kind and sociable to his friends.

FRITZ CRONHARDT,

farmer, Jefferson township. Was born in Germany, in 1831. He lived in his native country until about fifteen years of age, most of which time he spent going to school. He came to the United States in 1846, crossing in an American vessel, and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until 1852, and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1852 he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he run a boot and shoe store for one year. In 1853 he moved to Missiouri and settled in Calhoun, Henry county, where he opened a small store. He afterward moved to Warrensburg, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade for about three years, after which he moved to Knobnoster, and went to farming, and at the same time he worked at his trade. He continued this until his health began to fail, when he devoted his attention altogether to farming. He remained on his farm near Knobnsoter for twenty-five years, and then in 1881 he moved onto his present farm, containing 500 acres of choice land, most of which is in cultivation, with a good residence. When Mr. C. came to Missouri he had only $300, and lost that, and had to go to the shoe bench. In 1863 he was burned out, and lost heavily. He was married in Warrensburg in 1854, to Miss Catherine Endrich. By this union they have had eight children, five of whom are living: Charles J., Anna K., Andrew J., Lewis F. and Alice M.

WILLIAM DRAPER,

P. O. Knobnoster, is among the thrifty citizens of the township. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, January 29, 1830. His father, John Draper, was a native of Virginia, and belonged to the F. F. V. He was

a soldier of 1812, and at one time held the office of government surveyor, in Kentucky. He came to Missouri in 1834, when William was only about four years of age, and purchased the place settled by Mr. Shivers, but subsequently owned by Maj. Neal. He was a good and kind-hearted man, who departed this life in the spring of 1861. William's first teacher was Mr. Hood, who taught in a log school house in the woods. William was one of three brothers. Hon. Mosbey C. resides on his farm in this township, and in 1876 was elected to the State Legislature by the Democrats; Addison M. is a liberal and very popular trader, and now lives in Windsor, Henry county. William was married to Miss Editha Dyer, January 14, 1858, daughter of Harvey Dyer, a prominent and respectable citizen, and for a long time a resident of Warrensburg. She was born Dec. 15, 1841. Of this union ten children were born, seven of whom live, viz: John, Thomas, Addison, Anna, Carl, Erlie and William M. At the breaking out of the civil troubles in 1861, Mr. Draper entered the Confederate army, but only remained a short time, until he was taken prisoner and kept in Alton, Illinois, by the Federals. He was released after a brief imprisonment, and remained the balance of the war in Illinois. He settled his beautiful place in 1859, on section 24, township 45, range 24, where he owns 2165 acres of the very best agricultural land, especially for cereals. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Harvey Dyer, is living in the family, quite feeble and well stricken in years. In politics, he was formerly a whig, but since the war has voted with the democrats. Socially, he is a kind and good neighbor, and has a good and happy family around him.

HENRY E. FEWEL,

P. O. Windsor, is among the rising young business men and stock-raisers of this township. He was born in this county June 6, 1855. His parents emigrated to this county at an early day. His mother is still living and an active, intelligent lady. She was educated at Boonville Academy. She was born March 12, 1830, in the state of Tennessee. Her parents moved in the following fall to Morgan county, Missouri, where they remained one year and then settled in Henry county. Her father, Henry Avery, was born October 18, 1793. He married Miss Elizabeth Green, Nov. 25, 1819; she was born November 10, 1798. The Averys were of English extraction, and came to America prior to the revolutionary war, and several of them fell among the patriots in the struggle for American independence. In politics they have always affiliated with the democrats. Henry Avery was a young soldier in the war of 1812, under Andrew Jackson. Richard B. Fewel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 30, 1827, and died February 24, 1880. He came here from North Carolina at the age of eleven years, in 1838, with his father, Mason C. Fewel, also a native of North Carolina. He was born January 30, 1797.

and died February 8, 1873. Richard B. Fewel and Miss Nancy Avery were married September 3, 1850. Nine children, seven boys and two girls, were born, as follows: C. O., June 1, 1851; Harriet E., June 8, 1853; Henry E., June 6, 1855; Richard B., May 9, 1857; William M., December 4, 1859; Mary S., March 25, 1862; Green E., March 18, 1865; Hugh M., April 1, 1867; Walter C., June 5, 1871. All of the children are living. Two sons are married: C. O. married Miss Alice Yates, February 17, 1869; R. B. married Miss Rosa Vickars, September 22, 1881. The father of this excellent family was a primitive Baptist. In the late war he went with the south, and the family remained during the struggle in Arkansas and Texas, where they gave such material aid to the southern cause as lay in their power. Richard B. Fewel in his lifetime was among the best citizens; he was kind and hospitable and loved by his neighbors. He was never known to charge even a stranger for lodging. It may be truthfully said of him, "He clothed the naked, and the hungry he fed." The old place was first settled by a family named Burnett, and it is said that the husband, wife, son, and daughter were swung on a limb for murder. Subsequently, the land was owned by John Bradshaw; he sold out to Mason C. Fewel and R. B. Fewel his son, who fell heir to 1000 acres of choice land. C. O. Fewel is merchandising at Shawnee Mound; R. B. is a physician at La Due; Henry E. is extensively engaged in stock trading, especially mules. He has now on hand a large number of very fine mules. He received his education at Clinton, and at the Warrensburg Normal School. W. M. was educated at the State Normal School; R. B. is a graduate of Gem City (Quincy, Ill.) Business College, and the St. Louis Medical School. Miss Hattie was educated at Central College, Lexington, Mo. Miss Mollie was educated partly at the same school and at the Warrensburg Normal. This fine farm residence is beautifully located on the head waters of Tebo, near the timber in section 25, township 44, range 24, and is one of the best stock farms in the county.

J. W. GARRETT,

P. O. Windsor, stands prominent among the honest citizens of this township. He was born October 29, 1823, and was of English extraction. He came here in 1843, with his father from North Carolina. His father, James Garrett, was born, 1792, and departed this life in 1849. In religion he was a primitive Baptist, and in politics a democrat. The subject of these notes was educated in the common schools. On December 9, 1847, he was married to Miss Ann T. Perry; she was born December 23, 1828, in the state of Kentucky, and came here with her parents in 1837, and settled in Henry county. Of this union there were six children born, one boy and five girls. Those now living were born as follows: W. A., October 11, 1848; Mary E., May 10, 1849; Sarah L., January 12, 1856;

Ella A., September 6, 1857; Emma W., April 21, 1862; Anna L., March 4, 1866. Those dead are: James A., born November 22, 1852, died February 23, 1855; Flavius O., born April 25, 1854, died February 16, 1855; Harriet E., born December 3, 1859, died July 14, 1861. The following is the married list: W. A. to Miss Alice D. Walker, February 16, 1871; Mary E. to D. L. Southerland of the same date; Sarah L., to John W. Russell, January 14, 1875. The subject of this sketch was engaged in the tobacco business up to 1860. In the late war he took the side of the south. He has held no office higher than road overseer. Of late he has been engaged in stock-raising and agricultural pursuits. His daughter, Miss Emma W., stands among the successful teachers of Johnson county. At present she is engaged in teaching the Henrietta school. Mr. Garrett has always voted the democratic ticket. In religion he is a primitive Baptist. He is truly an honest man, whose word is always good. Though plain, he is true to his convictions and beloved by his neighbors. May his offspring honor his name.

POWHATAN G. GARRETT,

P. O. Windsor, is one of the quiet, honest citizens of the township. He was born November 24, 1834, in the state of North Carolina. He came to Missouri with his father when only nine years of age, in the year 1844. His father, James Garrett, was born in 1785, and died in 1848. The subject of this sketch was one of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be grown, and had families. He is a brother to J. W. Garrett, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Robert fell at the battle of Lone Jack, August 16, 1862. J. W. was also in that fight. Both were on the side of the South. His first teacher was 'Squire Dick Taylor, who taught in a log cabin near Windsor. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary L. Russell, daughter of William A. Russell. Four children were born, three of whom are living: Annie E., Lillie M., James M., (dead) and Robert A. Mrs. Garrett was born February 5, 1848. Mr. Garrett owns a beautiful farm of 140 acres of fine black limestone soil, in section 29, township 44, range 24. The land is underlaid with excellent coal, and has some living springs. In politics he is a true democrat. He is a faithful and consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church. His beautiful residence is on the southern slope of "High Point." As a man he stands high in his community.

WILLIAM T. GIBSON,

P. O. Windsor, is among the enterprising farmers of the township. He was born in Boone county, Kentucky, November 12, 1847, and is of Irish-German descent. James, his father, was born in 1820, in the same state. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Gibson, *nee* Miss Currant, was born in 1827. The parents of young William came to Saline county in 1854, where they

remained five years, then to this place in January, 1859, when this son was about twelve years old. His first teacher here was Joe Goodin. Subsequently he spent two and one-half years at McKendre college, Lebanon, Illinois. He was married November 10, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth P. Ford daughter of George W. Ford, a respected farmer and stock raiser of Pettis county. She was born in Kentucky, June 10, 1850. Her mother's maiden name was Susan W. Lytle. Of this conjugal union five children were born, three girls and two boys: Alice B., George M., James H., Perrin and Mary B. A happy group of healthy children. Mr. Gibson has a handsome, commodious residence, which is a square, two-story building, 40x28, capacious fronts, cellars and beautiful walks, which cost about $3,000. He owns 507 acres of arable land, mostly sand and lime-soil, and is very productive for fruits and cereals. His blue-grass pasture of 100 acres produces large crops of grass every year. In his fine orchards one will see the beauty of horticulture. This elegant orchard contains 750 White Heath peach trees, besides about three acres of good varieties of apples and other fruits. Besides horticulture and agriculture he takes pride in raising blooded stock. He has 150 Canada Cottswold sheep, and some very fine short-horn Durham cattle. He is also preparing a good fish pond of upwards of four acres of water, which he expects to stock with the best fish in the country. Indeed, but few men have done more in home improvement, in Johnson county, than Mr. Gibson. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his devoted wife attend the Christian church, at Eldorado, where she is a member. They are among the liberal contributors and supporters of religion and education, and stand high in their neighborhood.

ELDER B. F. GOODWIN,

P. O. Windsor, is a pioneer Baptist minister, and has also been connected with the farming interests of the township for some years past. He came here in 1845 from Kentucky. Was born in that state, May 21, 1821, and received his education in the log school houses of his age. He became a convert to the Baptist faith at the age of nineteen years, and at the age of twenty eight years commenced to preach. Since then he has been connected with some of the early congregations of the county as preacher in charge. On March 14, 1845, he was united in holy wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Enlow, daughter of a pioneer wool carder. The fruits of this union were four children, two of each sex: Sarah V. was born December 23, 1845, died September 7, 1868; Drucilla A. was born March 28, 1847; William F. was born December 13, 1852; Robert was born January 16, 1854, and died November 7th of the same year. The Elder's only daughter married Mr. E. C. Arnold. The son is engaged in farming. Mr. Goodwin is of Welsh ancestry, a man of even temperament, and gen-

erally loved by all who know him. He has acted as pastor for five churches in his day, and has united a large number in the holy bonds of marriage. He served as justice of the peace from 1848 to 1854, with satisfaction to all. He owns 240 acres of fine agricultural land in section 11, township 44, range 24. Among his neighbors and all who know him, he stands very high. No one ever speaks ill of him, and we might say in commensurate terms that there is no man, minister or otherwise, who has lived so long as he has with so few enemies. His children, and those living after them, should look with pride at the pioneer minister and citizen, Eld. B. F. Goodwin.

MRS. LUCY A. HUDSON,

P. O. Windsor, is one of the esteemed residents of Jefferson township. She was born in Pettis county, Missouri, August 20, 1845, and is of a good family, and received her education in the common schools. Her father, Archibald Lovelace, was a native of North Carolina. In politics he was a democrat, and religiously a Baptist. On March 14, 1861, she was united in marriage with Nathaniel W. Hudson, Rev. Wm. Furguson officiating clergyman. Mr. Hudson, her husband, was born in the state of Kentucky, June 27, 1840, and died October 16, 1879. He was a good and kind husband. In religion he was identified with the Missionary Baptists, and in politics he voted with the democrats. His father, James Hudson, was one of the clever men of his day. The fruits of this marriage were nine children, six boys and three girls. Three boys and one girl are living. They are: Sallie B., James W., Alvin A. and Henry H. Mrs. Hudson was left a widow in the fall of 1879, with a family, the eldest eighteen and the youngest ten months of age. By industry and economy she has managed very successfully to cultivate her excellent farm and property, and educate her children. Her residence is handsomely located on the "High Point of Tebo," and in a good community, surrounded by a beautiful country. She owns 280 acres of fine land in section 20, township 44, range 24. Her residence is in the Thompson school district, No. 4, and convenient to High Point Baptist church, where she has her membership. She is a social lady, with a Christian heart and head, who desires to see her children grow up in the line of duty.

J. M. KENDRICK,

Jefferson township, P. O. Knobnoster, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, March 14, 1858. He was educated in his native county, and then attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg for several sessions. At the age of nineteen he commenced his course as a teacher, teaching his first school in what is known as the Brush Creek school house. After teaching his second term, he engaged as traveling agent

a nursery in Quincy, Illinois, which he followed about eight months. He afterward took a trip to Texas, and spent the winter there, and traveled over a portion of the state looking at the country; then he went to East Tennessee, where he remained some time visiting his mother's relatives. He then returned to Missouri, and is now residing on the old homestead.

PERLEY W. KILBOURNE,

P. O. Windsor, is among the enterprising and industrious citizens of the ownship. He was born August 8, 1832, in the state of Maine, and is of Scotch ancestry. His father and grandfather bore the name Thomas. His mother's father was Maj. Samuel Warren, an officer in the army, and a worthy citizen. Dr. Wm. Warren, of the same family, was a prominent Congregationalist minister, and was at one time District Agent of the American Board of Missions. The subject of this sketch was one of eleven children, eight boys and three girls. He was liberally educated at the public schools of his old home. On November 26, 1862, he was united in holy wedlock to Miss Phebe J. Gould, a lady of high culture and good family of North Bridgton, Maine. She was born April 28, 1837. They came to Missouri in December, 1869, and purchased, and improved afterwards the very attractive and beautiful farm they now own in section 27, township 44, range 24. The residence stands upon a beautiful elevation on the southern slope of High Point, overlooking a vast country to the east and south. The farming land is a very deep soil of black limestone and can never be worn out, also never failing springs burst from the ground in several places. The land is very productive and equal if not superior to any in the county for agronomy. Around the handsome cottage grow thrifty forest trees and evergreens, many of them have an astonishing rapid growth. The fruit trees do well. This is close by the apex of High Point, about 800 feet above the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and is the second highest place in the state. The land is underlaid with coal veins from one to five feet. In fact, this is a superb place, and Mr. Kilbourne is still improving and adding to the beauty of his hillside home. In politics he is a republican, and in religion he and his devoted wife are members of the Windsor Congregational church. They stand high in their community, and are among the leading and industrious citizens.

JOHN E. MOORE, M. D.,

P. O. Knobnoster, is an enterprising farmer, and a regular physician, of the northeast portion of Jefferson township. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, February 14, 1847. His father, David Moore, is also a native of that state, and now resides in Washington township, this county,

near Knobnoster. His wife was Miss Dilyon Scott. The doctor was sent early to the common schools of his native state, and in 1861-2 attended McKendre college, at Lebanon, Illinois. Subsequently, he graduated on March 16, 1865, at Jones's Commercial College, in St. Louis. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising till 1868, when he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. J. W. and J. H. Bronough, prominent physicians of Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, and during the autumn and winter of 1871-2 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated with honors in 1873, and set up to practice at O'Fallon, Illinois, where he remained till 1879. Here he had a good practice and large circle of friends. At this place, on November 24, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary F. McFarland, daughter of David McFarland, a respectable citizen. She was born October 7, 1853. The fruit of this union is one girl, Nellie. In 1879, Dr. Moore came to Henry county, Missouri, where he remained a short time, and then settled here on his beautiful valley farm in section 24, township 45, range 24, west of the Big Muddy. Here he owns 256 acres of fine wheat and grass land. The doctor is a reading man, and has accumulated some valuable books beside his medical library. Being intelligent and sociable the people find him a safe physician. Although he affiliates with the democrats, yet he devotes no time to politics. As a man he stands high, with a bright future before him.

JAMES M. OGAN,

P. O. Windsor, a farmer of Jefferson township, was born in Saline county, Missouri, January 11, 1832. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss R. C. Wood. She died March 2, 1866. Of this union four children were born, one boy and three girls. His second wife was Miss Maria J. Borthick, whom he married May 12, 1870. The fruits of the second marriage are four children, three boys and one girl. The first set of children were: Cora E. was born June 30, 1871; A. J. was born January 15, 1873; Robert D. was born August 8, 1874; John M. was born April 30, 1876. The second set, to date, (1881), are: Lora F., born November 17, 1856; Margaret J., born November 22, 1858; James W., born February 10, 1861; Lee A., born June 26, 1863. When the cloud of war arose, 1861, he entered the Confederate service under George Shelby, and served that cause till the close of the struggle in 1865. He owns a handsome little farm in section 27, township 44, range 24. The soil is black limestone, underlaid with coal, and produces excellent crops of corn. His wife is a member of the Christian church. His father was among the pioneer settlers of 1833. He died here in 1875. His mother is still living, able to travel about, and has upwards of 100 grand children. The subject of this sketch was one among thirteen children, nine boys and four girls. He received

his early education from Amos H. Goodwin, a pioneer teacher. He settled here in 1855.

MRS. MARY A. PERRY,

P. O. Windsor, is an esteemed lady of Jefferson township. She was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, August 2, 1832, and came to Missouri with her parents at an early day. She was a daughter of Mr. James Garrett, a prominent pioneer settler. On October 25, 1849, she was married to William S. Perry, Elder James Fewel officiating. Mr. Perry, her husband, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, February 25, 1827. He died in 1880. His father was William T. Perry. Twelve children were born; eleven are still living. They are: James W., Alpheus S., Ophelia A., Marcellus E., Susie A., (died when twenty-two years of age), Sallie E., Robert P., G. F., Everett M., Lee W. and Paul E. Five are married. James W. married Miss Dora L. Bowman, October 29, 1874, B. L. Lawler officiating; Ophelia, to William R. Douglass, April 5, 1876, Rev. B. F. Goodwin, officiating clergyman; Alpheus S. to Miss Tabitha Blewett, October 24, 1875, Rev. A. M. Cockrell officiating clergyman; Sallie E. to Lafyette M. McCraw, March 10, 1878, by the same clergyman; Henry T. to Miss Lizzie Abington, July 20, 1881, Rev. B. F. Goodwin officiating. Alpheus is a farmer in St. Clair county, Mo. Mrs. Perry is a sister of J. W. and P. G. Garrett, worthy citizens of the township. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church of High Point. She stands high in the community, and is connected with some of the best families of the state.

JOHN H. L. SCOTT,

P. O. Windsor. Born in Ohio, Dec. 9, 1822, of Scotch-Irish descent. He has a good academic education; otherwise he is a self-made man. His father, Wm. Scott, was born in 1796, and was a captain in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at the age of ten. His parents were natives of Kentucky, but the stock originally came from Virginia. He married, Sept. 26, 1847, Miss Eliza J. Prouty, daughter of Alva Prouty, a mechanic of Ohio. She was born March 3, 1830. Eleven children were born; four are dead. Those living are: Celeste E., Mary M., Wm. H., Chas. L., Bertha E., Estella G. and Annie G. Wm. H. and Hillis M. were twins, the latter died at four years of age. Miss Celeste has been engaged in teaching since the age of sixteen. She was partially educated in Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa, and subsequently graduated at Southwest Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio. Mary M. married Rev. Brenton H. Badley, and they are both missionaries of the Cross in India. His educational career has been, very briefly, as follows: he commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, in a deserted log

cabin, in the backwoods of Hardin county, Ohio. Taught common school some four years, and then went to Indiana, and was principal of a county seminary near Columbus, two years. He next went to Iowa, taught common school a short time, and was chosen principal of an academy, which position he held five years. He taught common school in Michigan two years, and then returned to Ohio. Was principal of a graded (union) school, at Rootstown, Ohio, also one at Marlborough, and the public schools of New Baltimore. He then went to Iowa, and taught some at Oskaloosa, and then located at Indianola, and established a high school. This was soon organized as a seminary, of which he was chosen the principal. This seminary finally culminated in Simpson Centenary College. In 1862, his health failed, and he went to California. Taught there two years and returned to Ohio. Taught two years in the Ohio State Normal, but had to resign his position on account of failing health. Taught district schools a short time, and then took charge of the Jeffersonville graded school, for five years, where his health again broke down. He then emigrated to Missouri, and located in Johnson county, 1871. Taught school in the same district seven years, which closed a career in teaching, extending over forty years, (1838-78.) Other points in his educational career. He was a member of the Ohio State Teacher's Association, and with the pen, and on the platform, advocated the cause of free common schools. The labors of this association culminated in the new school law of Ohio, and in the establishment of her two State Normal Schools. As chairman of the committee on schools and school lands, he drafted the school law, and rendered efficient service in getting it through the house of representatives. Was county school examiner several years in Ohio. Was elected township school superintendent, three times (six years) in succession, in Iowa; was for several years a contributor to the leading educational journals; wrote and published a series of educational tracts, which were quite popular. He conducted several teachers' institutes in Ohio, Iowa, and other places, and gave regular courses of lectures on arithmetic, grammar, theory and practice, etc., etc., at such institutes. Prepared and delivered a number of popular lectures, among which were, Free Common Schools; Teaching as a Profession; Moral Training of Youth; etc. His political career is somewhat brief, as that of most professional teachers. He represented (as a Democrat) Clark county, in the General Assembly of Ohio, two terms. Was nominated by the Democratic congressional convention, of the then (1854,) nineteenth congressional district of Ohio, to represent said district, but declined the honor. Such in brief is the history of this worthy man.

JAMES E. THOMPSON,

postoffice, Windsor, is among the worthy young men of the township. He was born in Jefferson township, Johnson county, Missouri, September 26, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. His first teacher was Miss Emma Bresford, and the log school house was in the woods on Mr. Wall's land. His father, James N. Thompson, deceased, was among the most worthy citizens of his day. He was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, near Thompsonville (which was named in honor of his father, Thomas Thompson), December 10, 1830. He was married to Miss Susan H. Garrett, June 18, 1857. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Mary Brannock, and by her two children were born: Sallie A. and Henry T. Sallie married Willis Jerome. The following is the list of children by the second wife, Mrs. Susan H. Thompson: James E., Nellie R., Robert H., Bettie G., Willie P., Mary M. and Nancy M. Four are living, two of each sex. Mrs. Susan H. Thompson, *nee* Miss Garrett, was born April 21, 1837. She was a daughter of James Garrett, a noble and most excellent man. Her husband, James N. Thompson, the father of the subject of this sketch, died February 4, 1873, about forty-two years of age, cut down in the meridian of life. He was for many years known as one of the best music teachers of the country, and the children have inherited considerable of the father's talent. He taught in the schools with good success, and was well educated, and bore the name of being a ripe scholar of his time. He wrote an exquisitely beautiful hand. During the late war he served as a true and brave soldier in the confederate army. In politics he was always a staunch democrat, and took great pride in the cause of his party. In belief he was a Methodist. He was of Scotch descent, and always sustained the true dignity of his good family. For several years he served as justice of the peace, and often bore the common epithet of 'squire. He was found foremost in the support of schools of his time. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow, and was loved and respected by his brethern. James E. Thompson, his son, is at present a single man of excellent traits. He uses neither tobacco nor ardent spirits, and is among the most promising citizens. He is engaged in farming in section 30, township 44, range 24. He has some excellent stock, and raises fine timothy hay. His farm is of the very fertile agricultural land on the southwestern slope of High Point of Tebo. Mr. Thompson is kind and sociable, and is of the very best families of Jefferson township.

JAMES M. WALL,

postoffice Windsor, stands prominent among the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Jefferson township. He was born January 29, 1834, of

English ancestry, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and emigrated here with his parents when only about six years of age. What education he has was received in the pioneer schools of the county, taught by subscription. February 16, 1859, he was united in holy wedlock to Miss Nannie B. Gray, daughter of Mr. S. C. Gray, a respectable farmer. She was born in Howard county, August 7, 1842. This conjugal union has been blessed with five children, three boys and two girls, as follows: B. F., was born January 31, 1860; S. J. was born February 8, 1867; Thos. E., May 2, 1872; Ona B., September 18, 1875; Erna E., September 21, 1879. The eldest son was admitted this year (1881) as a student in the agricultural department of the State University at Columbia. The subject of this sketch became a convert to Christianity at the age of nineteen years. He and his wife are consistent and dutiful members of the High Point Baptist church, and are among its most liberal contributors and earnest supporters. Mr. Wall was chosen the first supervisor, and afterward trustee under the township system, and gave entire satisfaction. He was one of the charter members of Cold Spring Lodge, 274, A. F. and A. M., and also one of the original members of High Point Grange. In the latter order he served several years as master. When the late civil war broke out he espoused the side of the south, and entered the military service in December, 1861, and stood faithfully to the cause through every vicissitude of the war, and returned home June 26, 1865. In agricultural interests he ranks foremost, and is one of the hearty supporters of farmers' conventions. He has some of the best stock of the county. In 1872 he commenced raising fine stock, and now owns a fine lot of blooded Cotswold sheep and short horn Durham cattle. Some of this stock cost considerable price, and Mr. Wall deserves praise for such enterprise. He owns 714 acres, constituting one of the finest agricultural farms of the county. He has 160 acres in fine blue-grass, 120 acres in timothy. About all of his land is under fence. He raises in connection with his other stock fine mules, which business pays well. His large, attractive residence was erected in 1874. It is in section 19, township 44, range 24. From this beautiful situation Mr. Wall has an extended horizon, overlooking portions of Henry, Pettis and Benton counties, beside considerable of this county. In politics he has always been an unswerving democrat, firm and steadfast to principle and right under the standard of his party. At home he is a kind husband and quiet citizen, one who rules well his household, with due regard for the family circle. He is sociable and hospitable to friends, who always find him outspoken and just.

COL. B. F. WILLIAMSON,

postoffice, Windsor, one of the esteemed and prominent citizens of Jefferson township, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, August 21, 1819, of English-Welsh ancestry. His father, John S., was a soldier of 1812. The subject of this sketch came to Henry county in 1840, subsequently to Johnson, where he now resides, in 1850. When the civil war broke out, in 1861, he espoused the cause of the south, entered the Windsor guards, afterward served under Gen. Sterling Price, and was in the surrender of Shreveport, Louisana. His son, John S., served faithfully and bravely as a cavalry soldier. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. Col. Williamson was married in Kentucky, March 4, 1841, to Miss Martha J. Cross, a daughter of a prominent farmer of that state. Eight children were born, all living except John S., who was murdered, September 17, 1871. The following is a list of the names of the children, with dates of their births: Mary F., February 14, 1842; John S., April 2, 1845; Thomas B., January 3, 1847; Eliza C., June 11, 1849; Tennie A., September 14, 1851; Lucy J., July 6, 1855; George T., July 31, 1851; Mattie S., April 14, 1866. Mrs. B. F. Williamson, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born August 11, 1825, of Irish ancestry. The Col. entered the land where he now resides, in section 27, township 44, range 24, in the year 1851. His place is handsomely located on the southern brow of High Point, overlooking considerable country, containing some of the finest arable land of the state. Mr. Williamson opened the first coal mine of the vicinity, by sinking a shaft prior to the war. All of his fine, fertile, black limestone land is underlaid with excellent coal, varying in thickness from two to six feet. His farm consists of about 287½ acres of land, which will never wear out by cultivation. It is the very best corn-producing land. He is an enterprising agriculturist and stock raiser. At present he has on hand 500 head of Southdown and Shropshire blooded sheep, which are paying well. In politics the colonel has always been a true democrat. Although somewhat embarrassed by the late war, he submits nobly and honorably to the times. In religion he and his dutiful wife are consistent members of the Southern Methodist church, and are among its most zealous workers and supporters. The colonel is a reading, thinking gentleman, of the better class of citizens, who is always above stooping to injure even an enemy. At home he is devoted to his domestic duties, among friends pleasant and affable, and to strangers kind and hospitable.

MRS. MARY R. WINGFIELD,

P. O. Knobnoster, is prominent among the worthy pioneer ladies of Jefferson township. She was born in Callaway county, Missouri. Her father, William Coats, came here at an early day, from the state of Tennessee.

Her husband, James C. Wingfield, was born in the state of Virginia, and died in 1870, being about fifty years of age. He was kind and dutiful as a husband. In politics, he always adhered to the Union, being strictly loyal and patriotic on the side of the government. Eleven children were born, seven of whom are now living. They are as follows: Charles W., John F., James C., Nannie E., Susan M., Joseph B., and Loudella. Three of the children are married. Mrs. Wingfield owns one of the richest and best places in the northern part of the township. The farming land is good, and blue-grass does well. Her place is upon a high elevation, near old High Point Baptist Church, and within the bounds of Valley Grove school district No. 1. The headwaters of Clear Fork on the southwest, and beautiful rolling prairie lands in the others quarters. Her residence is in section five, township forty-four, range twenty-four. In 1855 a vein of coal, about twenty-two inches thich, was discovered here, and worked successfully prior to the war. The coal being of very excellent quality. Sedalia, and towns that distance away, sought and prized this coal as superior for mechanical purposes. Many thousand bushels of coal have been taken from this mine, and it continues to be inexhaustible, and no doubt, some day will prove to be of great value.

JAMES A. WOODS,

farmer, Jefferson township, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 17, 1837. He lived in his native county until his majority. He then engaged in farming. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Julia H. Abason, of St. Clair county, Illinois, who died soon afterward. He was again married, in 1866, to Miss Margaret Tate, of St. Clair county, Illinois, by whom he has seven children, all living: Charley A., Lewis, Mauris, Richard, Katie, Lafayette, and Cora. Mr. Woods came to Missouri in 1868, and located in Pettis county. From there he moved to Vernon county, and from there he came to Johnson county, and settled near Knobnoster, where he remained for four years, then, in 1876, moved onto his present place, in Jefferson township, containing 224 acres.

GROVER TOWNSHIP.

M. F. ADCOCK.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1830, in Logan county, Kentucky. He was there educated and raised until he attained his nineteenth year. He then moved to Morgan county, Missouri, in which place he lived four years. He then came to Johnson county, where he has since made his home, except a short time during the war, when he went to Kansas. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary T. T. Fuqua. She is a

native of Kentucky, and from this union they have nine children: Nancy, Mary A., Lizzie J., Hattie M., Nina F., George A., Judith M., John H., and Moses T. Lost two infants. Through his industry he now owns a fine farm of 228 acres in Johnson county, and 400 acres in Miller county, Missouri.

J. A. BOBBITT,

postmaster at Sigel, was born October 9, 1831, in Kentucky, and when about twelve years of age his parents emigrated to Macon county, Missouri, where they remained for a short time; then moved to Howard county, remaining there but a short time; then came to Johnson. The subject of this sketch has lived in this county ever since, except one year that he lived in Platte county. He was married, March 19, 1854, to Miss Nancy Ferguson. Mr. B. is a man of continued industry, and now, as a reward, he owns a fine farm of 240 acres, all under cultivation, and a fine residence in Sigel. He was appointed postmaster in 1879, and has since held the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He is an active member of the Christian church, and is numbered among the successful business men of Johnson county.

JAMES P. BOYES,

farmer and coal-miner, P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch was born July 8, 1828, in Scotland. He here spent his early days in learning a trade—carpenter and joiner. He came to Kansas in 1864, where he remained for seven years, during which time he accumulated about $7,000, but on account of his health returned to Johnson county, Missouri, locating where he is now, where he owns 100 acres of land, and sixty acres of it is underlaid with a vein of coal three feet four inches thick. He was married, in 1868, to Mrs. E. Paterson, and from this union they have two children living, Richard and Robert James. Lost two, Martha A. and E. James.

A. J. BOZARTH,

P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and was born August, 1823. Here he remained until about fifteen years of age; then went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in different kinds of work for about four years. He then returned to his old home in Jacksonville, Ill., where he lived until 1846, when he enlisted in company I, Illinois infantry, and served one year in the war with Mexico; was in the battle of Beuna Vista. He was married in 1847 to Miss O. P. Fickerson, and from this union they have five children. When our country was involved in war, Mr. Bozarth again offered his services and enlisted in company K, 27th Illinois infantry, and was chosen captain

of the company when they were 100 miles apart. He was in some of the most severe battles of the war. He was taken prisoner at Iuka, October 3, 1862. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was in several battles on the way. In one engagement he was commanding the left of the regiment, when a shell exploded a few feet from him, killing his horse; the horse fell on him and fractured his left hip, May 23, 1864. He was then sent to the hospital, where he remained until the following August. He has since been lame from the effect of that hurt. His wife died December 29, 1864; he was again married, and from this union has one child: John R. In 1866 he came to Johnson county, and has since made his home here. He now has a farm of 340 acres. His grandfather, David Bozarth, built the first grist mill in Howard county, Missouri. He came to the territory of Missouri in 1816, and his father, Joseph Bozarth, built the first grist mill that was in Morgan county.

N. P. BRADLEY,

P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch was born March 30, 1841, in Grove township, Johnson county, Missouri. He was here educated and reared. When the dark clouds of war hovered over the country, and threatened its destruction, Mr. Bradley offered his services to the Union cause, June, 1861. He enlisted, and was in the battles of Marshall, Independence, Big Blue, Mine Creek, and many others. He was honorably discharged, March 23, 1865. He was married February 14, 1869, to Miss Alice A. Thompson; she is a daughter of Captain W. H. P. Thompson, one of the old settlers of Johnson county. Mr. Bradley now owns a fine farm of ninety-five acres. He is a member of the Christian church.

HENRY BRANT,

farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and was born May 12, 1832; and when he was about six years of age his parents moved to another county, where he was educated, and lived until nineteen years of age. He then returned to his native county and learned the trade of wagon maker. He was married in Montgomery county, to Miss Lydia Kinsey, August, 1854. She was a native of Ohio; and from this union they have four children: Mary E., Mandie E., Lydia A., Bertha M. In 1859 he came to Johnson county, and since that time he has improved a fine farm of 120 acres, and has first-class buildings. When the war broke out he offered his services to the Union cause, and served nine months; then he returned to his old home in Ohio, and remained there until the war was over. He then returned to his farm in Johnson county. He is an active member in the M. E. church, and is always among its liberal contributors and supporters.

W. E. CHESTER,

P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch was born December 2, 1839, in Green county, Illinois. He spent his early days obtaining an education, until he was about seventeen years of age, when he came to Knobnoster, Missouri, where he again attended school. He remained there until 1861, when he offered his services to the cause of his country. He was in the first company of Johnson county that was made up for the Union cause. He was first lieutenant, and was at the battle of Lexington, and he was in many places of trust; and was mustered out of the service as captain. He was in the United States secret service for about two years. He was road commissioner in Johnson county for several years after the war, and notary public. He moved to where he now lives in 1868, where he owns a farm of 240 acres. He was first married in 1860 to Miss Matilda Redfenn, and they have six children living: James C., Emma, Edda, John, William and Clarnis. His wife was called to her long home in 1877. He was again married December, 1880, to Miss Mary Budd; she is a lady of fine taste. Mr. Chester has seen many changes in life; he now owns a fine farm of eighty acres.

DR. B. F. DUNKLEY,

physician. Residence Sigel or Dunksburg. Among the many pioneers who have made comfortable homes in Johnson county, no one is deserving of more special notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born Feb. 26, 1809, in London, England, and when but a mere boy, his parents came to this country, locating at Washington, D. C. Young Dunkley then went to school and studied medicine under Prof. Sewell. His parents died at Washington City; he then traded some property in Washington for property in Ohio, Ashtabula county, where he engaged in farming. He became impressed with the idea that Missouri offered superior inducements to men of energy. He came, and when he landed at St. Louis he had $1.50. He came to Johnson county in 1848, locating where he now lives. He was married in 1844, to Miss M. J. Porter, a native of Tennessee, and from this union there were born three children: Mary M., now living in Sigel; two have died. When he came to Sigel he began the practice of medicine, which he has followed ever since, and although at the ripe age of 72, he pursues it with great zeal and endures all the hardships incident to the profession. During the war he was the only physician for miles around. The doctor has always been a hard working man, and now as his reward, he owns a farm of 1,000 acres of fine land, of which 720 acres are in Grover township, and the remainder in Pettis county; he also owns a fine grist mill in Sigel. He has seen much of the progress and development of Johnson county. Additional items relative to this worthy pioneer may be found on page 616.

S. G. FEAGANS,

P. O. Sigel. The subject of this sketch is a native of Smith county, Tenn., and was born Jan. 18, 1844. When he was about 14 years of age, his parents moved to Pettis county, Mo. He came to Johnson county in 1866, and was married Feb. 18, 1866, to Miss Henrietta Hocker. She is a daughter of Larkin Hocker, one of Johnson county's pioneers. They have five children living: Alvin, Jennie, Charles, John, Larkin. Mr. Feagans is a member of the Christian church. He is a man of continued industry and good habits, and now as his reward he owns a fine farm of 200 acres, under cultivation.

NATHAN FISHER,

farmer and stone and brick mason. P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch was born April 2, 1827, in Pettis county, Mo. His father came to Cooper county in 1821, and remained there during the winter. He then moved to Pettis county, and remained there until 1850, when he went to California in search of gold, and then came to Johnson county, where he lived until 1854, then he went to Texas, where he died in 1865. The subject of this sketch was married, Dec. 18, 1849, to Miss Martha Marshall, and this union has blessed them with four children: Lucy M., Harriet S., Benjamin F., Richard C. They lost two, Mary A. and George L. When our country was involved in war he joined the Union cause, and enlisted in 1862, company E., 7th Missouri cavalry, and served until Dec. 9, 1862, when he was discharged on account of inability to serve. He has a farm of 40 acres, and is a consistent member of the M. E. church.

H. E. FORSYTHE,

farmer, P. O. Sigel, was born April 22, 1848, in Johnson county, Indiana; he was there educated and raised to manhood. He was married to Miss Josie Tylor, and from this union have two children: Ora Clinton, and Emra Thomas; the latter is now dead. He came to Johnson county, Missouri, 1869; located where he now lives. He now owns a fine farm of 240 acres, with fine, comfortable buildings. He is a member of the Baptist church.

THOMAS S. FOSTER,

farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Knobnoster. Among the many pioneers of Grover township, no one is more deserving of notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born in February, 1822, in Madison county, Kentucky, and there lived till he was about fifteen years of age. His parents then came to Johnson county, and remained a short time with relatives, then moved to Pettis county, where he remained a few years, then came

to Warrensburg, where his father was engaged in blacksmithing. The subject of this sketch then went to Lexington. He finally located where he now lives, in 1850. His mother died about the year 1840, at Warrensburg, and his father died while stopping with his son, Thomas S., in 1853-4. The subject of this sketch was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah Brown, and from this union had two children: James W., Joseph F., both now dead. His wife dying, he was again married, November 1856, and from this union they have seven children: Emma W., Jerry E., Lizzie M., Jacob V., Jesse W., John C. and Joseph M. His wife died October 19, 1874. When the dark cloud of war hovered over our country, Mr. Foster offered his help and enlisted in company B, 40th regiment of Missouri. He was in the service for about four years, and during this time he did many kind deeds for his fellowman when peace was declared, he returned to his quiet and peaceful home. He is a man of good habits and industry, and now has his reward. He owns a fine farm of 440 acres, all under fence, and good buildings.

JAMES GOIN,

P. O. Sigel; was born but a few steps from where he now lives, May 13, 1846. His parents came to this state early and located here. His father was a native of Kentucky, and died 1847, leaving his mother to provide for the family. His mother is a native of Virginia. She is still in good physical vigor. Mr. Goin is the youngest of his father's family. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, with first-class buildings, and everything around him has the appearance of good managemant.

LARKIN HOCKER,

P. O. Knobnoster; farmer and stock raiser. Among the many pioneers who have made comfortable homes in Johnson county, no one is deserving of more favorable notice than the subject of this brief and imperfect sketch. He was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and was born November 20, 1811; he was there educated and grew to manhood. He was married in his native county in 1834, to Miss Eliza J. Thornton. They have six children. Three are now living: Mary M., E. T. and Larkin. Hr. Hocker became impressed with the idea that Missouri offered inducements to men of energy, and although the county was new, he came in 1835 and located where he now lives. But by his continued industry he overcame all these trials, and now has his reward. He and his sons own a fine farm of 500 acres, with first-class improvements. Himself and family are members of the Christian church.

THOMAS HARFIELD,

P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of England, and was born on February 15, 1831. He was there educated and developed to manhood. In 1854 he came to New Orleans, and from there went to Cooper county, where he remained until the country was involved in war. He then went to St. Louis, where he engaged as coach driver. He was married in 1863 to Miss Catharine Carlon, a native of Ireland. Mr. Harfield came to Johnson county in 1866. He has overcome all obstacles and now owns a farm of 120 acres, and is in good circumstances.

J. C. HILL,

P. O. Knobnoster. This enterprising citizen is a native of Todd county, Kentucky, was born April 13, 1840. He was raised there until he was about fifteen years of age, then came to Saline county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Johnson county. He located then where he now lives. He was married in 1862 to Miss S. Bradley, and this union has blessed them with eleven children, seven living: John M., Mary E., Maggie; Walter, Lulu May, James and J. Arthur. The following four died: William W., Larkin, Kune and Benjamin. His success in life may be inferred from the fact, that he began business for himself with very limited means, but through his good habits, he now owns a fine farm of 145 acres, with first class buildings. He is a member of the Christian church and one of the deacons of the same.

TIPTON T. HUFF,

P. O. Knobnoster, was born in Tipton county, Tennessee, January 24, 1824, of good parentage. His father's name was Thomas, and his mother's maiden name was Miss Lucinda Townsend. His grandfathers, on both sides, were named Thomas. The one on his father's side, was taken prisoner by the savage Indians and kept seven years. Tipton T. came to Missouri in 1836, at the age of twelve, with his widowed mother, and settled in Morgan county, where he attended the common schools, and soon began to work for himself. He married Mrs. Lucinda Lowery, *nee* Miss Burch, whose former husband had been a prominent physician of Georgetown, Pettis county, Mo. By this union two children were born: John T. and William B. The former died at the age of two years, and the latter married Miss Mary E. Byler, of Cass county, and now they reside in Montana territory. Mr. Huff's first wife died in 1854. In 1862 he married Mrs. Louvici Callison, *nee* Miss Oglesbey; she had two children: John and Lena Callison. The former married Miss Wall, and is now a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of Henry county. The latter married Dr. Fewel and now resides in easy circumstances at Odessa. Mr. Huff

by this last marriage has three children, one boy and two girls: Thomas T., Lula and Lena. Mr. Huff went to the state of California in 1849, where he remained three years during the gold excitement. When the late war clouds arose, although a southern man, he chose to remain quiet and at home. In politics he is a straight democrat, and socially a kind and generous man, true to his convictions. Mrs. Huff is a devoted member of the County Line Baptist church. Mr. Huff owns a beautiful farm on the Knobnoster and Brownsville road.

J. P. HUGHES,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Sigel. This enterprising citizen is a native of Smith county, Tennessee, and was born August 5, 1833. In 1854 he located in Johnson county and worked by the month for about two years. He married Miss Holley W. Porter in 1857, a native of Tennessee. From this union they have four children: Mary E., William L., Martha F. and Jesse J. In 1858 he moved to his present location, where he has an improved and fine farm of 150 acres. He is a member of the M. E. church and is numbered among the enterprising citizens of Johnson county.

G. W. P. INGRAM,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of Knox county, Tennessee, and was born in April, 1837. His father, Thomas Ingram, was born December 10, 1803, and his mother was born May 12, 1805, in Knox county, Tennessee. His parents were married September 2, 1824, and to them were born nine children, of which five are living: John G., born June 26, 1825; Elizabeth Jane, born September 6, 1827; Sarah Ann, born December 2, 1829; Mary E., born August 22, 1832; Nancy C., born November 28, 1834; G. W. P., born May 25, 1837; Rachel A., born November 11, 1839, and died October 11, 1854; William T., born August 31, 1842, and died January 8, 1881; Martha E., born May 18, 1845, and died August 7, 1861. In 1840 his parents came to Moniteau county, Missouri, where his father died in July, 1847. His mother then returned to her native state, and remained there until 1854, when she returned to Missouri, locating in Johnson county, where she worked and strove to support her family. November 6, 1875, she was called to her last resting place, leaving her children with a good home. The subject of this sketch and his two sisters are now living on the old homestead, having about 500 acres of fine land, and are numbered among the worthy citizens of Johnson county.

JAMES T. MARSHAL,

farmer, P. O. Sigel. The subject of this short sketch was born December 26, 1832, in Grover township, Johnson county. In 1850 he went with his

father to California,where his father died shortly after their arrival, and the son experienced very poor health in that state. His father was one of the first white settlers in Johnson county. In 1854 Mr. Marshal returned to Johnson county. He was twice married; first, February 11, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who bore him three children, one dead and two living: Mary Jane and Sarah E. His wife died March 3, 1859. Mr. Marshal has a fine farm of 231 acres. He is a man who has seen many changes come and go in Johnson county, but he has always kept pace with its progress. He was again married, in 1860, to Miss Caroline Bradley. She is a native of Johnson county. This union has been blessed with seven children, one of whom is dead: John T.; and six living: Lucy A., Charles P., James, Cora, George R. and Etta.

WILEY MADDEX,

P. O. Grover, farmer and stock raiser. The subject of this sketch is a native of Morgan county, Kentucky, and was born June 22, 1826, and, when about eleven years of age his parents came to Cooper county, Missouri, in 1837. He lived there about three years, then moved to Morgan county, Missouri, where his parents lived about four years, then he came to Pettis county, then to Johnson county, where he has since lived. In 1850 he took a trip to California. He remained in the gold state about one year, then returned to his home by the way of Mexico. He was married February 28, 1852, to Miss Clara C. Barnett, and from this union they have two children: Mary Jane and James H. In 1858 he came to his present location, where he has improved 517½ acres of land, and is now among the most successful pioneers. He was a Union man during the war.

G. W. MARSHALL,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Sigel. The subject of this sketch is one of Johnson county's noble sons, and was born September 9, 1837. His father was one of the very first pioneers of Johnson county, and about the year 1850 he went to California, and died there shortly after his arrival. The subject of this sketch was married February 2, 1860, to Miss Nancy Hammond, a native of Illinois, and this union has been blessed with four children, two dead, and two living: Thomas and Richard. The latter is at school at Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Marshall is a man who began business for himself with limited means, but, through his industry and good management, he now owns a fine farm of 292 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, with good buildings. But the dark messenger of death called at his home April 1, 1880, and took his wife to her last resting place. She was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Marshall and son, Thomas, are members of the same church, and are always among its liberal contributors and supporters.

J. T. OGLESBY,

postoffice, Knobnoster. This enterprising citizen is one of Johnson county's noble sons. He was born February 26, 1840. His father was among the first settlers of Johnson, and he located on section 25, Grover township, and died in 1861. His mother, Mary H., died in 1875. The subject of this sketch during the war was out of the county, but when peace was declared he returned to his old home, where he has since lived. He was married in 1869 to Miss Martha A. Brock, also a native of Missouri. This union has been blessed with three children: Alpha M., Samie E., Mary E. The subject of this sketch has seen many changes come and go to Johnson county. But he has been a hard working man and a good manager, and now as his reward he owns a fine farm of 190 acres in Johnson county, and 160 in Pettis county. He is now numbered among the successful men of Johnson county. His wife's mother, who has lived with him for some years, was called to her place of rest on the 8th day of October, 1881.

C. G. OGLESBY,

farmer and justice of the peace; postoffice, Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of Cooper county, Missouri; was born April 1, 1835, and when he was just six months old his father brought him to Johnson county, October 1, 1835, where the subject of this sketch was educated. He has never been out of the state except from January 25, 1865, to September 1, 1867, during which time he was in the state of Nebraska. His father-in-law, Mr. J. Cox, went with him. Mr. Cox is one of the pioneers of Johnson county, and one of her best citizens. The subject of this sketch was married in 1856 to Miss E. F. Cox, a native of Johnson county. Her father came to the state in 1831. This union has blessed them with three children: Mary M., Charles T., Jacob M. Mr. Oglesby is a man who stands high in the community in which he lives.

C. T. OGLESBY,

farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, Knobnoster; was born April 23, 1834, in Cooper county, Missouri, and when he was quite young his father came to Johnson county. His father died in 1863; his mother died Nov. 20, 1855. The subject of this sketch was first married November 23, 1854, to Miss Mary T. Jones, a native of Missouri, and from this union they have two children: Tarlton W. and William A. His wife departed this life December 23, 1862. He was again married, April 23, 1868, to Miss E. Rubey. They have three children: Fannie L., Charles T. and Henry R. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, all under good cultivation, with fine, comfortable buildings. In all respects Mr. Oglesby is a worthy man.

JOHN PARK,

farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, Sigel. The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of Grover township. Was born March 7, 1818, in Madison county, Kentucky. He was there educated, and grew to maturity. He came to Missouri in 1838, and located in Pettis county, where he lived until 1858, then he came to Johnson county, locating where he now lives. He was first married in 1846, to Miss L. Lewis, and from this union they have four children: Columbus, Sarah Ann, James G. and Mary E. His wife died, and he was again married in 1855, to Miss Bingham, and this union has blessed them with six children: William, Henry, David, Richard C., Ettie W. and Cora H. Mr. Park is a man who takes a pride in educating his children, and is always willing to help assist anything that will enhance the welfare of the county. Through his good habits and continued industry he now owns a fine farm of 440 acres, and he is now numbered among the successful business men of Johnson county.

JOHN E. ROBINSON,

farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is one of Missouri's noble sons. He was born August 23, 1841, in this county. In 1861, when the whole country was involved in war, he took up arms for the southern cause. He thought it was right, and enlisted in company A, Fifth Missouri regiment; after which he was changed to company I, Tenth Missouri cavalry. He was in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, Corinth, Port Gibson, and at one time he was in the saddle for fourteen days and nights. He owns a fine farm of 790 acres, with good, comfortable buildings, and is now one of the leading farmers of Johnson county. He was married, in May, 1867, to Miss Mary M. Hocker, daughter of Larkin Hocker, and from this union there are three children, two boys and one girl: J. F., Larkin H. and Lizzie.

JAMES C. ROTHWELL,

farmer and stock-raiser. This enterprising citizen was born November 14, 1814, in Virginia. He there spent his youth on a farm. He was married, in his native county, to Miss Mary S. Ramsey, February 7, 1836, and to this union have been born six children that are living: Mary C., Clayborne W., Anna J., Joseph H., Mattie B. and Nettie. He is a man who has taken a warm interest in the welfare of education. He began business for himself with very limited means, but, through his good management and industry, he now owns a fine farm of 320 acres of good land. He is now numbered among the enterprising men of Johnson county. See page 617.

MILTON SWOPE,

farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Sigel. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pettis county, and was born in August, 1823, where he was educated and raised to manhood. In 1847 he was married to Miss V. Sandridge, and this union has blessed them with a family of children. In 1848 he came to Johnson county, locating where he now lives, it then being wild prairie. His wife died in 1873. He improved and owns a fine farm of 280 acres with first-class improvements. He was again married, in August, 1880, to Miss Melia Sandridge. They are members of the Christian church, and always among its liberal contributors and supporters.

I. F. TANNER,

P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, and was born October 15, 1848, where he lived until 1866, when he came to Johnson county. His father was in company H, Twenty-fifth Indiana infantry, and died while in the service, December 26, 1864. The subject of this sketch was married, January 24, 1869, to Miss Rebecca J. Marshall, daughter of R. Marshall, who was one of the pioneers of Johnson county, and this union has blessed them with three children: Mary E., Josie W., and Dellie May. Mr. Tanner now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, with a fine house. Mr. Tanner is now devoting part of his time to preaching. He was ordained in the Christian church, by Rev. C. A. Hedrick, in 1876. He is a zealous worker for Christianity.

T. J. TEDDER,

farmer and stock raiser. P. O. Sigel. The subject of this imperfect sketch is a native of Roane county, Tenn., born Feb. 18, 1822. He was married in his native county, Dec., 1847, to Miss Mary E. Wilson; she is a native of the same place. From this union there have been five children: John W., George W., William L., Martha, Louisa J. In 1859, he came to Johnson county, where he has since resided. His success in life is evinced from the fact that he began business for himself with very limited capital, but through his continued industry and good management he now has a farm of 150 acres. He was in the home guards during the war, always remaining loyal to his country. His father was in the war of 1812, and died at a good old age in Tennessee.

R. THARRINGTON,

farmer. P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of North Carolina, and was born, August 9, 1829. In the year 1850, he immigrated to Wickley county, Tennessee, and in 1853 he came to Johnson county, Missouri. He was married in 1856, to Miss Harriet Ann

Porter, a native of Tennessee, and from that union they have six children living: William J., Robert, Mary E., James M., Remah and John W. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he began business for himself with very limited capital, but through his industry he now owns a fine farm of 163 acres of fine land.

WILLIAM G. THORNTON,

P. O. Knobnoster. He was born Nov. 11, 1822, the second son of Wm. and Henrietta Thornton. His father's portrait and sketch will be found elsewhere. July 18, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Wiley. One child was born, Virginia L., in Christian county, Ky., Nov. 16, 1864. She was liberally educated at Woodland public school and Baptist Female College of Lexington, Mo. On the evening of September 27, 1881, was married to Jerome B. Greer, son of Alex Greer, when she was sixteen years of age. In 1879, he erected his elegant highland home, called "Thornton Heights," at a cost of about $3,000. The building is quite attractive and handsome, and is one of the finest in the county. Wm. G., in connection with his brother Vivian H. is doing a good business in farming and stock raising. They have some fine stock and take just pride in it. They own 1,460 acres of the best quality of agricultural land. The two brothers, in religion, follow the steps of their father, and are zealous supporters of County Line Baptist church. Mrs. Thornton is also a consistent member of that church.

WILLIAM THORNTON,

deceased, whose portrait appears elsewhere, was a native of Orange county, Va., born Aug. 30, 1795, where he resided until he married Mrs. Henrietta Rucker, *nee* Miss Standley, Jan. 19, 1819. This couple were cousins. After their union they soon became converts and were baptized into the fellowship of Salem Baptist church, Madison county, Ky., by Eld. Herndon. Three children were born, and in their childhood days lost their hearing, which rendered them mute also. Geo. A. was born Nov. 25, 1819, and married Jan. 18, 1865, Miss Nellie Lantz, and died Dec. 6, 1880, without offspring; Wm. G., whose biographical sketch is found elsewhere, was the second son; Vivion H. was born Dec. 11, 1824, and is living a happy bachelor's life with his brother William G. They inherited a large and handsome property from their father, which they have increased. His sons were liberally educated. William Thornton was a devoted christian and liberal supporter of his church. He moved to Boone county, Mo., in the fall of 1832, remaining one year; he settled permanently in the fall of 1833, near the present home of his sons, in Johnson county, where he remained until his death. He and his devoted wife joined Liberty Baptist church the first Sunday in March, 1844. They

W. L. Hedges, Mayor.

WARRENSBURG

traveled a distance of about twelve miles to this church once a month until County Line Baptist church was organized. He was chosen the first deacon of the congregation and ordained by Eld. Thornton Rucker. He always lived a life consistent with his profession, loved and respected by all. He departed this life Sunday morning at ten o'clock, Feb. 18, 1872. He was buried with Masonic honors. His funeral discourse was preached by Eld. Wm. P. C. Caldwell. His remains now rest in the beautiful cemetery on the eminence northwest of the handsome residence built by his sons.

MILTON W. TYLOR,

section 15, P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 28, 1812, in Jefferson county, Ky.; he there developed into manhood. He was married March 14, 1833, to Miss Mary Seaton. She was born Oct. 19, 1814, in Jefferson county, Ky. This union has blessed them with seven children, all of whom are living: James K., Lula J. T., Samuel L., Charles T., Josie, Milton W. and R. Seaton. In 1851 Mr. Tylor sold his farm in Jefferson county, Ky., and moved to Johnson county, Ind., where he bought a good farm, on which he built a fine residence, and not long after it was completed, it was destroyed by fire. During the war he lost much property. In 1869 he came to Johnson county, Mo., locating where he now lives. He now owns a good farm of 314 acres, with fine comfortable buildings. He is a member of the Baptist church and among its liberal supporters. He is a worthy and highly respected citizen.

Dr. R. SEATON TYLER,

physician and surgeon, residence, Sigel. This enterprising citizen was born Dec. 3, 1855, in Johnson county, Ind. He was there raised until 1869, when his parents came to Johnson county, Mo. The subject of this sketch was a lover of good books, and at the age of nineteen he began to teach school. He taught four terms. He also attended the Normal at Warrensburg for one year. In 1877 he went to the St. Louis Medical College, where he studied for two years. He graduated in 1879 and returned to Johnson county, locating in Sigel, where he purchased a fine house and has built up a large trade and is now numbered among the successful physicians of the county. He was married Nov. 3, 1880, to Miss Florence Shanks, and from this union have one child: R. Seaton, Jr.

CHARLES G. WORTHAM,

P. O. Knobnoster. The subject of this sketch is a native of Harden county, Ky., and was born Aug. 9, 1832. He was there educated and developed to manhood. He came to Johnson county, Mo., in 1854, where

he has since lived. He was married March, 1858, to Miss Nancy T. Gillen, and from that union there were four children, two of which died infants and two now living: William G. and Norah D. His wife died Nov. 17, 1873. When our country was involved in war Mr. Wortham favored the South and took up arms to defend what he thought was right, and while in the service was wounded three times. He was in some of the most severe battles of the war. He was married the second time Dec. 25, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Harrison, and by this union have two children: T. G. and Maggie Lee. He owns a farm of 120 acres.

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH ALBIN,

P. O. Warrensburg. It was in Guernsey county, Ohio, where Joseph Albin first beheld the light of day. It was there also that he had attended the common schools and received his education. His ancestors came from Virginia. Early in the fall of 1857, he moved to Effingham county, Illinois, where he commenced life's struggles for himself, and the succeeding year, 1858, he married Miss Margaret Gillmore, a native of Illinois. Here he lived, farming until 1868, when he again emigrated west, his destination being Dodge county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and lived until the time he located in Johnson county, Missouri, which occurred in 1879, where he now lives on one of the prettiest farms in Johnson county. During his life he has reared a family of eight children, only one of whom is married. The soil of Mr. Albin's farm is of the richest quality, which characterizes the township of which it is a part; also the yard surrounding his residence presents an appearence, fully in keeping up with the other surroundings, and shows what pluck and industry can attain.

JOHN BOWMAN,

P. O. Aullville, is a farmer, and lives on section 29, range 25, and was born in Brooks county, Virginia, January 3, 1812. When he was about fourteen years of age, he moved with his parents to Ohio and settled in Tuscarawus county, Ohio. Henry Bowman, his father, was a native of Virginia, and was a farmer. His grandfather settled in Virginia in an early day, and bought his first farm of the King of England, in whose dominion he was born and raised. Henry Bowman, the father of John, turned his attention to milling for a few years, before he left Virginia; after coming to Ohio, he followed farming for a livlihood. Again he moved to New Cumberland, in same county, where he remained until his death. John's mother was a native of Virginia, whose name was Phebe Weeks, and who died soon after in the same county, on March 3, 1842. John Bow-

man remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then he returned to Virginia, where he was married to Miss Mariam Brown, daughter of Andrew Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, and a prominent farmer. Mr. Bowman then moved to Missouri in 1844, and stopped a short time in Lafayette county. He then built his cabin and moved on to his present farm in Johnson county, which contains 159 acres, which is well improved with good substantial buildings. Raising wheat and other grain has been his main object. During the late war he suffered largely. One season soon after he had stacked a fine crop of wheat, several men came and threshed it out and hauled it away. While they were threshing it, he was compelled to feed them, which he says was the worst of all. His crop of wheat was 800 bushels, which was all taken. They have raised five daughters, all living and named as follows: Margarette J., Phebe M., Alwilda V., Elnora S. and Bertha P.; another died at the age of five years. His education was obtained only at the district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman and family are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

DR. Z. CASE,

was born in Carlisle, Illinois, in 1847. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother was a native of Ohio. His father was a member of the legal fraternity, and while in the state of Illinois held several prominent county offices in the county of Clinton, Carlisle being the county seat of that county. Dr. Case had the advantages of a college course, and after graduating was employed as book-keeper in a large mercantile house in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for some time in this position. In the course of time, however, he made up his mind to study medicine, and immediately entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in medicine, March 12, 1875. The following month he visited his parents in his old home in Carlisle. In the fall of 1875 he came to Johnson county, Missouri, where he has made rapid strides in the profession of his choice, and to-day has a large and growing practice, and is known throughout Johnson county, as a careful and conscientious gentleman.

ALEXANDER GREER,

deceased, was among the old settlers of Johnson county, and resided in Simpson township, where he was long known as one of the most successful farmers and stock feeders of the county. He was born in Berkley county, Virginia, August 25, 1810, and departed this life, as will be noticed under the head of "Pioneers of Simpson Township," in the winter of 1881. He was partially educated in Frederick county, Virginia. His father, Johnson Greer, died when Alexander was only four years of age. His father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America and settled

in Virginia in a very early day, and was counted among the F. F. V.'s in the "Old Dominion." Alexander's education was somewhat limited on account of his mother being a widow. He was brought up on the farm, and always loved to stick to the farm. In 1837 he married Miss Louisa Clary, daughter of Gerard Clary, who at that time kept a tannery at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, in Alleghany county, Maryland, now the city of Cumberland. Soon after his marriage Mr. Greer emigrated to Missouri, in 1838, and settled at what is now known as Kirkpatrick's Mill, on Black Water, where he and his brother, Jerome,B. Greer, established a country store, which they kept about three years. When he left the store he entered about 200 acres of government land, and began to improve a farm, which is now known as the Fitz Patrick farm. In 1842 he disposed of this place and purchased the present excellent farm, which is the old homestead. At his death his landed estate numbered 3,200 acres of land. Soon after he settled the old homestead he commenced to engage largely in farming, raising stock and dealing extensively in shipping stock to St. Louis. Prior to the railroad facilities he drove stock to the St. Louis market. During the late war (1861-5) he lost heavily, estimated about $30,000. He has always been an enterprising farmer of indomitable courage and energy. Commencing with nothing but a willingness to work, he rose step by step to his enviable prominence. Mrs. Greer has always been a true wife and most dutiful mother. Her wise plans and vigilant care over her children will never be forgotten by them. Fourteen children have been brought up, all liberally educated to business. During the trying times and struggles for a good share of this world's goods, Mr. Greer never neglected the paternal care of his family. Having a healthful wife and children, not one has been lost, and the family has formed but little acquaintance with physicians. The children are as follows: Mary R., now Mrs. James D. Dyer; Laura A., now Mrs. George W. Colbern; Rovilla M., now Mrs. R. M. Morrison; Sarah J., now Mrs. E. T. Smarr; Robert L., who married Miss Majors; Josephine V., now Mrs. George W. Collins; Jerome B., who married Miss Virginia L. Thornton; Ella L., now Mrs. Grove Youngs, of Lafayette county; Lillie L., now Mrs. George Youngs. The following are yet single: Wm. A., James A., John P., Minnie A. and Mattie J. The girls, Minnie and Mattie, are now students at the Central Methodist Female College, of Lexington, Missouri. A brief sketch of Wm. A. appears elsewhere. In politics Mr. Greer was an unswerving democrat, yet a prudent and wise thinker all his life.

JEROME B. GREER, ESQ.,

a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, February, 1851. Reared and educated in his native county, and at the State University, located at Columbia. Commenced business for himself in

1875, engaging in farming and stock raising. The latter he has found to be the most lucrative. His large farm of 768 acres of choice land, lying in Simpson township, Johnson county, is nearly all covered with blue grass. His fine residence, standing on a high elevation, from which nearly every acre of his beautiful farm can be seen. From his house a large portion of eastern Johnson county can be seen. The house is substantial and two stories. Mr. Greer is a gentleman of fine business habits, moral, honest and accommodating. His eye is ever open to business, and his heart for suffering humanity. He raises cattle, mules and hogs, and does a large business in the way of shipping stock. Although a young man, he is favorably known in all the stock markets of the west as an honorable, upright and practical dealer. Mr. Greer was married September 27, 1881, to Miss Virginia L. Thornton, of Grover township, the daughter of Wm. Thornton, Esq.She is a worthy and accomplished lady, fine taste and domestic habits. Mr. Greer is an influential member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Postoffice address, Aullville, Missouri.

WILLIAM A. GREER,

P. O. Fayetteville, is among the straight forward business young men of Simpson township. He was born in Johnson county, Missouri, near where he now resides, December 13, 1856, and received his early education at the common schools of his neighborhood. He attended the State University at Columbia, one session, which, with what knowledge he had already received in the common schools, eminently fitted him for business transactions and agricultural pursuits. When only eighteen years of age, he took charge of his father's farm, which he controlled while his father was living. His father died during the winter of 1881. His present landed estate numbers 230 acres of excellent agricultural land, all well improved, except thirty acres of timber. The farming land is in a high state of cultivation and produces excellent crops of corn, wheat and grass. At present he is erecting one of the most substantial residences in the township. He is of a good family, being the third son of Alexander and Louisa Greer, who are known over the northeastern part of the county. Wm. A. in politics, is a democrat. He is a prominent stock dealer of the township, and takes delight in the improvement of the farm and stock enterprise. He is yet a young man, who has not chosen a wife, and since the death of his father he has been very dutiful towards his aged mother. The biographical sketch of Alexander Greer, his father, will be found elsewhere, and also an elaborate notice under the head of the pioneers of Simpson township. The subject of this sketch is a young man of steady business habits, temperate and refined. He uses neither ardent spirits nor tobacco, and is one of those whom the public may rely upon as having a bright and prosperous future before him.

WM. LAZENBY,

section 24, P. O. Knobnoster; farmer and stock raiser. The subject of this sketch was born July 15, 1841, in Morgan county, Illinois, where he was educated. When the dark cloud hovered over our country, Mr. Lazenby enlisted in company K, 27th Illinois infantry, and was in some of the most severe battles of the war: Belmont, Union City, seige of Corinth, Stone River, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and several others. He was wounded at the battle of Chattanooga, shot through the hips, and he has not been a perfect man since that date. He was honorably discharged September, 1864. He then returned to his home in Illinois, and was married December 7, 1864, to Miss M. Lacey, and from this union have six children living: Varazill A., Harvey, Ida A., Arthur, Charles W. and Clara; having lost two: Isabelle and George W. In 1866 he moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he lived for about five years. He then moved to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1871, locating where he now lives, where he owns a fine farm of 340 acres, with good buildings. He is a member of the M. E. church.

ROBERT M. MAXWELL,

farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Montserrat. Born in Madison county, Kentucky, April 6, 1821. His father, Thomas J. Maxwell, was a native of Virginia; born in 1777, and emigrated to Kentucky in an early day. In 1818 he made a trip to Missouri to see the country, and in 1826 moved here with his family, settling in Howard county, and died the following year. Robert's mother was also from Virginia; she continued to live in Howard county, Mo., after the death of her husband, till the spring of 1834, went to Cooper county, remaining two years; then in the spring of 1837, came to Johnson county, settling near Knobnoster; several years thereafter she went to live with her children in Howard county, and in 1857 she returned to Johnson; and in 1859 she died, at the age of eighty-one years. Robert M., the youngest of fourteen children, was married to Louisiana J. Tebbs, daughter of George Tebbs, in 1841. She died in 1857, leaving six children: Lucinda J., George T., Sarah E., James M., William T. and Robert F. George T. died January, 1862, and James died August 5, 1866. He married for his second wife, in 1857, Mrs. Mary A. Lyle, a native of Kentucky. She was born September 20, 1833, and when she married Mr. M., had four children: John L., George T., Charles S. L. and Joshua L. By this union they had nine children, (two of whom died in infancy:) Mary S., Isaac, Amanda C., Jefferson C., Anna, Lucy and Ernest. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. M. has held important offices in his township, among which were constable and justice of the peace.

JACOB L. NEFF,

P. O. Fayetteville; was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, May 15, 1822. His father, John Neff, was a native of Maryland, and was an extensive coal dealer, and resided in his native state until his death, in 1879. Jacob remained in his native state until 1843, when he came to Missouri, and purchased land, in what is now known as Simpson township, and then returned to Maryland, and was married to Miss A. Koontz, who died in 1851, leaving three children: John H., Harriet and Charles A. Mr. Neff was again married to Miss Catherine Atherton. By this union they have five children: George M., Sarah E., Elmore P., Emma A. and Girtie B. Mr. N. owns a farm, which contains 420 acres, 300 in cultivation, with a good, substantial residence. He is one of the largest wheat growers of the township. Mr. and Mrs Neff are both members of the M. E. church, South.

WM. A. POLLOCK,

P. O. Fayetteville. Was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, February 25, 1818 His father was a cotton spinner by trade, and a native of Ireland. At the age of twenty-seven, W. A. Pollock was married to Miss Margaret J. Davis, and reared a family consisting of five boys and four girls. He resided in Lincoln county, near Stanford, the county seat, until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Johnson county, Missouri, where he has since remained. His farm contains 327 acres of land, with 125 acres in cultivation. Mr. Pollock took no part in the civil war, but remained on his farm, pursuing his rustic occupation. The travelers who by chance stop under his hospitable roof, are entertained in a pleasant and lively manner by his reminiscences of his early days in old Kentucky. His high character for honesty and generosity are widely known.

SALATHIEL H. TAGGART,

Warrensburg, Mo. Born on the 8th day of April, 1822, in North Carolina. His father Jessie R. Taggart, and mother Rachel Davidson, were natives of the state of Maryland, and were of English extraction. His father died when the Captain was eighteen years of age, and his mother three years after. About one year and a half after the death of his father, the family moved to Missouri, and settled in Lafayette county, where the Captain remained for twenty years engaged in farming. For a few years after coming to Missouri, he worked out at very low wages. Being possessed of more than ordinary energy and perseverence, he in three years time, secured at first eighty-five acres of native soil, and in a short time his farm contained 155 acres. At the age of twenty-seven he was married The fruit of this marriage was two daughters and one son, all of whom have been taken away by death. The son died in infancy, one daughter

at the age of two years, and the other daughter at the age of twenty-one. The Captain sold out in Lafayette county, and moved into Johnson county, in 1865, purchased 247½ acres of good land, where he now resides. He has increased his farm to 320 acres, and has bought other farms, so that now Capt. Taggart is the lawful owner of 1027 acres of good prairie and timber land, and the valuation of his real and personal property amounts to nearly $35,000. Starting in life without anything, no help but a strong constitution and an indomitable will power, and without speculation of any kind, he has accumulated all in about thirty-five years. Mrs. Taggart, the mother, and his three children have all died, leaving him without heirs. In a short time he married Miss Deborah Day, the daughter of Richard and Sarah Day, who are living in Johnson county. They had five children named as follows: Ameda R., who died in her third year, Geo. W., James A., Sammie D., (the next, not named, died very young,) Bessie S. and Frances W. Mr. Taggart was appointed the Captain of a company of the militia of the state, hence the title of Captain.

RICHARD H. WOOD,

farmer, Simpson township. Was born in Johnson county, in February, 1841. He was married in Dec., 1867, to Sarah D. Pemberton, daughter of Thomas H. Pemberton, of Saline county, an early and prominent settler of that county. By this union they have five children living: Edward, Sarah, Richard, Tommie, and James M. The oldest died while young. Mr. Wood served three years in the Confederate army under Joe Shelby, and was in thirty engagements, and did not receive a scratch. He was also in Price's raid in 1864. He owns a magnificent farm of 200 acres, with a good substantial residence, and a fine barn. He has lived most of the time on the old homestead, and has been very successful. He is a sober, moral, hard-working, energetic man, and a scientific farmer. He is a hospitable and kind neighbor, never seeking notoriety.

HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP.

WM. B. AMES,

farmer and stock raiser. P. O. Warrensburg. Was born Jan. 17, 1825, in Litchfield county, Conn. He resided at home on a farm till he was seventeen, then commenced teaching in the winter, and followed that profession for twenty-five years. His success as an efficient teacher was excellent. He was married May 3, 1848, to Miss Clara L., daughter of Nobel Allen, Esq. They have six children: Olive S., Frank N., William C., Nellie C., Herbert L. and Maud. Olive S. and Nellie C. are dead; the other children are living at home. Mr. A. has honorably filled

several public offices both in Connecticut and since coming to Missouri. He was twice elected to the general assembly of Connecticut, was assessor for some time, and magistrate for twenty years, in his native state. In 1869, he located on his present farm, which is about seven miles north of Warrensburg. His land comprises a tract of about 350 acres. Since residing here he has been honored with the office of justice of the county court, and several other positions in the gift of his township and the county. His house with all its contents burned March 8, 1877. Mr. A. is an intelligent, sociable and generous citizen, well deserving the good name which he bears among all who know him.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN,

section 36, P. O. Warrensburg. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 19, 1829, in Loudon county, Va., and in 1844, he moved to Kentucky, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Johnson county. He now owns a farm of 300 acres of fine land in Hazel Hill township. He is a consistent church member and upright citizen. The reward of his honest toil and frugal economy is seen in his wide cultivated lands and well stocked farm. He is well esteemed by his neighbors for his many manly qualities.

JOHN W. CLEAVELAND,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Fayetteville. Was born in Jefferson county, Ky., April 7, 1840, and received his early education at the common schools. He was married to Miss Emma J. Dyer, daughter of M. Dyer, Esq., Nov. 14, 1858. Their family consists of Mary A., Virginia F., Lizzie, Nora, Martha A., Miles E., John W., George F., Berry H. and Maud M. In 1876, Mr. C. was elected township collector, which position he held with credit. The farm where he resides contains 205 acres, all of which is under cultivation. He also owns 200 acres in different parts of the county. Mr. and Mrs. C. are both faithful members of the Christian church. Mr. Cleaveland is a successful farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

JAMES D. DYER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, P. O. Fayetteville, Johnson county, Mo. Was born in Warren county, Ky., near Bowling Green, on the 20th day of August, 1837. At the age of seven he removed with his parents to Lafayette county, Mo., where he remained with his parents until the age of 23. His education was confined to the common schools of the county. His parents, who were natives of Kentucky, were honest, frugal and industrious, instilling the same spirit into their children, which was of great utility to them in after life. While living in Kentucky, the elder

Dyer was engaged in farming and raising horses and mules, and driving them to Mobile and other southern markets, which was a very lucrative business. After moving to Missouri with his family, Mr. M. W. Dyer, the father of this sketch, continued the pursuit of farming and raising stock, until the present year. James Dyer, Esq., was married on the seventh day of August, 1860, to Miss Mary R. Greer, of Johnson county, Mo., the daughter of Alexander Greer, Esq. Mrs. Dyer possesses the integral characteristic of the Greer family, ever ready to assist in acts of kindness and charity. In 1861, he purchased 80 acres of land in section 36, township 48, range 26, Johnson county, and moved on to it the same year, which was the commencement of the civil war. During the next few years he did nothing in the way of improvements, losing all he had in the way of stock, etc. In 1866, having left the state, he returned to his place to commence anew where he has lived ever since. Having been raised a farmer, he has followed that occupation until the present, adding farm to farm until his present possessions amount to 320 acres of good rich lands. In connection with farming, he has made stock raising a specialty, feeding and selling from 50 to 100 head of cattle each year. They have eight living children, as follows: Alonzo M., Inez Z., Mattie M., Escobedo, Noah J., Alexander J., Miles A. and a son not named. They have lost two boys and one daughter in infancy. The oldest daughter, with the parents are members of the church of Christ. Their Christian deportment and strict integrity make them useful citizens, and their influence for good is felt in the community.

G. L. MOCK, M. D.,

Hazel Hill township, P. O. Fayetteville, was born in Washington township, of this county, December 29, 1850. Son of Jacob M. and Ann O. Mock. When the subject of this sketch was a very small child, his parents removed to North Carolina, where they resided till 1856, then removed to Pettis county, Missouri, and, in 1859, to Knobnoster, Johnson county. Dr. Mock commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. H. Williams, of Pettis county, in April, 1872, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1874. He then went to Freedom township, Lafayette county, where he practiced medicine two years. In 1876 he came to Fayetteville, where he has since pursued his profession. He was married, April 30, 1874, to Miss Ella Bigley. They have one child, Annie Myrtle. Dr. Mock has the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and proves himself one of Johnson county's best physicians.

JASPER E. NEWTON,

P. O. Fayetteville, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, October 23, 1847. Son of John Newton, Esq., a resident of Warrensburg. The sub-

ject of this sketch was educated at Prairie Home College, Cooper county, Missouri. He was married to Miss Florence, daughter of James F. Parker, Esq., April 17, 1870. They have four children: James M., Stella M., Emmet P., Celetia A. The father and mother are both members of the C. P. church. Notwithstanding he was well educated for a business life, he chose farming as his occupation, in which he has been very successful. His farm contains about 408 acres, situated a few miles west of Fayetteville, and is nearly all under cultivation. Mr. Newton is always ready to assist in any educational cause, or other public enterprise. He is an honest, industrious, and upright gentleman, surrounded by a pleasant family.

J. W. TAYLOR,

P. O. Warrensburg, was born February 3, 1841, in Johnson county, Missouri. He is a son of James Taylor, one of the pioneers of Johnson county, and came here October 28, 1839. The subject of this sketch remained in his native county until March, 1862, when he engaged as teamster for the government, and he was promoted to wagonmaster. In December, 1864, he returned to Johnson county, and was married, January 12, 1865, to Miss Julia A. Potts. Her father is one of the first pioneers of Johnson county. This union has blessed them with five children: Loria Etta, Ella D., William G., Jettie L., Dolla Florence. Lost two, Minnie B. and Mary L. Mr. Taylor has seen many ups and downs in the world, and has seen many changes go and come to Johnson county. In 1877 he moved to his present location, where he has improved a large farm of 240 acres, and has built fine buildings. He is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

T. EUGENE WILLIAMS,

is among the promising young teachers of Hazel Hill township. He was born here, June 21, 1858. His parents died when he was quite young. He is the youngest among six children, three brothers and three sisters: E. A., E. D. and T. E. were the brothers; Parrilee, Viana and Mollie, the sisters; all of whom are married, except the subject of this sketch. His father, Thomas, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to this state at an early day, and was among the pioneer teachers of Missouri. He also engaged in farming and stock-raising, and as a citizen stood high in his community. T. Eugene, from boyhood, was pious and studious, and made rapid progress in the country public schools, where he received the rudiments of an English education. At the early age of fourteen years, he embraced religion, and became a member of the Mt. Moriah C. P. church, where he is loved and respected by his pastor, and all the communicants. In 1877, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the State Normal School at

Warrensburg, and graduated with honors in his class, June, 1880. The following autumn he was engaged to teach the rural school of his own neighborhood. This summer he was elected principal of the Aullville public school. He opened his school here, September 5, 1881, and is at present successfully conducting one of the best schools ever taught in that town. No doubt, the subject of this sketch, being comparatively a young man, has a bright future before him.

THE RUSSELLS OF HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP.

Coleman, John, Thomas, and Henry Russell are reputable farmers. Their grandfather was a major in the army of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. He resigned his commission, and emigrated to America, A. D. 1795. Their father, Major Henry Russell, who was born in Rithmelton, Ireland, was an officer in the United States army, and did gallant service in the war of 1812. The bounty land awarded him by the government he located in Missouri, and afterwards became a resident of this grand old commonwealth. Although his four sons are, and have a right to be, proud of their genealogy, they have sense enough to know that it amounts to nothing in this republic, where merit alone is entitled to rank. These Russell boys are all of them retired merchants. When they came hither, a quarter of a century ago, they were, to say the least of it, rich. Their losses, by reason of the late deplorable internecine war, were no less than twenty-five thousand dollars; nevertheless, they annoy no one with loud lamentations. Whilst they are no longer rich enough to make them proud, yet they are not poor enough to feel the pangs of poverty. The Russells still occupy their delightful homestead, situated in full view of the city of Warrensburg. They are generous, hospitable, agreeable gentlemen, exceedingly liberal in politics, and tolerant in reference to religion. They always have a kind word for those in distress, a penny for the poor, and a maladiction for an enemy.

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALLEN,

a native of Kentucky, was born in Jefferson county, in the year 1840. His parents were natives of that state. His father was a stock raiser and farmer. The subject of this sketch moved to the state of Illinois, in the year 1863, and followed the business of farming there. He was married in that state, to Miss Lata Jaquith, daughter of J. W. Jaquith, a druggist, who lived for many years, a highly respected citizen of Urbuna, Champaign county, Illinois, and afterward moved to Johnson county, Missouri.

Like many other enterprising young men, Mr. Allen came to Johnson county, because he thought it possessed many advantages over other localities. He came with his young wife to Warrensburg, and remained there a few years. He then commenced to improve his present farm, near Columbus. His means were limited, and, like most of the settlers in a new country, the numerous obstacles and difficulties had to be met by persevering energy and industry. He owns, at present, a snug little farm, and is gradually surrounding himself with stock of all kinds. They have two boys: Jesse and Frank, who are now beginning to be some help to their father, and it will be but a few years until he will be able to spend his remaining years under the shadow of his own vine, and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

LEWIS BURRIS,

a native of Missouri, was born in Lafyette county, in the year 1828. His parents were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, who moved to this state about the year 1820. He came to Johnson county in the fall of 1866. His first wife was Miss E. Baker, by whom he had four children. She died in 1862. He was married again to Miss Bettie Upton, on the 1st day of November, 1866. Captain Burris is a first-class farmer and stock raiser, and his large farm is well adapted to the business. He has about 400 acres of good land in section 1 of this township. He held the office of township collector when the county was under township organization, and has served the school district as director, for two or three terms. He has about 360 acres under good cultivation, the remainder in pasture and wood land. He is one of the most prominent farmers in the county, an energetic business man, and a kind neighbor.

EDWARD W. COBB,

a native of Johnson county, was born in Columbus, in the year 1841. His father, Charles D. Cobb, was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to Johnson county in the year 1836. He received his business education in the state of New York, and moved west to St. Louis, where he carried on business for a few years. He then moved to Columbus, and was the second merchant in the place. During his life he occupied various positions of trust, and filled them with ability and fidelity. He was appointed to take the census of 1851, and, for the manner in which it was performed, he received the special compliments of the department. He was married in July, 1833, to a young lady from Ireland, who emigrated to America with her brother. She was born in the town of Clonakilta, near the city of Cork. After her marriage she came with her husband to help build up a home in the west. After a number of years of successful toil and perseverance, he took sick and died in the year 1852, and left a wife and seven

children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch, whose principal business has been farming on his father's estate. The farm is located on section 26, township 47, and was first occupied by his father and family in the year 1848. He was first married to Miss Lone Woodruff, and has one daughter by that union: Louella Cobb. He was married to his second wife, Miss H. B. Phillips, in the year 1871. The children by this union are: Maggie Cobb, Laura Cobb and Mary Cobb. He is at present engaged as salesman in the store of Mr. Wolf, a merchant of Columbus, and was appointed postmaster at this place in January, 1881.

HENRY B. COLEMAN,

was born in Johnson county, Missouri, July 27, 1853. His parents were natives of Virginia. They moved to Johnson county about the year 1840. His father, Thomas Coleman, was a graduate of Yale College, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He married in Johnson county, about the year 1845, Miss Catherine Tackett. On the 20th day of June, 1854, he was drowned in attempting to cross Black Water, at what is called Gooseberry Ford. Having gone west to visit a patient, in returning he attempted to swim his horse across the stream, which had swollen from recent rains, the horse floundered and sank, dragging his rider with him. The body of the Doctor was found next morning about fifty yards below the ford, clinging to a log. He left a widow and four children. The subject of this sketch was thus left, early in life, to carve out his own destiny. He received a liberal education in the public schools of the state, and afterward went to St. Louis, and read medicine at the Missouri Medical College. He graduated in March, 1878, after which he came back to Columbus, and settled down to practice his profession. The Doctar has built up a fine practice by his skill and perseverance.

NEALY DAGGETT,

one of the most enterprising young farmers of Johnson county, was born in Illinois, in the year 1840. His father, I. S. Daggett, is a native of New York state, and when quite a young man he came to Indiana and lived in that state a number of years. He afterward moved and settled in Illinois. From there he moved to Johnson county, in the year 1871. His family consists of nine children. Nealy Daggett, the subject of this sketch, is the fifth child, and was married in the year 1868, to Miss Laura J. Russell, who was a native of Ohio. The children by this union are, Elber Otis and Birdy Alta Mabel. Mr. Daggett follows the business of general farming, but has lately turned his attention to raising fine sheep, for which his farm is well adapted. His farm of 295 acres is located on section 27, nearly all under cultivation. His home is very attractive, and gives ample evidence of the thrift, energy, and industry of the proprietor.

JOHN B. DAVIS,

was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, in the year 1826. He moved with his father's family to Johnson county, and first settled close to Columbus. He was married in Adrian county to Miss Campbell, in the year 1846; her parents were among some of the earliest settlers of Johnson county, and the children born unto them are named as follows: William C., Susan Jane, R. C. Alfaretta and Charles Davis. He has a fine farm of 110 acres situated on section 35 and 36. Besides the occupation of general farming, Mr. Davis has been engaged in running mills and building, and repairing machinery. He also takes contracts for building houses, and other buildings in his neighborhood.

JAMES M. FULKERSON, M. D.

The name that heads this sketch is well known throughout the county as one among the earliest settlers. He was born in Lee valley, Lee county, Virginia, on March 15, 1811. His parents were natives of Virginia. His father moved to Tennessee after the battle of New Orleans. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents in Tennessee, till the year 1829 in Ray county, one mile from the Cherokee Nation. He recollects the assembly of men at the treaty of the Hiawathy Purchase, and was present at that treaty, and recollects Gen. Jackson and Gen. Houston, and was only a boy at that time. He came with his parents to this state in the year 1829, and drove a four-horse wagon from Tennessee to Tabo Grove, Lafayette county, and went from there to St. Charles in 1834. He attended medical lectures at the medical college of Ohio, in the city of Cincinnati, during the sessions of 1831 and 1832. He settled in Columbus when it was the county seat of Johnson county. The doctor tells an amusing story of the trial of one of the first criminal cases. Having no jail to confine the prisoner, the court ordered the sheriff to confine him in an old wagon box, which he did by turning the box over him, and the jury proceeded to literally and judicially sit on the case. After a short deliberation the jury acquitted the prisoner, and the court, jury and prisoner adjourned to a large tree, near which there was a fine spring of water, and there the assembled court and citizens proceeded to refresh themselves after their judicial labors, under the cooling shade of the trees, with a few gallons of good Bourbon whiskey, and after the manner of ye early pioneer. He was married on May 5, 1836, to Elisabeth C. Houx, daughter of one of the earliest settlers of this county. They have had 10 children, six of whom are now living. He has filled several offices in the county. He was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy, and acted in that capacity for two or three years. He represented the citizens of this county and district in the state legislature during the years 1836, 1838 and 1840. He was also one of the directors of the State Bank of Missouri for

about 4 years. Besides giving each of his children a tract of land, he owns at present in the county about 2300 acres of fine land. His home is situated on a high plat of table land, which affords a splendid view of the surrounding country.

MARK HAMMOND,

who forms the subject of this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, was born in Woodford county in the year 1814. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother a native of North Carolina. He was married in the year 1836 to Miss Julia Boone, of Kentucky, who is a lineal decendant of the distinguished pioneer of that name—already famous in history for his deeds of courage and daring. Mr. Hammond moved with his family to Missouri in the year 1855, and having considerable money he bought 500 acres in a body of as fine land as there is in the township. His pleasant home is part of the old Cockrell homestead, and was the birth place of the present United States senator of that name. Johnson county contains no better land. It is well adapted for all kinds of grain and grass, and finely situated for raising and feeding all kinds of stock. He has added considerable to the farm in the way of permanent improvements and it now contains about 560 acres, nearly all under cultivation. He has raised three sons, one of whom (Wm. Marion Hammond) was killed at the battle of Helena, Ark.; Wyatt Hammond, another son, is a farmer, and settled about three miles from his father; Thos. Dudley Hammond, his youngest son, is still living at home. Although considerably advanced in years, Mr. Hammond still possesses a great deal of hearty vigor, and with his genial disposition bids fair to live many years to enjoy his possessions. He has been very successful as a farmer and still pursues his business with thrift and good management.

JOSEPH W. HENDERSON.

Among the many enterprising farmers of this township none is held in higher esteem than the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 26th of July, 1812, in Bourbon county, Ky. He emigrated to Johnson county, Mo., in the year 1839, in the month of June. He bought some land soon after his arrival and opened a farm, and has continued the business ever since. He directs his attention principally to raising cattle, hogs and mules, and is very successful in raising stock. Believing in the sound political maxim "that the office ought to seek the man, and not the man the office," he has never been an office seeker, but the people of his district knowing him to be strictly honest and discreet, cast upon him the office of justice of the peace, which he reluctantly accepted and filled with credit to his constituents for one term. He was married to Miss Lena Ann Houx, March 23, 1843, who was a daughter of Nick Houx, one of

the oldest settlers in the county. He has seven living children: three boys, now at home, and one daughter. His farm at present consists of about 425 acres of land, situated in sections 21, 22 and 28, adjoining the town of Columbus.

W. C. HYATT,

stock dealer, P. O. Columbus. Was born in 1851 in Maryland and came with his parents to Warrensburg in 1860. The family lived here till 1867, then removed to Columbus and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1872 W. C. bought out his father, L. T., and carried the same business till 1880, when he commenced to deal in stock. He was married May 3, 1876, to Martha Henderson, daughter of H. A. Henderson. They have one child: Estelle. Mr. H. is a young, enterprising business man, of whom Columbus township and Johnson county may well be proud. His father's family are members of the Christian church, widely known and universally respected.

ELIAS JACOBY,

was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., Oct. 8, 1815, but was mostly reared in Ohio, whither he had gone when eight years of age. In 1847 he removed to Indiana, where he remained subduing the land till October, 1871; he then sold his two farms and with wife and children started for Oregon. Becoming dissatisfied they returned to Missouri in the following February and settled on the farm, where he resided till his death, which occurred July 20, 1877. He was buried in the little cemetery on the south side of his farm, which he had set apart for neighborhood burial. He was a hard-working, honest Christian man, at the time of his death a member of the Presbyterian church of Warrensburg. He was married April 18, 1837, to Margaret Schaaf, daughter of John Schaaf, who was born Dec. 15, 1794, in Germany, and still lives in Indiana. The family of Elias and Margaret Jacoby are: Samuel, killed in the U. S. army; John E., Elias, died July 11, 1851; Mary Ann, David, Catharine, died Nov. 2, 1870; Margaret, Levi, Eliza Jane, Isaiah, Annettie E. and William D. Mrs. Jacoby was born Jan. 9, 1819, in Wortenberg, Germany. She has reared a large and highly respected family. She is a worthy member of the Presbyterian church at Warrensburg. Levi married May Silvey in 1881. He is an industrious, thrifty young man.

L. B. MURRAY,

was born in Columbus Township. He is the grandson of Uriel Murray, one of the early settlers of Johnson county, who was appointed one of the judges of the county when it was first organized. He was a native of Tennessee, emigrated and settled in Lafayette county, Missouri. The

subject of the present sketch is the principal owner of the Columbus mills. He has been running them very successfully for the past four years. The style of the firm is L. B. Murray & Co. Mr. Snyder, a member of the firm, is a practical miller of long experience. They manufacture large quantities of flour, which finds a ready market on its merits in Warensburg, Holden and Odessa. The mill cost originally $10,000. They have added all the new improvements which enable them to manufacture New Process and Perre patent flour. The subject of this sketch was brought up a farmer and stock raiser, and manages a farm of 160 acres adjoining the mill. He is also an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs.

JAMES E. RANKIN,

stock dealer and farmer, was born near Lexington, Missouri, in the year 1827. He came with his parents to Johnson county, on the 14th of July, 1831. His father, Robert W. Rankin, was the ninth settler, and first and only doctor for many years in this part of the county. Dr. J. M. Fulkerson studied medicine with him for some time. He was also one of the first judges of the county court. The subject of this sketch is an extensive stock dealer and farmer, turning his energies to buying and feeding stock for the St. Louis market. He has handled cattle for twenty-eight winters, and is as well and favorably known in St. Louis as in Johnson connty, being a good judge of stock. He was chosen to buy cattle in Texas for the confederate army. He was married to Miss Mary Jane Reavis, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in the year 1854. They have seven children, five of whom are living. He served three years in the confederate army, and lost considerable property during the war. After the war closed he was sued under the confiscation act, and lost a great deal of time and money defending the suit. Notwithstanding his difficulties, losses and trials during his sojourn in Johnson county, he still maintains the confidence and respect of the whole community, and owns at present one of the largest farms in the county, which contains about 800 acres of fine prairie and timber land. He still takes an active part in all the public enterprises of the county, and was one of the committee who wrote out the early history of Johnson county, at the Centennial picnic, held in a grove on the eighty acres of land on which the original town of Columbus was laid out.

PLEASANT RICE,

postoffice, Columbus, was born in 1803, in Tennessee. His father was a native of East Tennessee, and died on his farm near Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1826. His mother was a native of the same state, and died in 1804. Pleasant, being the oldest son, soon learned to work and assist his father, who was extensively engaged in the stock business.

At the age of twenty-one he set out for himself. His first work was to make rails. He made 1,800 rails for eighteen yards of muslin, and 300 rails for every yard of jeans which he purchased, and during the winter he made 11,000 rails. He then went to farming and was quite successful. In 1830 he moved to the farm on which he still resides. He has always been a prominent farmer and stock raiser, taking great pride in fine horses, having raised some of the finest in the county. His land before it was divided among the children amounted to over 1,000 acres. He has raised eleven children: Margaret A., Virlinda A., John M., Wm. R., C. C., Sarah E., Elizabeth M., James P., Mary A., Madora and Ruth J. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been identified with the C. P. church over fifty years, and all the family, except one, are now members of the same church. Mr. Rice has always been a kind neighbor, and is widely known and universally esteemed. For further particulars see page 664.

JOHN M. RICE,

P. O. Columbus, the eldest son of Pleasant Rice, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, January 12, 1833. He attended one term of school at Chapel Hill College. He was raised a farmer, an honest tiller of the soil, thus choosing early in life a vocation, which promotes health, happiness and thrift. He resided with his father until twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself, and at the same time, giving considerable attention to raising stock. In 1856 he married Miss Mary M., daughter of John Tackett, Esq. Mr. Rice moved on his present farm in 1857. His farm contains seventy-four acres of very rich land, and is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. R. is an intelligent man, and has held various offices: township trustee and deputy assessor, the latter of which he holds at present. He has a family of seven children, two boys and five girls: Sallie S., Mattie F., Virlinda R., Mary C., Cora L., John M. and Marvin M. Mr. Rice is a prominent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Rice belongs to the M. E. church, south.

EDWARD SCHREINER, M. D.,

was born in the state of Georgia. He removed with his parents to the city of Philadelphia, and remained there at college until the year 1841. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical Institute in that city. When a young man he emigrated to Johnson county, in the fall of 1842; he afterward went to Kentucky, and took his degrees in medicine, at the Kentucky Medical Institute, in the years 1844-45. He was married in the spring of 1843, to Miss Emily June Houx, a daughter of one of the early settlers in Johnson county. Although the doctor is well advanced in years, he is still a careful and eager student, keeping up in his studies with all the new remedies, and learning valuable discoveries in his profes-

sion. As an instance of his zeal and enterprise in his business, he took the preliminary step to organize a medical institute in the county, which, if it had succeeded, would have been of lasting benefit to the citizens.

JAMES R. WALDON,

farmer and large land owner, Columbus township. Born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 3, 1811; son of Thomas and Ruth Waldon, who were natives of Virginia. The names of the entire family are: John, Edward T., Nancy, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Margaret, James R., Jeremiah and Delilia. The family left the Old Dominion and settled in Ohio, when James was a mere boy, and in 1826 removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where they resided a short time, then staked out a claim near Bloomington, Ill., before the government had placed it in market. Thomas Waldon died October 27, 1827, thus leaving a large family unprovided for; the mother determined upon binding out the two boys, but their stout hearts refused to go, saying: they could work hard and support the family, and true enough, that widowed mother lived to experience the luxuries of wealth, provided by the energy and hard work of her two sons. In the year 1854, Mr. Waldon made a tour of observation to this county, and in 1856 removed here with his brother, Jeremiah, and their mother, and settled in Columbus township. Mr. Waldon now owns a large landed estate of 400 acres; but at one time, before he sold, had over 1,100 acres. He has made several trips to California, having crossed the plains twice by wagon train. The school house in his neighborhood is named in honor of him; to its erection he paid $180. His mother died February 27, 1861. His brother died July 3, 1872, and his sister Delia died December 1, 1880. Mr. Waldon was never married, and though above seventy, has a strong and vigorous frame, apparently in perfect command of all his faculties, both mental and physical. He served as a soldier through the whole of the Black Hawk war.

ABRAHAM B. WHALEY,

one of the most prominent school teachers of the county; was born in Palmyra, Missouri, April 13, 1835. His father and mother lived in Marion county up to 1865. The subject of this sketch was a captain in Marmaduke's brigade, and was captured during the war in Monroe county, north Missouri, and was held as a political prisoner in Cincinnati, until the close of the war. He returned to Missouri in April, 1865; then went with his parents on a trip through New Mexico and Arkansas. He was married in Arkansas to Miss Lucinda Henderson in the fall of 1869. She is a native of Missouri, and daughter of one of the old settlers of Johnson county. They have four children living: Marion Henderson, Wm. Albert Henderson, Fitzhugh Bird Henderson and Grace Forenum

Henderson. He taught school for eight years in this county, receiving the highest price paid any teacher for his service. He has at present a well located farm of 100 acres, with good substantial improvements, which will in time be one of the most desirable small farms in the county.

JOHN W. WRIGHT,

dealer in general merchandise, Columbus. Was born near Chilhowee, this county, Oct. 28, 1839, son of Douglass Wright, a native of Virginia, who, while young, was taken to Kentucky, and thence to Missouri, and to what is now Chilhowee township, about 1830. He died there, Oct., 1872. Elizabeth P. Wright, the mother of our subject, is the daughter of Thos. Cull. She still lives and resides with her son, John W. Wright. Mr. Wright married Anna C. Snodgrass, and four children cheer their household: Early, Ora, Charley and Stella; Lee died Oct. 1872. Mr. Wright went into business for himself at Chilhowee, succeeding J. R. Johnson in merchandising. He then engaged in farming, and since that time has engaged in different enterprises from 1875 to 1880, merchandising in Holden, then lived a time in Bates county. In the fall of 1881, he came to Columbus and bought out G. C. Wolfe, and now provided with a full stock carries on a general mercantile trade, which, though good, is rapidly increasing. The coming spring will find him supplied with a full stock of farm implements and general farm supplies. Mr. Wright being a native of Johnson county, has witnessed many of the changes which have come and gone. He is an enterprising liberal spirited man, ever ready to encourage that which is calculated to build up the township and county. He is a worthy member of the M. E. church, south.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BENJ. A. BRADLEY,

P. O. Holden. Retired farmer; whose name is inseparably associated with Jackson township, was born in Johnson county, Mo., Jan. 9, 1832. He was raised a farmer; was first instructed in the common school, then attended a select school taught by Jasper Ferguson. Mr. Bradley's father was a native of Georgia, born Feb. 19, 1790, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He immigrated to Missouri in 1830, and settled in Jackson township, where he continued to reside until his death in 1870. Mr. Benj. A. Bradley's mother was a native of Kentucky, and died in Holden about 1873. The subject, Benj. A., after leaving school engaged in teaching, which he followed ten years, during which time he taught in different counties in this state. In March, 1861, he was married to Miss Martha R. Briggs, daughter of John Briggs. Mr. Bradley has been one of the

enterprising farmers and stock dealers of his township; he owns a fine farm of 275 acres, all in cultivation, with a good residence and barn; also owns a good residence in Holden. He is a prominent member of the M. E. church, south. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Their family consists of the following named children: Seth B., John D., Clara B., Edgar and Charley A.

F. M. BRADLEY,

was born in Logan county, Kentucky, December 10, 1827. His father, R. D. Bradley, was a native of Florida, and was of English extraction, and a soldier under Gen. Jackson. His grandfather was a soldier of the revolution. F. M.'s mother was born in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Jonathan Baker. His father emigrated to Missouri in 1830, and settled in what is now Jackson township, entering his land from the Government, and became one of the most enterprising farmers and stock dealers of his neighborhood. He died in 1868. His mother died in 1873. F. M., who is the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm, and received a limited education at the schools of that day. He lived with his parents until his majority. In 1858 he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Reuben Fulkinson, Esq. They have three children: Alice S., Richard Dicky and Reuben J. Mr. Bradley owns a fine farm of 400 acres, and is one of the prominent stock dealers of his township, and has a good coal vein on his farm. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. church, south.

CHARLES D. BOISSEAU,

was born in Johnson county, Missouri, April 18, 1845. He has always lived in Johnson county, and is a farmer and stock raiser. He was married to Miss Jane Gilliland on January 13, 1867. His wife is also a native of Missouri. By this union three children were born: Benjamin W., Jessie and Mary. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in company A, of the first Batallion of the 7th M. S. M., of which Emery S. Foster was Major. Mr. Benjamin W. Boisseau, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, in 1802. He was married in 1828 to Miss Sarah A. Fuquey, a native of Logan county, Kentucky. The names of children by this union were as follows: John, who died when two years of age, Mary A., Nancy C., Susan and Judith. Soon after his marriage he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, and settled near Columbus, the oldest post office in the county. His principal occupation while there was farming. He then moved five miles farther west, where he lived until his death. Here his first wife died, and he again married, this time, Miss Syble Duncan was the object of his choice. By this union their household was blessed with six children: Sarah J., John Oscar, Charlie D., Lucy M., Daniel T. and Rob-

ert. The last dying in infancy, and John Oscar, when 17 years of age, in 1861. He died in the spring of 1863, being 61 years of age. Mrs. Boisseau, the second, and mother of Charlie D., was born in 1809, in Virginia, and moved with her parents to Kentucky, and lived there several years, then came to Johnson county, Missouri, where she married Mr. Boisseau. She still lives in Johnson county, Jackson township, at the advanced age of 72 years.

ISAAC N. BRIGGS, JR.,

is the third son of Isaac Briggs, Sr. He was born in Bridgeport, Addison county, Vermont, May 31, 1827. At the age of ten he moved with his parents to Ticonderoga county, New York, in the immediate vicinity of old Ticonderoga Fort, situated at the mouth of Lake George. From thence they moved to Middleburg, New York, the county seat of Addison county. Here Isaac was apprenticed to learn the painter's trade. When he was 16 years old his father died, leaving a wife and a younger son than Isaac. Mr. Alvin Briggs is now a resident of Kansas. In the year 1849, Isaac, with his mother and brother, emigrated to Jackson county, Ohio, and in 1851 to Eight Mile Island, on the Ohio river, in Scioto county, Ohio. He married Miss Epalonia Sisler on April 27, 1852, and the union was blessed with five children, three daughters and two sons: Mahalia, Edith, Sarah, Orville and Edson. In the year 1860 he moved with his family to St. Louis, Missouri, his mother having died some two years previous at Kigersville, Gallia county, Ohio. Early in the commencement of the rebellion, he secured a position on the police force of St. Louis, in which capacity he served, until the close of the war. In December, 1863, his wife died and was buried in the beautiful cemetery of St. Peters. The three daughters remained in St. Louis, and were educated in a female seminary of that city. The eldest son died in infancy and Edson, the youngest, in 1863, was left to be cared for, with a Mrs. Shepherd, at the corner of 21st street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis. Sometime in the year 1866, Mrs. Shepherd mysteriously disappeared with young Edson in her possession and no clue to her or the boy has yet been obtained, although vigilant search has been made. In February, 1865, Mr. Briggs came to Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, where he married his second wife, Miss Sallie W. Denney, of Kingsville township, July 30, 1865. To this union eight daughters were born: Maggie, Florence, Laura E., Theresia E. and Minnie, are living in Johnson county. Estelle Ruth and two infant twins are dead, and sleep beside their mother who died on December 12, 1877, and was buried in the Bluff Spring cemetery, one half mile northwest of the town of Kingsville. Mrs. John Wear the first daughter of the first union resides in Johnson county. The second daughter, Sarah, now Mrs. Peters, lives at Troy, 16 miles from East St.

Louis, in Illinois. Mrs. Borches, the third daughter, is living in St. Louis. Mr. Briggs is now located at Kingsville, Johnson county, Missouri. He still uses the brush as a means of livelihood, and is admitted to be classed in the ranks of his art, as a painter of no mean ability.

J. P. CRAIG,

born in Augusta county, Virginia, near Stanton, February 14, 1823. His father, Robert, was also a native of Virginia, and born in the same county, and emigrated to Missouri in 1829, and in 1830 he moved his family and settled near Columbus, on a farm, where he remained until his death in 1847. J. P. Craig's mother was also a native of Virginia, and died on the same farm as that of his father, in 1849. J. P., who was principally a resident in this county, began to trade in stock when quite young, and today is one of the leading stock dealers of his township. He married in 1850, Miss Catherine J. Baker, daughter of Peter Baker. She died, leaving one child, Jennie. In 1857, Mr. C. married Miss Anna Phillips of this county, for his second wife. She is a native of Indiana. Soon after his marriage he moved on his present farm, containing 230 acres, 120 acres lying in Centerview township, with a good vein of coal. His present family consists of two sons, James P. and John W. Mrs. C. is an acceptable member of the M. E. Church South.

M. POLK CRISP,

was born in Johnson county, January 8, 1845. He was the son of Granville Crisp, a native of Alabama, who moved in an early day to Tennessee, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Missouri with his father, and when he was nineteen years of age went with a trapping company to California. He stayed in California engaged in the fur business, about four years, when by this time he had accumulated large sums of money, and returned to Missouri, and married a young lady, cousin of Hon. F. M. Cockrell. By this union ten children were born, viz: John F., James C., Reddin, Pemelia R., Polk M., Louisa S., Martha E., Mary S. and Granville. The youngest died in infancy. He went to Texas during the war, and there died, Dec. 20, 1865, near Georgetown. M. Polk, the subject of this sketch, was married Dec. 5, 1872, to Miss Jane M. Tate. She was born Dec. 1, 1856, and was a native of Lone Jack, Jackson county, Mo. She was living at Lone Jack when the noted battle occurred there. One incident she distinctly remembers, that of a shell passing through the building in which she was. By their marriage they have had six children, named as follows: Bessie, Granville, John Tate and George, the other two, (twins,) are not yet christened. At the commencement of the war, our hero went to Texas with his father, where he attended school a part of the time, and also assisted his father in taking care of his stock, of which his

father was a large dealer. He enlisted under Joe Shelby's command at Camp John C. Moore, in the winter of 1863, and was in Price's raid, and Steele's invasion of Arkansas. He was a volunteer under Gen. Price at the battle of Lexington, and was in the battles of Okolona, West Point, and several skirmishes. After the war he attended the State University at Columbia, about five months, and about the same length of time at Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis. He returned to Johnson county and married, where he has ever since lived in section 23, a farmer and large stock dealer.

SAMUEL DANIELSON,

physician. Was born in Licking county, Ohio, Dec., 1852. He was educated in his native county, and commenced the study of medicine with H. C. Dicus of Martinsville, Ohio. He took his first course of lectures at the Phyomedical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1875, commenced his practice, and in 1880, he completed his course of lectures, when he graduated. He practiced several years at Swan Creek, Ills., and, in 1877, came to Missouri, and located at Pittsville, where he enjoys a good practice. The Doctor married Miss Minnie Day, sister of Dr. Day, a prominent physician of Holden. By this union they have two children, Alva E. and Bertha Z.

HOLT DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, one of the most successful business men of this township, was born Nov. 28, 1847, in Johnson county, Missouri. His parents are both natives of Tennessee. They emigrated to Illinois, about the year 1843, and remained there until the year 1846, when they moved to Johnson county, Missouri. They raised a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. Holt was married, March 19, 1873, to Miss Julia Warford, daughter of Wm. and Martha Warford, of this township. Mr. Davis entered the Confederate army in October, 1864, when he was only sixteen years of age, and remained until the close of the war. Since the war he has dealt largely in stock, making two trips to Texas, and three to Colorado. He embarked in the mercantile business at Pittsville, this township, in February, 1881, and is doing well; he was also appointed postmaster at Pittsville, in February of the same year. Holt was educated at the common schools in this county. He commenced his career in meagre circumstances. He and his wife are both worthy members of the Baptist church.

MICHAEL DAVIS,

postoffice, Pittsville. Was born in Morgan county, East Tennessee, November 23, 1819. His father and mother were both of southern fam-

ilies—his father of North Carolina, his mother born in Tennessee. Her maiden name was Rebecca Curtis. His father, Abraham Davis, emigrated to Missouri in 1843, and stopped in the southern part of the state, and died soon after. Michael Davis, who is our subject, came to Missouri in 1846, and settled on his present farm in Jackson township, in 1849, consisting of 200 acres, most of which is in cultivation. Mr. Davis commenced life in meagre circumstances, but as a farmer he has been a success. He married Miss Marsha Riggle, in October, 1838, daughter of George Riggle, Esq., and they have raised a family of twelve children: Isaac B., Holt F., Lizzie, Jonathan F. and Catherine C. Lost seven. Mr. Davis is a good neighbor, widely known and much esteemed.

JASPER N. FERGUSON,

county surveyor; section 3, Jackson township; postoffice, Kingsville. Mr. Ferguson is a self-made man, having battled on to success, an honored and highly respectable citizen, through his own unaided abilities, and what he is he owes to his unerring perseverance. He was born April 15, 1823, in Ray county, East Tennesse. When but six years of age he moved with his parents to Lafayette county, Missouri. In 1830, some four years prior to the organization of Johnson county, his father moved into the territory now known by that name, and settled in the region then termed the Blackwater county. His father, John C. Ferguson, in 1830, erected what he said was the twelfth house in the county. In 1854 he moved eight or nine miles farther westward to a farm known as the old James farm, of 180 acres, which he bought, and lived there until his death, which occurred August 10, 1857. His wife died September, 1861. He was born, June 21, 1797; his wife January, 1798. They were both natives of North Carolina, Lincoln county. Her maiden name was Sarah Falls, and they were married in 1820. They had ten children, of which our subject was the second, and their births respectively occurred in regular alternate order, commencing with the year 1821 and continuing to 1839. Our hero commenced life for himself about the year 1844, when he was twenty years of age. He commenced by learning carpentry and wagon making. In 1846 he took a trip on horseback with his father to East Tennessee, and extended the trip to Lincoln county, North Carolina, his father's birth place. When he came back he attended the common schools for a time, and after attending a grammar school taught by Rev. David Hogan, of the C. P. church, at Blackwatertown, he commenced the career of teacher. He taught both in Johnson and Lafayette counties. In 1848 he attended Goshen's male and female academy, at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri. In 1850 he attended a high school, at Chapel Hill, taught by A. W. Ridings. Thus he continued going to school and teaching until 1852, when he married Miss Mary E. Cheatham, a native

of Adair county, Kentucky. She was born January 15, 1829. By this union seven children were born, as follows: Emma A., Sarah J., Thomas E, Alice M., MaryE., John B. and Nanna. In 1852 Mr. Ferguson was appointed surveyor of Johnson county by the governor, to fill a vacancy in that office, caused by the resignation of John Givens, surveyor elect. Served as depnty surveyor under A. M. Perry from 1856 to 1860; also served as deputy under John J. Craig, who died in 1861, and George T. Gallaher was his successor, under whom Mr. Ferguson served as deputy surveyor. In 1872 Mr. Ferguson was elected by the democratic party surveyor of Johnson county, and re-elected by the same party in 1876 and 1880, which office he now holds in connection with that of *ex-officio* road and bridge commissioner.

R. A. HAMPTON,

postoffice, Pittsville, a prosperous and respectable farmer of this township, was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, May 26, 1839. His father, Micageor Hampton, was a native of South Carolina, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was born in North Carolina, and was the daughter of David Mikel. His parents were married in North Carolina, and emigrated to Missouri in 1855, and settled in Johnson county, near Chapel Hill, and became one of the active farmers and stock dealers of his neighborhood. He continued on his farm until his death, in August, 1874. His mother is still living and making her home with R. A., who is the subject of this sketch, and who is the youngest, except one, of nine brothers. In all his father's family consisted of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown men and women. Mr. R. A. Hampton was married to Miss Nancy Wagoner in 1859, daughter of Amos H. Wagoner. Mr. H. has been one of the most active and enterprising, as well as successful, stock dealers of his part of his township. He moved onto his present farm in 1867, containing 145 acres, including thirty acres of timber, 115 acres of choice land and good substantial buildings. His family is composed of the following named children: James P., Mary I., Albert M., Fannie M., Nally S. and Ella L. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton are both members of the M. E. church, south. Mr. H., as well as a dealer in hogs and cattle, is one among the prominent feeders. He is a good neighbor, is widely known, and is universally esteemed.

JAS. HOWARD,

was born in North Carolina, Aug. 11, 1816. His father, Jessie Howard, was a native of North Carolina. Jas. Howard is a miller; he learned this business when a boy and followed it through life. In October, 1837, he moved to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. His farm consists

of 648 acres. Mr. H. is the oldest settler now living in Jackson township. He has a fine grist and saw mill just down the slope from his residence. His house is situated on a beautiful hill; in looking off to the south and east it forms a beautiful picturesque scene of all that is grand in the beauties of nature. He was married in North Carolina in 1836, to Miss Caron Denny, daughter of Jorden Denny, a well-to-do farmer. They have three children: Martha M., Jessie J. and Jas. P. Mrs. H. died in 1842. Mr. H. was married again in 1843 to Miss Amanda W. Suncox, daughter of Thomas Suncox; by this union they have seven children: Ephraim D., Thomas B., Columbus F., Sarah S., McDaniel, Wm. P. and Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. H. are acceptable members of the S. M. E church, and liberally contribute to the same.

WILLIAM HOPPER.

Mr. Hopper is one of the oldest settlers; is a native of Hamilton county, East Tennessee; was born October 27, 1820. He lived in his place of nativity until twenty years of age, then moved with his father, John Hopper, to Missouri, in the spring of 1840; stopped a short time in Lafayette county, then moved, and settled in Johnson county, about midway between Chapel Hill, in Lafayette county, and Pittsville, in Johnson county, then known as Brushy Knob district. Here his father died, January 18, 1842. Excepting four years during the war, Wm. has always lived on the farm his father settled here. He was married to Miss Lettie M. Cobb, January 4, 1844, and six children have been born to them, as follows: Elizabeth J., Martha S., Meredeth W., Mandaville L., Sarah A. M. and Mary Rebecca, four of whom are living, the other two are dead. The son and two eldest daughters are married. His early education was not neglected, receiving for the most part his early training in the schools of Tennessee. His occupation has always been that of farmer and stock raiser. Prior to the war he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; since the war he has held no membership with any denomination. During the war he belonged to the M. S. M., and was under Colonel Nuget's command. He was in the noted battle of Lone Jack, August 16, 1862. At this battle, Mr. Hopper was strack by three bullets; one seered the back part of his hand, the second struck him squarely on the knuckles, but being a spent ball, it did him little injury. The third played a freak by striking and glancing from the side of a building, near to which he was, in the act of loading his gun, and struck him on the back part of his head, knocking him sprawling on the face to the ground. However he had nothing to do but get up again, though he was considerably shook up. He had a large cord tie round his hat, and singular as it may seem, this cord in this last shot, undoubtedly saved his life. It was tied in a knot behind, and the ball struck squarely upon the large knot; thus he

received its force more as a blow, with the result already related. He was mustered out of the service in 1863. Staid in Ray county until the close of the war, then came back to the old homestead in Johnson county, where he has ever since resided. John Hopper, his father, was a native of North Carolina; was born 1789; was married to Miss Mary Davenport, a native of the same state, who was born 1793. They had nine children: Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth, James, William, John, David, and Robert; the last died in infancy, John Hopper died January 1842, and his wife March 3, 1876, at the extremely old age of eighty-three. She died in Johnson county, and at the time was one of the oldest women living in it.

HARDIN LONG.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jackson county, Alabama, October 6, 1820. He married Miss Amanda McFarland, February 12, 1846. She was born, December 18, 1825. Was the daughter of A. McFarland, a native of Virginia, who settled in Alabama in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Long have eight children, as follows: William, Washington, Susan F., married William Hughes, a native of Alabama; Thomas G., James P., Arthur, Alexander and Malinda Jane. He was a farmer and stock-dealer until the war came on. Then reverses beset him on every hand, and from a prosperous and happy man, he was soon brought to penury and want, having lost nearly all his possessions in that dark time of war. At the outbreak he volunteered his services in the Forty-second Tennessee regiment, company E., of which he was captain for a time, but resigned October 18, 1862, having filled the position about one year. His resignation was accepted and acknowledged, by Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tilgman. He was among those who surrendered at Fort Donelson, and was confined a prisoner six months. The war over, he came to Johnson county, Missouri, November 14, 1868, where he settled in Jackson township, section one, township forty-six. Under the township organization, he was elected township trustee, which office he held two years. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. His wife was born December 18, 1825. Since coming to Missouri, Mr. Long has, in a great measure, repaired the losses he sustained during the war, by farming as all successful farmers do, and by dealing liberally in live stock in a prudent and safe way. He is now acknowledged to be one of the first and best farmers in the township. His father, Arthur Long, married Miss Jane Williams; both emigrated to Alabama in 1818, and lived in Jackson county, that state, until they died; he in 1863, and she in 1867. His father was of Irish descent, and his children numbered ten, as follows: Elizabeth, Hardin, Kizziah, John C., Lemuel G., William, Martha M., Parilee, Peter B. and Thomas Benton.

JOHN E. LONG.

Among the most successful farmers and worthy citizens of Jackson township may be mentioned Mr. Long, who was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, November 4, 1821. His father and mother were both natives of Virginia. His father was born in 1792, and his mother in 1788. They raised a family of five children. His father died in 18—, and his mother June 30, 1881. John E. Long, the subject of this sketch, lived in his native state until grown to manhood. He received a very limited education at the subscription schools. He went to the state of Illinois in 1849, where he engaged to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years, after which he engaged in farming, and worked at his trade at intervals. He was married to Miss Rebecca C. Peer, daughter of John Peer, Esq., in 1851. He continued to reside in Adams county, Illinois, until the spring of 1869, when he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, and stopped one year in the then thriving little town of Holden. On the following year he purchased and moved onto his present farm, of 240 acres of choice land, of which 180 acres are under cultivation, and the balance in timber. He has erected on his farm a good residence and large barn, with all the necessary out-buildings. His shop, which stood near his residence, with all his tools, was burned in 1881. He is one of the most active as well as one of the most liberal men of his township. He contributed largely in money and labor to his church building—Wesley Chapel—of which he is the architect. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. church. His family consists of five boys: Charles E., Harry W., Ora E. and Ira E., twins, and Willie H. Mr. Long is a good neighbor, an affectionate father, a true Christian, and an honest and honored man.

PAUL McNEEL,

P. O. Odessa, who stands prominent among the citizens of this township, was born in Nicholas county, Virginia, May 27, 1840. Isaac McNeel, his father, who is also a Virginian by birth, and emigrated to Missouri in 1852, was born 1814. His mother was born in the same state, and died in this county, 1878. Paul's parents settled first in Davis county, this state, where they remained until the close of the war, when they moved to Lafayette county, and to this county in 1868. Paul, the subject of this notice, came to this county in 1869, and purchased his present farm, but did not move on to it until 1881. He has just built a neat and handsome residence on a sightly spot, with a very beautiful surrounding. His farm contains 140 acres of land, lying near Rock ford, on Black Water. In 1878 Mr. McNeel was married to Miss Minnie Yankee, daughter of David Yankee. They have one son, Otha. Mr. McNeel is a successful stock-

dealer as well as a feeder. Mrs. McNeel is a worthy member of the Baptist church.

A. G. MAXWELL,

P. O. Pittsville, Jackson township; an enterprising farmer of this township, was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, February 27, 1824. Samuel Maxwell, his father, was a native of the same county and state. In 1844 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Lafayette county, and died the same year. A. G.'s mother was a native of North Carolina, and died in the same state, 1843. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was from Ireland. His grandfather on his father's side, was born in Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of North Carolina. A. G., who is our subject, after the death of his father, set out in life for himself, engaging in farming, and was married to Miss Duley Harmon, daughter of Lewis Harmon, in 1857, in Lafayette county, where he remained until 1868, when he moved to Johnson county, and settled on his present farm of 200 acres of well improved land, with substantial buildings. Mrs. M. died in 1868, leaving four children: Cora A., Samuel L., Albert P. and Robert E. In 1878 Mr. M. again married Mrs. Susan F. Merrill, daughter of Joseph Smith. By this union were born two daughters: Minnie S. and Ethlene P. Mrs. M. had three children by her former husband: Joseph A., Flora A. and W. H. Merrill. Mr. Maxwell is a successful wheat grower, and among one of the best stock raisers in his township; is a man who has set a good example, and is much respected.

W. T. MILLER,

assistant postmaster of Pittsville, was born in Johnson county, August 24, 1850. He received a limited education at the common schools. W. E. Miller, his father, was a well-to-do farmer, born in Ray county, Tennessee. Emigrated to Missouri in 1840, and settled near Pittsville, on Blackwater. In 1858, moved on to the homestead now occupied by the widow and the family. Mr. Miller died in 1879. The farm contains 180 acres. Mr. Miller was for many years before his death, a prominent member of the M. E. church, South. W. T. Miller's mother was born in Lafayette county, this state, and was the daughter of Judge Emmons, who was one of the earliest settlers of Missouri. W. T.'s mother raised a family of nine children, all of whom are living: James A., Baxter M., J. H., J. E., C. C., John, Anna J., Ella and Wm. T., who is the eldest son, and our subject; he has charge of the farm; also has a clerkship at Holt Davis' store, which position he has held for several years in the same store. Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and is a man of sterling integrity.

J. A. O'BRYAN,

P. O. Holden; a prosperous and respectable farmer of this township, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, July, 1843. His father, J. T. O'Bryan, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1819. His parents emigrated to Missouri in 1838, and settled in Cooper county, where he remained until 1849, when he went to California, and was gone until 1859, when he returned. He moved to Johnson county in the spring of 1867, and died the following year, on the farm now owned by James A. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Missouri, and was the daughter of James A. Revis, one of the first settlers of Cooper county. James A, was educated in the county district school until eighteen years of age. when he went to Prof. Kemper's select school at Boonville, where he attended several terms. He then went to Eureka College, Illinois; after leaving this he read law, and soon after turned his attention to farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. He owns a fine farm near Whalebuck Ridge, of 320 acres, with a large and spacious residence. In 1877 he married Miss E. G. Lowery, daughter of Dr. Lowery, of Holden They have three children: Richard, Edith and Estell.

JACOB PFAUTZ.

Among the most wealthy, industrious and enterprising citizens of Jackson township, may be mentiened Mr. Pfautz, born in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1824, of German and French extraction. His great-great-grandfather was Alesael, and belonged to the Huguenots, and came to Philadelphia in 1716. His grandfather on his father's side was from Switzerland, and spoke the German language, and came to Lancaster in 1720. Jacob's father was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1785. His mother was also a native of Lancaster county, and his father worked for and aided Gen. Washington. Jacob, our subject, was educated at Litiz, Pennsylvania. His father was a merchant, and failed in business, consequently Jacob was thrown on his own resources. Commencing life poor, he struggled with poverty and adversity, but with an iron will, backed by industry and great energy, he has succeeded in accumulating a large amount of this world's goods. He has a fine house near Lisbon, Iowa, where his son and daughter are living. He has a large amount in government bonds, also a fine farm in Jackson township, of 444 acres, and one of the choicest orchards in the county. He married, in 1855, Miss R. Hammer, a native of Maryland. She died in 1863, leaving two children: John M. and Mary E., who is a lady of rare accomplishments. Mr. Pfautz is a pleasant, affable gentleman.

WILLIAM B. PEMBERTON.

Among the prominent and worthy citizens and successful farmers of Jackson township may be mentioned Mr. Pemberton, who was born in Barron county, Kentucky, January 30, 1843. His father and mother were both natives of New York, and emigrated to Missouri in 1846, when William B. was only three years of age, and settled in Johnson county. They raised a family of three children, one older and one younger than William B., all of whom are still living. His father died September 27, 1879. His mother is still living and enjoys moderate health. William B. was married October 17, 1867, to Miss Margaret L. Renick, daughter of William Renick, of this county. She was born October 4, 1844. From this union they had four children: Martha J., Nellie A., Maggie L. and Johnson W. Mrs. Pemberton died April 7, 1877. She was a member of the M. E. church, south. Mr. Pemberton was married again, October 1, 1878, to Miss Price, daughter of Adam Price, of this county. She was born September 22, 1844. Mr. Pemberton is a farmer by occupation; for the last ten years he has been a successful stock dealer and feeder. He has 260 acres of choice land, 240 in cultivation, with good dwelling house and out buildings. He enlisted in the Confederate army in the fall of 1861, and remained until the fall of 1863. He then went to Montana, and remained until the fall of 1866. While there he was engaged in mining, and was very successful. He was educated at the common schools, and commenced his career in meager circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton are both members of the M. E. church, south.

MERIDETH RICE,

P. O. Pittsville. Among the enterprising citizens of Jackson township, may be mentioned Merideth Rice, who was born in Madison county, Ky., April 11, 1825. His parents were both natives of Virginia. His father died in 1863. His mother died in 1862. Merideth, the subject of this sketch, came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1869, and settled in Johnson county, near where he lives at the present time. He was married Aug. 25, 1868, to Miss Catherine A. Nelson, daughter of Archibald Nelson, of Green county, East Tennessee. Mr. Rice has a family of six children, viz: Minnie B., Charles L., Beauregard, Joseph, Laura S. and Merideth. Mr. R. has 120 acres of good land. He is a successful stock raiser and dealer, and while in Kentucky he drove horses, cattle and mules from Kentucky into Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. He was elected assessor of Jackson township, and served one term, giving general satisfaction. He was appointed constable for the same township in the spring of 1877, and was elected to the same office in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. R. commenced his education at the subscription schools, and finished with a two years' course at the Richmond Seminary, Ky. He commenced his career with small capital. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. church, south.

SAMUEL RICE,

P. O. Pittsville. Among the prominent men of this township, is Mr. Rice, who was born in Madison county, Ky., in 1830. James Rice, his father, was also a native of the same state, born in Fayetteville, and was an extensive stock dealer. He continued to reside in Kentucky till his death in 1863. His mother, who was the daughter of Thos. Turner, was also born in Kentucky. Samuel's grandfather was a prominent Presbyterian minister. Our subject, Mr. S. Rice, came to Missouri at the age of 23 years, to seek his fortune, and settled in the state in 1854, and stopped on Clear Fork. In the spring of 1856, he settled on his present farm, and has been quite successful as an agriculturist. In 1869, he married Miss Susan R. Easley, of Jackson county, Mo. The results of this union are four boys and two girls: Wm., Carrie, James, Mary, Thomas, and Miller. Mr. Rice and his worthy wife are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Rice owns a good farm of 356 acres, with good substantial buildings. In 1861, Mr. R. entered the confederate army, with Gen. Cockrell as captain, and served four years, and was in many fiercely fought battles, and was taken prisoner at Vicksburg. In politics he is a democrat. Is a man of strong convictions, is a good neighbor and an honorable citizen.

JOSEPH SLACK,

P. O. Chapel Hill, Mo. Among the most worthy citizens of Jackson township, is Mr. Joseph Slack, who was born in Kentucky, March 15, 1825. His father, John Slack, was a native of Kentucky; his mother was also a native of Kentucky. They immigrated to Illinois in 1827, when Joseph (the subject of this sketch) was only two years old. Joseph remained with his parents and moved with them to Iowa in 1851; they settled at Hartford, Warren county, at which place his parents both died; his mother in 1863, his father in 1871. Joseph was married, Nov. 13, 1851, to Miss Clarkey B. Taylor, daughter of Rev. David Taylor, a prominent Baptist minister, who came to Cass county, this state, in 1871, where he died, Oct. 22, 1881, at the advanced age of 85 years, having been a preacher of the gospel for 50 years. Joseph moved to Johnson county, Mo., in Aug., 1870, and settled in Jackson township. He has 148 acres of choice land, 120 acres in cultivation, with good substantial buildings. He is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of his neighborhood. He is a worthy member of the Grange at Chapel Hill, No. 560. He commenced his career a poor boy. Mr. and Mrs. Slack have ten children living, viz: Mary E., John M., Sarah E., Jennie, Nancy L., Joseph W., Cora C., Ida May, James F. and Thos. J. Mary E. was married Dec. 19, 1873, to Addison C. Ridings. Sarah E. was married Jan. 15, 1879, to B. B. Chambers. Mr. and Mrs. Slack and Jennie and Cora, are all members of the Baptist church. Mr. Slack is a cousin to Gen. Slack, who was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge.

JOHN C. SPARKS,

P. O. Chapel Hill, Mo. Among the enterprising and successful farmers of Jackson township, may be mentioned Mr. John C. Sparks, who was born in Surry county, North Carolina, June 5, 1815. His father, Joel Sparks, and his mother were both natives of North Carolina. John C., the subject of this notice, went from his native state to Indiana in 1836; then to Missouri in 1842, stopping in Lafayette county. He was married July 9, to Miss Sarah M. Cobb, daughter of Maurice Cobb of this county. She was born, April 30, 1831, in Surry county, N. C. Mr. Sparks continued to reside in Lafayette county, until 1871, when he moved to this county, and settled in Jackson township. He has 257 acres of land, of which 165 acres are in cultivation, with good residence, barn and out buildings. He received his education at subscription schools in North Carolina. He commenced his career with no fortune except an untiring energy, and a pair of willing hands, and has never received any legacy. He (John C.) is father of thirteen children, all living, viz: Martha M., Maurice E., Arminda E., Joel W., Sarah C., Mira J., John R., Mary E., Hattie A., Rosa B., Samuel N., Charley W. and Walter W. Sarah C. was married March 3, 1875, to Frank Brannock. Mira J. was married Dec. 13, 1874, to Edward Hampton. Arminda A. was married March 4, 1880, to Frank Buelle. Hattie A. was married August 1, 1880, to David Sisk. Martha M. was married in the fall of 1865, to Aaron Collins. Maurice E. was married in 1875, to Miss Amanda Brooks. Joel W. was married in 1877, to Miss ———. John R. was married in 1879, to Miss Cassie Alambaw. Mr. John C. and wife are both members of the M. E. church.

CHARLES C. SMITH,

P. O. Pittsville. A prosperous farmer and stock dealer, was born in Johnson county, Mo., January 6, 1838. His father, Joseph Smith, was originally from Virginia, and born in 1810, and immigrated to Missouri in 1817, and was captain of a company of militia during the Mexican war. His mother, who is a native of Tennessee, was born in 1809, and her maiden name was Nancy Beck. Mr. Chas. Smith's father died in 1857. Chas. C. was raised and educated on a farm. When 19 years of age he commenced business for himself, and has been very successful as a stock dealer. In 1861, he entered the confederate army, Gen. Shelby commanding, and served until the close of the war, and participated in several battles. In 1865, returned home and engaged in farming, and in 1871 was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie McNeel. The result of this union is two sons, Marlin P. and Charley S. Mr. S. owns a fine farm of 280 acres of land, 160 well improved with neat residence, a first class barn and other out buildings. Mr. Smith and his worthy wife are both members of the M. E. church, south.

A. W. STARKEY,

was born in Washington county, Ohio, in May, 1830. His father, Stephen Starkey, was born in Hampton county, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in 1824, where he resided until 1854, when he emigrated to Missouri in the same fall, and settled on a farm on section 25, containing 300 acres, all well improved, and where he continued to live until a short time before his death in 1879. Mr. A. W. Starkey's mother was a native of Pennsylvania. His grandfather on his mother side, was one of the children left after the Wyoming massacre, and his grandfather on his father's side was a volunteer soldier, who died in Mud Fort. A. W. Starkey, our subject, came to Missouri in 1854, and in 1856 went to Mississippi where he engaged in teaching, and continued until 1861, when he returned to Missouri, and spent one year with his father. He has devoted a greater part of his life to teaching. He was principal of a school in Quincy, Illinois, for twelve years, after which he spent some time in traveling through the western states. In 1859 he married Miss E. B. Bywater of Quincy, Illinois. By this union they have one son and daughter: Fannie M. and George S. Mr. Starkey is now occupying the old homestead.

HENRY C. VIOLETT,

P. O. Chapel Hill. He is a native of Johnson county, Missouri, and was born July 14, 1843. He is a son of Willis H. Violett, who is now living in Johnson county, and who settled in this county, near Pittsville, in the spring of 1839, and is a native of Kentucky. Henry's father married Miss Sallie Ann Windsor, also a native of Kentucky. Six children were born to them: Thomas E., Henry C., John H. and Mary E. are living. The two youngest died in infancy. He was born in 1818, and at the age of 15 commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. Henry learned from his father, the art of shoeing horses, sharpening a plow, &c. He carries on farming in a systematic and practical manner, to which his neat farm and residence, and its pleasant surroundings, give abundant proof. He was married on Nov. 12, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Yankee, and their home has been gladdened with four children; two of them died in infancy. The other two, a son and a daughter, Willie and Annie E. are living. Mr. Violett's education is that of the common schools of the county. He served four months under J. V. Cockrell during the war, and was in the battle of Lexington in September, 1862. He is a member of the M. E. church, south.

L. M. WINDSOR,

farmer, Jackson township; postoffice, Holden, Missouri. Was born in Johnson county, Missouri, May, 1843. John Windsor, his father, was a native of North Carolina. At the age of sixteen he left his native state and went to Kentucky, where he lived until he came to Missouri, which was at an early day. He came to Johnson county the following year after the county was formed and named, and first settled near where Columbus now stands. Shortly afterward he moved to that part of the

county now known as the Jackson and Madison township line, and continued to live on the old homestead until his death, which occurred on February 13, 1872. L. M. Windsor's mother was a native of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Barrett. She was married in Johnson county, and died February 26, 1874. L. M. spent his early youth on a farm. His early education was limited to the inferior schools of that day. At the age of eighteen he entered the union army and served until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in this county where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1868 to Miss M. J. Givons, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Alexander Givons. By this union they have three children: Robert A., John and Mary E. Mrs. Windsor is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JOHN WINFREY,

farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Pittsville. Mr. Winfrey was born in North Carolina, September 10, 1820. His father, Thomas Winfrey, died just before he was of age, in February, 1838. His mother died in February, 1840. There were brothers and sisters as follows: Nancy, John, Simon, Caleb, Eunice, Isaac and Thomas H. Three are dead: Simon, Isaac and Thomas. The other four are living in Missouri. John Winfrey, our subject, came to Missouri in April, 1851, and settled on a farm, a part of which he bought, and a part he entered, and has since resided there, and his intelligence, integrity, and generosity have secured to him the respect of all who know him. He was married, December 15, 1842, to Miss Jane A. Martin. They have no children of their own, but have generously opened their hearts and home to the care of orphan children, which admirable quality deserves special mention. During their stay in Missouri the following persons, once ophaned children, five in number, have been special objects of their care, all of whom they reared from youth up to manhood, respectability and woman's noblest sphere: William Carlyle and his sister, Lydia, were the first. William was five years old when this good couple took him to their home. He is now a prominent and well-to-do farmer, near to his foster home. William Sparks and his sister, Mary R., were the next who went to live with them. William's education was not neglected. He attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and is now one of the prominent teachers of Jackson township, and also a member of the Baptist church, and worker in the Sunday school of that church at Elm Spring. Jessie Alexander was the fifth and last homeless orphan which this estimable couple cared for. He was quite young when they took him, and still lives with them. He is a relative of Gen. Morgan, of late war fame. Mr. Winfrey has been justice of the peace for twenty-one years. He was postmaster of Basin Knob postoffice for eleven years. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist denomination, and hold their membership with the Elm Spring congregation. In politics he is one of the leading republicans of his township.

Constitution of the State of Missouri,

ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 30, 1875. WENT INTO OPERATION NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for his goodness, do, for the better government of the state, establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the state as heretofore established by law, are hereby ratified and confirmed. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the state, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to this state and any other state or states; and the river Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading to the same, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, import or toll therefor, imposed by this state.

ARTICLE II.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

In order to assert our rights, acknowledge our duties, and proclaim the principles on which our government is founded, we declare:

SECTION 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness: *Provided*, Such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. That Missouri is a free and independent state, subject only to the constitution of the United States; and as the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments, are necessary to an indestructible Union, and were intended to co-exist with it, the legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this state ever assent to any amendment or change of the constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this state.

SEC. 4. That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it fails of its chief design.

SEC. 5. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no

person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, nor be disqualified from testifying, or from serving as a juror; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, nor to justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of this state, or with the rights of others.

SEC. 6. That no person can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place or system of worship, or to maintain or support any priest, minister, preacher or teacher of any sect, church, creed or denomination of religion; but if any person shall voluntarily make a contract for any such object, he shall be held to the performance of the same.

SEC. 7. That no money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such; and that no preference shall be given to, nor any discrimination made against any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship.

SEC. 8. That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

SEC. 9. That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 10. The courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character, and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 11. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be; nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, for felony, be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; in all other cases, offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information as concurrent remedies.

SEC. 13. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech;

that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 15. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, can be passed by the general assembly.

SEC. 16. That imprisonment for debt shall not be allowed, except for the nonpayment of fines and penalties imposed for violation of law.

SEC. 17. That the right of no citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereto legally summoned, shall be called in question; but nothing herein contained is intended to justify the practice of wearing concealed weapons.

SEC. 18. That no person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of this state, or any ordinance of any municipality in this state, shall hold such office without personally devoting his time to the performance of the duties to the same belonging.

SEC. 19. That no person who is now, or may hereafter become a collector or receiver of public money, or assistant or deputy of such collector or receiver, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit in the state of Missouri under the laws thereof, or of any municipality therein, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all the public money for which he may be accountable.

SEC. 20. That no private property can be taken for private use with or without compensation, unless by the consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and except for drains and ditches across the lands of others for agricultural and sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and that whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and as such, judicially determined, without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

SEC. 21. That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury or board of commissioners of not less than three freeholders, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and until the same shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner therein divested. The fee of land taken for railroad tracts without consent of the owner thereof, shall remain in such owner, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 22. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend, in person, and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury of the county.

SEC. 23. That no person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal cause, nor shall any person, after being once acquitted by a jury, be again, for the same offense, put in jeopardy of life or liberty; but if the jury to which the question of his guilt or innocence is submitted

fail to render a verdict, the court before which the trial is had may, in its discretion, discharge the jury and commit or bail the prisoner for trial at the next term of court, or if the state of business will permit, at the same term; and if judgment be arrested after a verdict of guilty on a defective indictment, or if judgment on a verdict of guilty be reversed for error in law, nothing herein contained shall prevent a new trial of the prisoner on a proper indictment, or according to correct principles of law.

SEC. 24. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 25. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 26. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended.

SEC. 27. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but a jury for the trial of criminal or civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter, a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment or a true bill.

SEC. 29. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

SEC. 30. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 31. That there cannot be in this state either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 32. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial—each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations herein contained, shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled "The General Assembly of the State of Missouri."

REPRESENTATION AND APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified voters of the several counties, and apportioned in the following manner: The ratio of representation shall be ascertained at each apportioning session of the general assembly, by

dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, as ascertained by the last decennial census of the United States, by the number two hundred. Each county having one ratio, or less, shall be entitled to one representative; each county having two and a half times said ratio, shall be entitled to two representatives; each county having four times said ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; each county having six times such ratio, shall be entitled to four representatives, and so on above that number, giving one additional member for every two and a half additional ratios.

SEC. 3. When any county shall be entitled to more than one representative, the county court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, corresponding in number to the representatives to which such county is entitled, and in population as nearly equal as may be, in each of which the qualified voters shall elect one representative, who shall be a resident of such district: *Provided*, That when any county shall be entitled to more than ten representatives, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts, so as to give each district not less than two, nor more than four representatives, who shall be residents of such district; the population of the districts to be proportioned to the number of representatives to be elected therefrom.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state two years, and an inhabitant of the county or district which he may be chosen to represent, one year next before the day of his election, if such county or district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or district from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election.

SEC. 5. The senate shall consist of thirty-four members, to be chosen by the qualified voters of their respective districts for four years. For the election of senators the state shall be divided into convenient districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, the same to be ascertained by the last decennial census taken by the United States.

SEC. 6. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state three years, and an inhabitant of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his election, if such district shall have been so long established; but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election. When any county shall be entitled to more than one senator, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, and of population as nearly equal as may be, corresponding in number with the senators to which such county may be entitled; and in each of these one senator, who shall be a resident of such district, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 7. Senators and representatives shall be chosen according to the rule of apportionment established in this constitution, until the next decennial census by the United States shall have been taken and the result thereof as to this state ascertained, when the apportionment shall be revised

and adjusted on the basis of that census, and every ten years thereafter upon the basis of the United States census; or if such census be not taken, or is delayed, then on the basis of a state census; such apportionment to be made at the first session of the general assembly after each such census: *Provided*, That if at any time, or from any cause, the general assembly shall fail or refuse to district the state for senators, as required in this section, it shall be the duty of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general, within thirty days after the adjournment of the general assembly on which such duty devolved, to perform said duty, and to file in the office of the secretary of state a full statement of the districts formed by them, including the names of the counties embraced in each district, and the numbers thereof; said statement to be signed by them, and attested by the great seal of the state, and upon the proclamation of the governor, the same shall be as binding and effectual as if done by the general assembly.

SEC. 8. Until an apportionment of representatives can be made, in accordance with the provisions of this article, the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and forty-three members, which shall be divided among the several counties of the state, as follows: The county of St. Louis shall have seventeen; the county of Jackson four; the county of Buchanan three; the counties of Franklin, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Macon, Marion, Pike, and Saline, each two, and each of the other counties in the state, one.

SEC. 9. Senatorial and representative districts may be altered, from time to time, as public convenience may require. When any senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous; such districts to be as compact as may be, and in the formation of the same no county shall be divided.

SEC. 10. The first election of senators and representatives, under this constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, when the whole number of representatives, and the senators from the districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be chosen; and in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the second class, and so on at each succeeding general election, half the senators provided for by this constitution shall be chosen.

SEC. 11. Until the state shall be divided into senatorial districts, in accordance with the provisions of this article, said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The First District shall be composed of the counties of Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison.

Second District—The counties of Buchanan, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth.

Third District—The counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte.

Fourth District—The counties of Caldwell, Ray, Daviess and Harrison.

Fifth District—The counties of Livingston, Grundy, Mercer and Carroll.

Sixth District—The counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and Chariton.

Seventh District—The counties of Randolph, Howard and Monroe.

Eighth District—The counties of Adair, Macon and Schuyler.

Ninth District—The counties of Audrain, Boone and Callaway.

Tenth District—The counties of St. Charles and Warren.

Eleventh District—The counties of Pike, Lincoln and Montgomery.

Twelfth District—The counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox.

Thirteenth District—The counties of Marion, Shelby and Ralls.

Fourteenth District—The counties of Bates, Cass and Henry.

Fifteenth District—The county of Jackson.

Sixteenth District—The counties of Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton and McDonald.

Seventeenth District—The counties of Lafayette and Johnson.

Eighteenth District—The counties of Greene, Lawrence, Barry, Stone and Christian.

Nineteenth District—The counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton.

Twentieth District—The counties of Polk, Hickory, Dallas, Dade, Cedar and St. Clair.

Twenty-first District—The counties of Laclede, Webster, Wright, Texas, Douglas, Taney, Ozark and Howell.

Twenty-second District—The counties of Phelps, Miller, Maries, Camden, Pulaski, Crawford and Dent.

Twenty-third District—The counties of Cape Girardeau, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Scott.

Twenty-fourth District—The counties of Iron, Madison, Bollinger, Wayne, Butler, Reynolds, Carter, Ripley, Oregon and Shannon.

Twenty-fifth District—The counties of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage.

Twenty-sixth District—The counties of Washington, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and Perry.

Twenty-eighth District—The counties of Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan and Cole.

St. Louis county shall be divided into seven districts, numbered respectively, as follows:

Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

SEC. 12. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office under this state, or any municipality thereof; and no member of congress or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any municipality thereof, (militia offices, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted,) shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, or remain a member thereof, after having accepted any such office or seat in either house of congress.

SEC. 13. If any senator or representative remove his residence from the district or county for which he was elected, his office shall thereby be vacated.

SEC. 14. Writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly, shall be issued by the governor.

SEC. 15. Every senator and representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the

halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the supreme court, or the circuit court, or the county court of Cole county, or after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Any member of either house refusing to take said oath or affirmation, shall be deemed to have thereby vacated his office, and any member convicted of having violated his oath or affirmation, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this state.

SEC. 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be provided by law, not to exceed five dollars per day for the first seventy days of each session, and after that not to exceed one dollar per day for the remainder of the session, except the first session held under this constitution, and during revising sessions, when they may receive five dollars per day for one hundred and twenty days, and one dollar per day for the remainder of such sessions. In addition to per diem, the members shall be entitled to receive traveling expenses or mileage, for any regular and extra session not greater than now provided by law; but no member shall be entitled to traveling expenses or mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after an adjournment of a regular session. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incurred while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. Each member may receive at each regular session an additional sum of thirty dollars, which shall be in full for all stationery used in his official capacity, and all postage, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; and no allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to, or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

SEC. 17. Each house shall appoint its own officers; shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct; and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members elect, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 18. A majority of the whole number of members of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 19. The sessions of each house shall be held with open doors, except in cases which may require secrecy.

SEC. 20. The general assembly elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet in regular session once only in every two years; and such meeting shall be on the first Wednesday after the first day of January next after the elections of the members thereof.

SEC. 21. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for more than three days, shall have the effect of and be an adjournment *sine die*.

SEC. 22. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for three days or less, shall be construed as not interrupting the session at which they are had or taken, but as continuing the session for all the purposes mentioned in section sixteen of this article.

SEC. 23. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at any one time, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses may be sitting.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 24. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*"

SEC. 25. No law shall be passed, except by bill, and no bill shall be so amended in its passage through either house, as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 26. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended or rejected by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house.

SEC. 27. No bill shall be considered for final passage unless the same has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 28. No bill (except general appropriation bills, which may embrace the various subjects and accounts for and on account of which moneys are appropriated, and except bills passed under the third subdivision of section forty-four of this article) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 29. All amendments adopted by either house to a bill pending and originating in the same, shall be incorporated with the bill by engrossment, and the bill as thus engrossed, shall be printed for the use of the members before its final passage. The engrossing and printing shall be under the supervision of a committee, whose report to the house shall set forth, in writing, that they find the bill truly engrossed, and that the printed copy furnished to the members is correct.

SEC. 30. If a bill passed by either house be returned thereto, amended by the other, the house to which the same is returned shall cause the amendment or amendments so received to be printed under the same supervision as provided in the next preceding section, for the use of the members before final action on such amendments.

SEC. 31. No bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 32. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 33. No act shall be revived or re-enacted by mere reference to the title thereof, but the same shall be set forth at length, as if it were an original act.

SEC. 34. No act shall be amended by providing that designated words thereof be stricken out, or that designated words be inserted, or that designated words be stricken out and others inserted in lieu thereof; but the words to be stricken out, or the words to be inserted, or the words to be stricken out and those inserted in lieu thereof, together with the act or section amended, shall be set forth in full, as amended.

SEC. 35. When a bill is put upon its final passage in either house, and, failing to pass, a motion is made to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated, the vote upon such motion to reconsider shall be immediately taken, and the subject finally disposed of before the house proceeds to any other business.

SEC. 36. No law passed by the general assembly, except the general appropriation act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 37. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses, in open session; and before such officer shall affix his signature to any bill, he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that, if no objections be made, he will sign the same, to the end that it may become a law. The bill shall then be read at length, and if no objections be made, he shall, in presence of the house, in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted on the journal, and the bill immediately sent to the other house. When it reaches the other house the presiding officer thereof shall immediately suspend all other business, announce the reception of the bill, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be observed, in every respect, as in the house in which it was first signed. If in either house any member shall object that any substitution, omission, or insertion has occurred, so that the bill proposed to be signed is not the same in substance and form as when considered and passed by the house, or that any particular clause of this article of the constitution has been violated in its passage, such objection shall be passed upon by the house, and if sustained, the presiding officer shall withhold his signature; but if such objection shall not be sustained, then any five members may embody the same, over their signatures, in a written protest, under oath, against the signing of the bill. Such protest, when offered in the house, shall be noted upon the journal, and the original shall be annexed to the bill to be considered by the governor in connection therewith.

SEC. 38. When the bill has been signed, as provided for in the preced-

ing section, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate, if the bill originated in the senate, and of the chief clerk of the house of representatives, if the bill originated in the house, to present the same in person, on the same day on which it was signed as aforesaid, to the governor, and enter the fact upon the journal. Every bill presented to the governor, and returned within ten days to the house in which the same originated, with the approval of the governor, shall become a law, unless it be in violation of some provision of this constitution.

SEC. 39. Every bill presented as aforesaid, but returned without the approval of the governor, and with his objections thereto, shall stand as reconsidered in the house to which it is returned. The house shall cause the objections of the governor to be entered at large upon the journal, and proceed, at its convenience, to consider the question pending, which shall be in this form: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the governor thereto notwithstanding?" The vote upon this question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names entered upon the journal, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to the house vote in the affirmative, the presiding officer of that house shall certify that fact on the roll, attesting the same by his signature, and send the bill, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, in which like proceedings shall be had in relation thereto; and if the bill receive a like majority of the votes of all the members elected to that house, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, the presiding officer thereof shall, in like manner, certify the fact upon the bill. The bill thus certified shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, as an authentic act, and shall become a law in the same manner and with like effect as if it had received the approval of the governor.

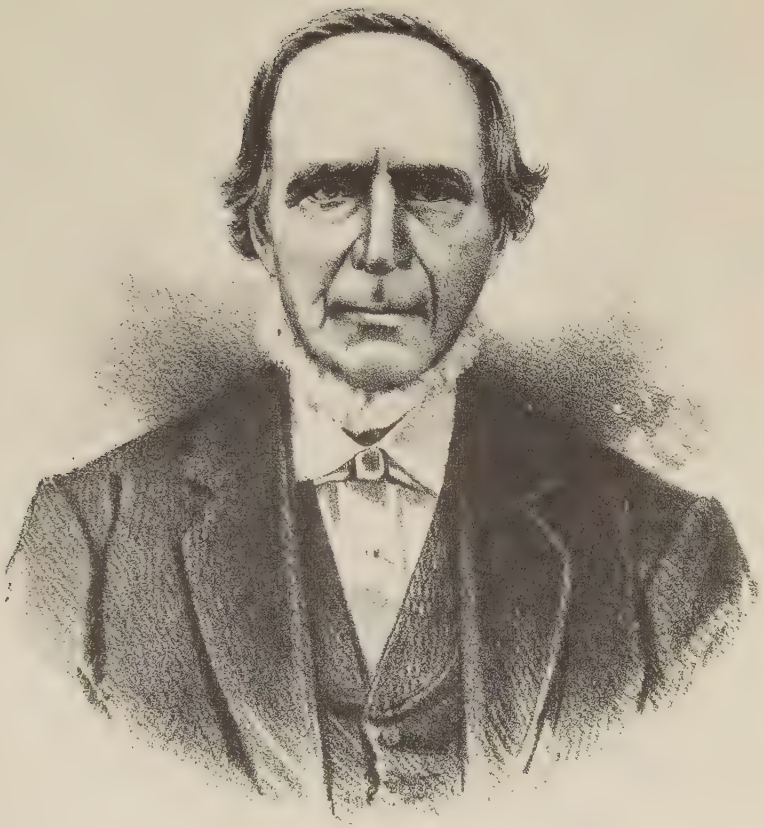
SEC. 40. Whenever the governor shall fail to perform his duty, as prescribed in section twelve, article V, of this constitution, in relation to any bill presented to him for his approval, the general assembly may, by joint resolution, reciting the fact of such failure and the bill at length, direct the secretary of state to enrol the same as an authentic act in the archives of the state, and such enrollment shall have the same effect as an approval by the governor: *Provided*, That such joint resolution shall not be submitted to the governor for his approval.

SEC. 41. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated in such manner as the general assembly shall direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 42. Each house shall, from time to time, publish a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the motion of any two members. Whenever the yeas and nays are demanded, the whole list of members shall be called, and the names of the absentees shall be noted and published in the journal.

LIMITATION ON LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 43. All revenue collected and moneys received by the state from any source whatsoever, shall go into the treasury, and the general assembly shall have no power to divert the same, or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law. All appropriations of money by the successive general assemblies shall be made in the following order:



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First, For the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the state that may become due during the term for which each general assembly is elected.

Second, For the benefit of the sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Third, For free public school purposes.

Fourth, For the payment of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue.

Fifth, For the payment of the civil list.

Sixth, For the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the state.

Seventh, For the pay of the general assembly, and such other purposes not herein prohibited, as it may deem necessary; but no general assembly shall have power to make any appropriation of money for any purpose whatsoever, until the respective sums necessary for the purposes in this section specified have been set apart and appropriated, or to give priority in its action to a succeeding over a preceding item as above enumerated.

SEC. 44. The general assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof, except in the following cases:

First, In renewal of existing bonds, when they cannot be paid at maturity, out of the sinking fund or other resources.

Second, On the occurring of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue when the temporary liability incurred, upon the recommendation of the governor first had, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

Third, On the occurring of any unforeseen emergency or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, the general assembly may submit an act providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due, (the latter in not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation) to the qualified voters of the state, and when the act so submitted shall have been ratified by a two-thirds majority, at an election held for that purpose, due publication having been made of the provisions of the act for at least three months before such election, the act thus ratified shall be irrepealable until the debt thereby incurred shall be paid, principal and interest.

SEC. 45. The general assembly shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the state in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the state in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever.

SEC. 46. The general assembly shall have no power to make any grant, or to authorize the making of any grant of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: *Provided*, That this shall not be so construed as to prevent the grant of aid in a case of public calamity.

SEC. 47. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company.

SEC. 48. The general assembly shall have no power to grant, or to authorize any county or municipal authority to grant any extra compensation, fee or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, nor pay nor authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created against the state, or any county or municipality of the state under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 49. The general assembly shall have no power hereafter to subscribe or authorize the subscription of stock on behalf of the state, in any corporation or association except for the purpose of securing loans heretofore extended to certain railroad corporations by the state.

SEC. 50. The general assembly shall have no power to release or alienate the lien held by the state upon any railroad, or in anywise change the tenor or meaning, or pass any act explanatory thereof; but the same shall be enforced in accordance with the original terms upon which it was acquired.

SEC. 51. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, or authorize the releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual, to this state, or to any county or other municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 52. The general assembly shall have no power to make any appropriation of money, or to issue any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the payment, or on account, or in recognition of any claims audited, or that may hereafter be audited by virtue of an act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the state," approved March 19, 1874, or any act of a similar nature, until after the claims so audited shall have been presented to and paid by the government of the United States to the state of Missouri.

SEC. 53. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other state:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, grave yards or public grounds not of the state:

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county seats:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or the lines of school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charter thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down a railroad track:

Declaring any named person of age:

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any assessor or collector of taxes from the due performance of their official duties, or their securities from liability:

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds:

Summoning or empanneling grand or petit juries:

For limitation of civil actions:

Legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the state, or of any county or municipality thereof. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case, is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject.

Nor shall the general assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

SEC. 54. No local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the general assembly

before such act shall be passed, and the notice shall be recited in the act according to its tenor.

SEC. 55. The general assembly shall have no power, when convened in extra session by the governor, to act upon subjects other than those specially designated in the proclamation by which the session is called, or recommended by special message to its consideration by the governor after it shall have been convened.

SEC. 56. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the seat of government of this state from the city of Jefferson.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, all of whom, except the lieutenant governor, shall reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and the governor and state treasurer shall be ineligible to re-election as their own successors. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every four years thereafter, all of such officers, except the superintendent of public schools, shall be elected, and the superintendent of public schools shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and every four years thereafter.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall immediately, after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office.

SEC. 4. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the state of Missouri."

SEC. 5. The governor shall be at least thirty-five years old, a male, and shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election.

SEC. 6. The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion; but he need not command in person unless directed so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

SEC. 8. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such condition and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall, at each session of the general assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same.

SEC. 9. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the general assembly by proclamation, wherein he shall state specifically each matter concerning which the action of that body is deemed necessary.

SEC. 10. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session of the general assembly, and at the close of his term of office, give information by message, of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers; and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

SEC. 11. When any office shall become vacant, the governor, unless otherwise provided by law, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

SEC. 12. The governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions, which, having been passed by both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the house in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval endorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections: *Provided*, That if the general assembly shall finally adjourn within ten days after such presentation, the governor may, within thirty days thereafter, return such bills and resolutions to the office of the secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 13. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect. If the general assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 14. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, of going into joint session, and of amending this constitution, shall

be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill: *Provided*, That no resolution shall have the effect to repeal, extend, alter or amend any law.

SEC. 15. The lieutenant governor shall possess the same qualifications as the governor, and by virtue of his office shall be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions; and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote in the senate, and also in joint vote of both houses.

SEC. 16. In case of death, conviction, or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 17. The senate shall choose a president *pro tempore* to preside in cases of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or the lieutenant governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section sixteen, of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives, in the same manner, and with the same powers and compensation as are prescribed in the case of the office devolving upon the lieutenant-governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant-governor, or the president *pro tempore* of the senate, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 19. No person shall be eligible to the office of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, or superintendent of public schools, unless he be a male citizen of the United States, and at least twenty-five years old, and shall have resided in this state at least five years next before his election.

SEC. 20. The secretary of state shall be the custodian of the seal of the state, and authenticate therewith all official acts of the governor, his approval of laws excepted. The said seal shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri," and the emblems and devices thereof, heretofore prescribed by law, shall not be subject to change.

SEC. 21. The secretary of state shall keep a register of the official acts of the governor, and when necessary, shall attest them, and lay copies of the same, together with copies of all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly whenever required to do so.

SEC. 22. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department of all moneys and choses in action disbursed, or otherwise disposed of by them severally, from all sources, and for every service performed; and a semi-annual report thereof shall be made to the governor under oath. The governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions; which information, when so required, shall be furnished by

such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who at any time shall make a false report, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SEC. 23. The governor shall commission all officers not otherwise provided for by law. All commissions shall run in the name and by the authority of the state of Missouri, be signed by the governor, sealed with the great seal of the state of Missouri, and attested by the secretary of state.

SEC. 24. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms; and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. All fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

SEC. 25. Contested elections of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be provided by law; and contested elections of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools shall be decided before such tribunal, and in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, the St. Louis court of appeals, circuit courts, criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, and municipal corporation courts.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall hold office for the term of ten years. The judge oldest in commission shall be chief justice of the court; and, if there be more than one commission of the same date, the court may select the chief justice from the judges holding the same.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state, and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be citizens of the United States, not less than thirty years old, and shall have been citizens of this state for five years next preceding their election or appointment, and shall be learned in the law.

SEC. 7. The full terms of the judges of the supreme court shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing their election, and those elected to fill any vacancy shall also enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next ensuing such election. Those appointed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as qualified.

SEC. 8. The present judges of the supreme court shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms of office. To fill their places as their terms expire, one judge shall be elected at the general election in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and one every two years thereafter.

SEC. 9. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government at such times as may be prescribed by law; and until otherwise directed by law, the terms of said court shall commence on the third Tuesday in October and April of each year.

SEC. 10. The state shall provide a suitable court room at the seat of government, in which the supreme court shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office, furnished offices for the judges, and the use of the state library.

SEC. 11. If, in any cause pending in the supreme court, or the St. Louis court of appeals, the judges sitting shall be equally divided in opinion, no judgment shall be entered therein based on such division; but the parties to the cause may agree upon some person, learned in the law, to act as special judge in the cause, who shall therein sit with the court, and give decision in the same manner and with the same effect as one of the judges. If the parties cannot agree upon a special judge, the court shall appoint one.

SEC. 12. There is hereby established in the city of St. Louis an appellate court, to be known as the "St. Louis court of appeals," the jurisdiction of which shall be coextensive with the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. Said court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same; and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts of record in said counties. Appeals shall lie from the decisions of the St. Louis court of appeals to the supreme court, and writs of error may issue from the supreme court to said court in the following cases only: In all cases where the amount in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in cases involving the construction of the constitution of the United States or of this state; in cases where the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States is drawn in question; in cases involving the construction of the revenue laws of this state, or the title to any office under this state; in cases involving title to real estate; in cases where a county or other political subdivision of the state, or any state officer is a party, and in all cases of felony.

SEC. 13. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of three judges, to be elected by the qualified voters of the city of St. Louis, and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren, who shall hold their offices for the period of twelve years. They shall be residents of the district composed of said counties, shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the supreme court, and each shall receive the same compensation as is now, or may be, provided by law for the judges of the circuit court of St. Louis county, and be paid from the same sources: *Provided*, That each of said counties shall pay its proportional part of the same, according to its taxable property.

SEC. 14. The judges of said court shall be conservators of the peace throughout said counties. Any two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. There shall be two terms of said court to be held each year, on the

first Monday of March and October, and the first term of said court shall be held on the first Monday in January, 1876.

SEC. 15. The opinions of said court shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the cases in which they shall be respectively made, and become parts of their record; and all laws relating to the practice in the supreme court shall apply to this court, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 16. At the first general election held in said city and counties after the adoption of this constitution, three judges of said court shall be elected, who shall determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively four, eight and twelve years, and certify the result to the secretary of state; and every four years thereafter one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the term of twelve years. The term of office of such judges shall begin on the first Monday in January next ensuing their election. The judge having the oldest license to practice law in this state, shall be the presiding judge of said court.

SEC. 17. Upon the adoption of this constitution the governor shall appoint three judges for said court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis shall be the clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 19. All cases which may be pending in the supreme court at St. Louis at the time of the adoption of this constitution, which by its terms would come within the final appellate jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be certified and transferred to the St. Louis court of appeals, to be heard and determined by said court.

SEC. 20. All cases coming to said court by appeal, or writ of error, shall be triable at the expiration of fifteen days from the filing of the transcript in the office of the clerk of said court.

SEC. 21. Upon the adoption of this constitution, and after the close of the next regular terms of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph, as now established by law, the office of the clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph shall be vacated, and said clerks shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City all the books, records, documents, transcripts and papers belonging to their respective offices, except those required by section nineteen of this article, to be turned over to the St. Louis court of appeals: and said records, documents, transcripts and papers shall become part of the records, documents, transcripts and papers of said supreme court at Jefferson City, and said court shall hear and determine all the cases thus transferred as other cases.

SEC. 22. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law; exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for; and such concurrent jurisdiction with, and appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals and justices of the peace as is or may be provided by law. It shall hold its terms at such times and places in each county as may be by law directed; but at least two terms shall be held every year in each county.

SEC. 23. The circuit court shall exercise a superintending control over criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, municipal corporation

courts, justices of the peace, and all inferior tribunals in each county in their respective circuits.

SEC. 24. The state, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be divided into convenient circuits of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits one circuit judge shall be elected; and such circuits may be changed, enlarged, diminished or abolished, from time to time, as public convenience may require; and whenever a circuit shall be abolished, the office of the judge of such circuit shall cease.

SEC. 25. The judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of each circuit; shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall reside in and be conservators of the peace within their respective circuits.

SEC. 26. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been a citizen of the United States five years, a qualified voter of this state for three years, and who shall not be a resident of the circuit in which he may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 27. The circuit court of St. Louis county shall be composed of five judges, and such additional number as the general assembly may, from time to time, provide. Each of said judges shall sit separately for the trial of causes and the transaction of business in special term. The judges of said circuit court may sit in general term, for the purpose of making rules of court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be provided by law, at such time as they may determine; but shall have no power to review any order, decision or proceeding of the court in special term. The St. Louis court of appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from, and writs of error to circuit courts of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties, and the circuit court of St. Louis county, in special term, and all courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in said counties.

SEC. 28. In any circuit composed of a single county, the general assembly may, from time time, provide for one or more additional judges, as the business shall require; each of whom shall separately try cases and perform all other duties imposed upon circuit judges.

SEC. 29. If there be a vacancy in the office of judge of any circuit, or if the judge be sick, absent, or from any cause unable to hold any term, or part of term of court, in any county in his circuit, such term, or part of term of court, may be held by a judge of any other circuit; and at the request of the judge of any circuit, any term of court, or part of term in his circuit, may be held by the judge of any other circuit, and in all such cases, or in any case where the judge cannot preside, the general assembly shall make such additional provision for holding court as may be found necessary.

SEC. 30. The election of judges of all courts of record shall be held as is or may be provided by law, and in case of a tie or contested election between the candidates, the same shall be determined as prescribed by law.

SEC. 31. The general assembly shall have no power to establish criminal courts, except in counties having a population exceeding fifty thousand.

SEC. 32. In case the office of judge of any court of record becomes vacant by death, resignation, removal, failure to qualify, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 33. The judges of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts, and of all other courts of record receiving a salary, shall, at stated times,

receive such compensation for their services as is or may be prescribed by law; but it shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected.

SEC. 34. The general assembly shall establish in every county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, who shall be elected. Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians; and, also, jurisdiction over all matters relating to apprentices: *Provided*, That until the general assembly shall provide by law for a uniform system of probate courts, the jurisdiction of probate courts heretofore established shall remain as now provided by law.

SEC. 35. Probate courts shall be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, *ex-officio*, as his own clerk.

SEC. 36. In each county there shall be a county court, which shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to transact all county and such other business as may be prescribed by law. The court shall consist of one or more judges, not exceeding three, of whom the probate judge may be one, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 37. In each county there shall be appointed, or elected, as many justices of the peace as the public good may require, whose powers, duties and duration in office shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 38. All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the "state of Missouri;" all writs shall be attested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued; and all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the state."

SEC. 39. The St. Louis court of appeals and supreme court shall appoint their own clerks. The clerks of all other courts of record shall be elective, for such terms and in such manner as may be directed by law; *provided*, that the term of office of no existing clerk of any court of record, not abolished by this constitution, shall be affected by such law.

SEC. 40. In case there be a tie, or a contested election between candidates for clerk of any court of record, the same shall be determined in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 41. In case of the inability of any judge of a court of record to discharge the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the general assembly, two thirds of the members of each house concurring, with the approval of the governor, to remove such judge from office; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish his removal, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defense, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct.

SEC. 42. All courts now existing in this state, not named or provided for in this constitution, shall continue until the expiration of the terms of office of the several judges; and as such terms expire, the business of said court shall vest in the court having jurisdiction thereof in the counties where said courts now exist, and all the records and papers shall be transferred to the proper courts.

SEC. 43. The supreme court of the state shall designate what opinions delivered by the court, or the judge thereof, may be printed at the expense of the state; and the general assembly shall make no provision for payment by the state for the publication of any case decided by said court, not so designated.

SEC. 44. All judicial decisions in this state shall be free for publication by any person.

ARTICLE VII.—IMPEACHMENTS.

SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public schools, and judges of the supreme, circuit and criminal courts, and of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness, or oppression in office.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the state is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. But judgment in such cases shall not extend any further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November. The first general election under this constitution shall be held on that day, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; but the general assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people:

First, He shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second, He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer to vote, at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding: *Provided*, That in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Voters shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the registration of all voters in cities and counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and may provide for such registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand inhabitants and not exceeding one hundred thousand, but not otherwise.

SEC. 6. All elections, by persons in a representative capacity, shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this state, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 8. No person, while kept at any poor house, or other asylum, at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this state.

SEC. 9. The trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether state, judicial, municipal, or local, except governor and lieutenant governor, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the judges thereof. The general assembly shall, by general law, designate the court or judge by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law, assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of any election held before said law shall take effect.

SEC. 10. The general assembly may enact laws excluding from the right of voting all persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 11. No officer, soldier or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

SEC. 12. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state one year next preceding his election or appointment.

ARTICLE IX.—COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of this state, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the state.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. All additions to a town, which is a county seat, shall be included, considered and regarded as part of the county seat.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall have no power to establish any new county with a territory of less than four hundred and ten square miles, nor to reduce any county, now established, to a less area or less population

than required for a ratio of representation existing at the time; but when a new county is formed, having a population less than a ratio of representation, it shall be attached for representative purposes to the county from which the greatest amount of territory is taken until such ratio shall be obtained. No county shall be divided or have any portion stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the county or counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor; nor shall any new county be established, any line of which shall run within ten miles of the then existing county seat of any county. In all cases of the establishment of any new county, the new county shall be held for and obliged to pay its ratable proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county or counties from which said new county shall be formed.

SEC. 4. No part of the territory of any county shall be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, without submitting the question to the qualified voters of the counties immediately interested, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to another county, the part stricken off shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county from which it is taken.

SEC. 5. When any new county, formed from contiguous territory taken from older counties, or when any county to which territory shall be added taken from an adjoining county, shall fail to pay the proportion of indebtedness of such territory, to the county or counties from which it is taken, then it may be lawful for any county from which such territory has been taken, to levy and collect, by taxation, the due proportion of indebtedness of such territory, in the same manner as if the territory had not been stricken off.

SEC. 6. No county, township, city or other municipality, shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or association, or make appropriation or donation, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such corporation or association, or to or in aid of any college or institution of learning, or other institution, whether created for or to be controlled by the state or others. All authority heretofore conferred for any of the purposes aforesaid by the general assembly, or by the charter of any corporation, is hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this constitution contained shall affect the right of any such municipality to make such subscription, where the same has been authorized under existing laws by a vote of the people of such municipality prior to its adoption, or to prevent the issue of renewal bonds or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law, for the liquidation or payment of such subscription, or of any existing indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns. The number of such classes shall not exceed four; and the power of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all such municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions. The general assembly shall also make provisions, by general law, whereby any city, town or village, existing by virtue of any special or local law, may elect to become subject to, and be governed by, the general laws relating to such corporations.

SEC. 8. The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of the revenue by county officers, in conflict with such general law for township organization, may be dispensed with, and the business of said county, and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the justices of the county court in such case shall not exceed three in number.

SEC. 9. In any county which shall have adopted "Township Organization," the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, it shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county.

SEC. 10. There shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, at the time and places of electing representatives, a sheriff and coroner. They shall serve for two years, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for malfeasance in office, and shall be eligible only four years in any period of six. Before entering on the duties of their office, they shall give security in the amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and a coroner therein, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, the same shall be filled by the county court. If such vacancy happen in the office of sheriff more than nine months prior to the time of holding a general election, such county court shall immediately order a special election to fill the same, and the person by it appointed shall hold office until the person chosen at such election shall be duly qualified; otherwise, the person appointed by such county court shall hold office until the person chosen at such general election shall be duly qualified. If any vacancy happen in the office of coroner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the term by such county court. No person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in either of said offices shall thereby be rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall, by a law uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of all county officers, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population.

SEC. 13. The fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for any one year. Every such officer shall make return, quarterly, to the county court of all fees by him received, and of the salaries by him actually paid to his deputies or assistants, stating the same in detail, and verifying the same by his affidavit; and for any statement or omission in such return, contrary to truth, such officer shall be liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 14. Except as otherwise directed by this constitution, the general assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township and municipal officers, as public convenience may require; and their terms of office and duties shall be prescribed by law; but no term of office shall exceed four years.

SEC. 15. In all counties having a city therein containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the city and county government thereof may be consolidated in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 16. Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election; which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city a draft of such charter, signed by the members of such board or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter, such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat, shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which such city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor, made by the law-making authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city, voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state.

SEC. 17. It shall be a feature of all such charters that they shall provide, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and two houses of legislation, one of which at least shall be elected by general ticket; and in submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city, any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 18. In cities or counties having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, no person shall, at the same time, be a state officer and an officer of any county, city or other municipality; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities; but this section shall not apply to notaries public, justices of the peace or officers of the militia.

SEC. 19. The corporate authorities of any county, city, or other municipal subdivision of this state, having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which has already exceeded the limit of indebtedness prescribed

in section twelve of article X of this constitution, may, in anticipation of the customary annual revenue thereof, appropriate, during any fiscal year, toward the general governmental expenses thereof, a sum not exceeding seven-eighths of the entire revenue applicable to general governmental purposes (exclusive of the payment of the bonded debt of such county, city or municipality) that was actually raised by taxation alone during the preceding fiscal year; but until such excess of indebtedness cease, no further bonded debt shall be incurred, except for the renewal of other bonds.

ST. LOUIS.

SEC. 20. The city of St. Louis may extend its limits so as to embrace the parks now without its boundaries, and other convenient and contiguous territory, and frame a charter for the government of the city thus enlarged, upon the following conditions, that is to say: The council of the city and county court of the county of St. Louis, shall, at the request of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, meet in joint session and order an election, to be held as provided for general elections, by the qualified voters of the city and county, of a board of thirteen freeholders of such city or county, whose duty shall be to propose a scheme for the enlargement and definition of the boundaries of the city, the reorganization of the government of the county, the adjustment of the relations between the city thus enlarged and the residue of St. Louis county and the government of the city thus enlarged, by a charter in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, which shall, among other things, provide for a chief executive and two houses of legislation, one of which shall be elected by general ticket, which scheme and charter shall be signed in duplicate by said board or a majority of them, and one of them returned to the mayor of the city and the other to the presiding justice of the county court within ninety days after the election of such board. Within thirty days thereafter the city council and county court shall submit such scheme to the qualified voters of the whole county, and such charter to the qualified voters of the city so enlarged, at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor; and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting at such election, shall ratify such scheme and charter, then such scheme shall become the organic law of the county and city, and such charter the organic law of the city, and at the end of sixty days thereafter shall take the place of and supersede the charter of St. Louis, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws relating to St. Louis county inconsistent with such scheme.

SEC. 21. A copy of such scheme and charter, with a certificate thereto appended, signed by the mayor and authenticated by the seal of the city, and also signed by the presiding justice of the county court and authenticated by the seal of the county, setting forth the submission of such scheme and charter to the qualified voters of such county and city and its ratification, by them, shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of St. Louis county, shall be deposited among the archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

SEC. 22. The charter so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the law-making authorities of the city to the qualified voters thereof at a general or special

election, held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and accepted by at least three-fifths of the qualified voters voting thereat.

SEC. 23. Such charter and amendments shall always be in harmony with, and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, except only, that provision may be made for the graduation of the rate of taxation for city purposes in the portions of the city which are added thereto by the proposed enlargement of its boundaries. In the adjustment of the relations between city and county, the city shall take upon itself the entire park tax; and in consideration of the city becoming the proprietor of all the county buildings and property within its enlarged limits, it shall assume the whole of the existing county debt, and thereafter the city and county of St. Louis shall be independent of each other. The city shall be exempted from all county taxation. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters outside of the city. The city, as enlarged, shall be entitled to the same representation in the general assembly, collect the state revenue, and perform all other functions in relation to the state in the same manner as if it were a county, as in this constitution defined; and the residue of the county shall remain a legal county of the state of Missouri, under the name of the county of St. Louis. Until the next apportionment for senators and representatives in the general assembly, the city shall have six senators and fifteen representatives, and the county one senator and two representatives, the same being the number of senators and representatives to which the county of St. Louis, as now organized, is entitled under sections eight and eleven, of article IV, of this constitution.

SEC. 24. The county and city of St. Louis, as now existing, shall continue to constitute the eighth judicial circuit, and the jurisdiction of all courts of record, except the county court, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 25. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have the same power over the city and county of St. Louis that it has over other cities and counties of this state.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The taxing power may be exercised by the general assembly for state purposes, and by counties and other municipal corporations, under authority granted to them by the general assembly, for county and other corporate purposes.

SEC. 2. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by act of the general assembly.

SEC. 3. Taxes may be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

SEC. 4. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

SEC. 5. All railroad corporations in this state, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them, and on their gross earnings, their net earnings, their franchises and their capital stock.

SEC. 6. The property, real and personal, of the state, counties and

other municipal corporations, and cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation. Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of any such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, may be exempted from taxation, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable; also, such property, real or personal, as may be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural societies: *Provided*, That such exemptions shall be only by general law.

SEC. 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 8. The state tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the state, shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the state shall amount to nine hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents.

SEC. 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations; or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town or other municipal purposes; but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 11. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes, may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred valuation. For school purposes in districts, the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: *Provided*, The aforesaid annual rates for school purposes may be increased, in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred

dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions, as to rates, shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

SEC. 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: *Provided*, That with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of a court house or jail: *And provided further*, That any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation, or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness, requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of a municipal corporation.

SEC. 14. The tax authorized by the sixth section of the ordinance adopted June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be levied and collected an annual tax sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the state, and to reduce the principal thereof each year by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the proceeds of which tax shall be paid into the state treasury, and appropriated and paid out for the purposes expressed in the first and second subdivisions of section forty-three of article IV of this constitution. The funds and resources now in the state interest and state sinking funds shall be appropriated to the same purposes; and whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, or a sum sufficient therefor has been raised, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed.

SEC. 15. All moneys now, or at any time hereafter, in the state treasury, belonging to the state, shall, immediately on receipt thereof, be deposited by the treasurer to the credit of the state for the benefit of the

funds to which they respectively belong, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the governor and attorney general, select; the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the governor and attorney general, for the safe keeping and payment of such deposit, when demanded by the state treasurer on his checks; such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits not less than the bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with such interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said treasurer for the purposes of the state, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the state auditor, and not otherwise.

SEC. 16. The treasurer shall keep a separate account of the funds, and the number and amount of warrants received, and from whom; and shall publish, in such manner as the governor may designate, quarterly statements, showing the amount of state moneys, and where the same are kept or deposited.

SEC. 17. The making of profit out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 18. There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general. The duty of said board shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties in the state, and it shall perform such other duties as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or a warrant shall have issued therefor, within two years after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such sum or object. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

SEC. 20. The moneys arising from any loan, debt or liability, contracted by the state, or any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and not otherwise.

SEC. 21. No corporation, company or association, other than those formed for benevolent, religious, scientific, or educational purposes, shall be created or organized under the laws of this state, unless the persons named as corporators shall, at or before the filing of the articles of association or incorporation, pay into the state treasury fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or less of capital stock, and a further sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars of its capital stock. And no such corporation, company or association shall increase its capital stock without first paying into the treasury five dollars for every ten thousand dollars of increase: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the general assembly from levying a further tax on the franchises of such corporation.

ARTICLE XI.—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years.

SEC. 2. The income of all the funds provided by the state for the support of free public schools, shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers, to be disbursed according to law; but no school district, in which a free public school has not been maintained at least three months during the year for which the distribution is made, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

SEC. 3. Separate free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent.

SEC. 4. The supervision of instruction in the public schools shall be vested in a "board of education," whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of public schools shall be president of the board. The governor, secretary of state and attorney-general shall be *ex-officio* members, and with the superintendent, compose said board of education.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall, whenever the public school fund will permit, and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the state university, now established, with its present departments. The government of the state university shall be vested in a board of curators, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

SEC. 6. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by this state or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any state fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of lands, and other property and effects that may accrue to the state by escheat, from unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also, any proceeds of the sales of the public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this state, (if congress will consent to such appropriation); also, all other grants, gifts or devises that have been, or hereafter may be, made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the state or the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the state treasury, and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund; the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the state university in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 7. In case the public school fund now provided and set apart by law, for the support of free public schools, shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least four months in every year in each school district in this state, the general assembly may provide for such deficiency in accordance with section eleven of the article on revenue and taxation; but in no case shall there be set apart less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, to be applied annually to the support of the public schools.

SEC. 8. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the state, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and be securely invested, and sacredly preserved in the several counties, as a county public school fund; the income of which fund shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this state.

SEC. 9. No part of the public school fund of the state shall ever be invested in the stock or bonds, or other obligations of any other state, or of any county, city, town or corporation; and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belong, or may hereafter belong, to said school fund, shall be invested in the bonds of the state of Missouri, or of the United States.

SEC. 10. All county school funds shall be loaned only upon unincumbered real estate security, of double the valve of the loan, with personal security in addition thereto.

SEC. 11. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose; or to help to support or sustain any private or public school, academy, seminary, college, university or other institution of learning, controlled by any religious creed, church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. No corporation, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be created by special laws; nor shall any existing charter be extended, changed or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, penal or reformatory purposes, which are under the patronage and control of the state.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend such forfeited charter, or pass any other general or special laws for the benefit of such corporations.

SEC. 4. The exercise of the power and right of eminent domain, shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, or that may be hereafter organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as that of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 5. The exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 6. In all elections for directors or managers of any incorporated company, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as shall equal the number of shares so held by him or her in said company, multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes, either in person or by proxy for one candidate, or distribute such votes among two or more candidates; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall engage in business, other than that expressly authorized in its charter or the law under which it may have been or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as may be necessary and proper for carrying on its legitimate business.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting called for the purpose, first giving sixty days public notice, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable in any amount over or above the amount of stock owned by him or her.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall issue preferred stock without the consent of all the stockholders.

SEC. 11. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any powers or privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

RAILROADS.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful in this state for any railway company to charge for freight or passengers a greater amount, for the transportation of the same, for a less distance than the amount charged for any greater distance, and suitable laws shall be passed by the general assembly to enforce this provision; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 13. Any railroad corporation or association, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 14. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates

of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state; and shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on said railroads, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties.

SEC. 15. Every railroad or other corporation, organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of the owners of the stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom, the transfer of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad company shall hold one meeting annually in this state, public notice of which shall be given thirty days previously, and shall report annually, under oath, to the state auditor, or some officer designated by law, all of their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisions of this section.

SEC. 16. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 17. No railroad or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation, with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line. The question whether railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded, be decided by a jury, as in other civil issues.

SEC. 18. If any railroad company organized under the laws of this state shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation; but the courts of this state shall retain jurisdiction in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place. In no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. The general assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporations, or any individual or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the state, a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past.

SEC. 20. No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, village, or on any public highway, without first acquiring the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be

occupied by such street railroad; and the franchises so granted shall not be transferred without similar assent first obtained.

SEC. 21. No railroad corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of any future legislation, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this constitution applicable to railroads.

SEC. 22. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad company shall be interested, directly, or indirectly, in furnishing material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 23. No discrimination in charges or facilities in transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise; and no railroad company, or any lessee, manager or employee thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 24. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the general assembly, or members of the board of equalization, or any state, or county, or municipal officers; and the acceptance of such pass or ticket, by a member of the general assembly, or any such officer, shall be a forfeiture of his office.

BANKS.

SEC. 25. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation, or joint stock company, or association for banking purposes, now created or hereafter to be created.

SEC. 26. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers (except banks of deposit or discount,) nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect, or in any manner be enforced, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the state, at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 27. It shall be a crime, the nature and punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution, to assent to the reception of deposits, or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent, or in failing circumstances; and any such officer, agent or manager, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received, and all such debts so created with his assent.

ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male inhabitants of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention of become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this state: *Provided*, That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization,

equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each company and regiment shall elect its own company and regimental officers; but if any company or regiment shall neglect to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, or by the order of the governor, they may be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 4. Volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, may be formed in such manner and under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. The volunteer and militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general and his other staff officers. He shall also, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all major generals and brigadier generals.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide for the safe keeping of the public arms, military records, banners and relics of the state.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulation which congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

SEC. 2. No person shall be prosecuted in any civil action or criminal proceeding for or on account of any act by him done, performed or executed between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by virtue of military authority vested in him, or in pursuance of orders from any person vested with such authority by the government of the United States, or of this state, or of the late Confederate states, or any of them, to do such act. And if any action or proceedings shall have been, or shall hereafter be instituted against any person for the doing of any such act, the defendant may plead this section in bar thereof.

SEC. 3. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this state to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this state.

SEC. 4. No person holding an office of profit under the United States, shall, during his continuance in such office, hold any office of profit under this state.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers now or hereafter elected or appointed, subject to the right of resignation, shall hold office during their official terms, and until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 6. All officers, both civil and military, under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the

United States and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall, in addition to other penalties, provide for the removal from office of county, city, town and township officers, on conviction of willful, corrupt or fraudulent violation or neglect of official duty.

SEC. 8. The compensation or fees of no state, county or municipal officer shall be increased during his term of office; nor shall the term of any office be extended for a longer period than that for which such officer was elected or appointed.

SEC. 9. The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery, in this state; and all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of this state, authorizing a lottery or lotteries, and all acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereto, are hereby avoided.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the grand jury in each county, at least once a year, to investigate the official acts of all officers having charge of public funds, and report the result of their investigations in writing to the court.

SEC. 12. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ARTICLE XV.—MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended and revised only in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. The general assembly may, at any time, propose such amendments to this constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient; and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered in full on the journals. The proposed amendments shall be published with the laws of that session, and also shall be published weekly in some newspaper, if such there be, within each county in the state, for four consecutive weeks next preceding the general election then next ensuing. The proposed amendments shall be submitted to a vote of the people, each amendment separately, at the next general election thereafter, in such manner as the general assembly may provide. If a majority of the qualified voters of the state, voting for and against any one of said amendments, shall vote for such amendment, the same shall be deemed and taken to have been ratified by the people, and shall be valid and binding, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The general assembly may at any time authorize, by law a vote of the people to be taken upon the question whether a convention shall be held for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of this state; and if at such election a majority of the votes on the question be in favor of a convention, the governor shall issue writs to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to such a conven-

tion, on a day not less than three and within six months after that on which the said question shall have been voted on. At such election each senatorial district shall elect two delegates for each senator to which it may then be entitled in the general assembly, and every such delegate shall have the qualifications of a state senator. The election shall be conducted in conformity with the laws regulating the election of senators. The delegates so elected shall meet at such time and place as may be provided by law, and organize themselves into a convention, and proceed to revise and amend the constitution; and the constitution when so revised and amended, shall, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days or more than six months after that on which it shall have been adopted by the convention, be submitted to a vote of the people for and against it, at an election to be held for that purpose; and, if a majority of all the votes given be in favor of such constitution, it shall, at the end of thirty days after such election became the constitution of this state. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor. The general assembly shall have no power, otherwise than in this section specified, to authorize a convention for revising and amending the constitution.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alteration and amendments in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly; and, all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the state, counties, individuals or bodies corporate not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution, shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provision of this constitution, as require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, unless sooner amended or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. That all recognizances, obligations and all other instruments, entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to this state or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein; and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due or owing to this state, or any such subdivision or municipality; and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments which shall have been found or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. All county and probate courts, as now constituted and organized, shall continue with their jurisdiction, until the general assembly shall by law conform them in their organization to the requirements of this constitution.

SEC. 4. All criminal courts organized and existing under the laws of this state, and not specially provided for in this constitution, shall continue to exist until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All courts of common pleas existing and organized in cit

and towns having a population exceeding three thousand five hundred inhabitants, and such as by the law of their creation are presided over by a judge of a circuit court, shall continue to exist and exercise their present jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law. All other courts of common pleas shall cease to exist at the expiration of the present terms of office of the several judges thereof.

SEC. 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment in this state, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Upon the adoption of this constitution, all appeals to, and writs of error from the supreme court, shall be returnable to the supreme court at the city of Jefferson.

SEC. 8. Until the general assembly shall make provision for the payment of the state and railroad indebtedness of this state, in pursuance of section fourteen of article ten of this constitution, there shall be levied and collected an annual tax of one-fifth of one per centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of this state as it matures, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the sinking fund and thereafter applied to the payment of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of this state for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held for that purpose only, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Every person entitled to vote under the constitution and laws of this state shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution. Said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this state; and said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating general elections.

SEC. 10. The clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be delivered to the judges of election in each election district or precinct, in their respective counties, suitable blank poll books, forms of return and five times the number of properly prepared printed ballots for said election, that there are voters in said respective districts, the expense whereof shall be allowed and paid by the several county courts, as other county expenditures are allowed and paid.

SEC. 11. At said election the ballots shall be in the following form: New constitution ticket, (*erase the clause you do not favor.*) New constitution, — Yes. New constitution, — No. Each of said ticket sshall be counted as a vote for or against this constitution, as the one clause or the other may be canceled with ink or pencil by the voter, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly. If both clauses of the ticket be erased, or if neither be erased, the ticket shall not be counted.

SEC. 12. The returns of the whole vote cast for the adoption and against the adoption of this constitution shall be made by the several clerks, as now provided by law in case of the election of state officers, to the secretary of state, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the state auditor, state treasurer and secretary of state, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 13. If, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the new constitution, then this constitution shall, on and after the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be the supreme law of the state of Missouri, and the present existing constitution shall thereupon cease in all its provisions; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then this constitution shall be null and void, and the existing constitution shall continue in force.

SEC. 14. The provisions of this schedule required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection of this constitution, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

SEC. 15. The general assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to carry this constitution into full effect.

SEC. 16. The present secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools, shall, during the remainder of their terms of office, unless otherwise directed by law, receive the same compensation and fees as is now provided by law; and the present state treasurer shall, during the remainder of the term of his office, continue to be governed by existing law, in the custody and disposition of the state funds, unless otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 17. Section twelve of [the] bill of rights shall not be so construed as to prevent arrests and preliminary examination in any criminal case.

Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Jefferson, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WALDO P. JOHNSON, President, St. Clair county.
N. W. WATKINS, Vice President, Scott county.

ADAMS, WASHINGTON, Cooper.
ALLEN, DEWITT C., Clay.
ALEXANDER, A. M., Monroe.
BLACK, FRANCIS M., Jackson.
BOONE, HENRY, DeKalb.
BRADFIELD, GEORGE W., Laclede.
BROADHEAD, JAMES O., St. Louis.
BROKMEYER, HENRY C., St. Louis.
CARLETON, GEORGE W., Pemiscot.
CHRISMAN, WILLIAM, Jackson.
CONWAY, EDMUND V., St. Francois.
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ATTEST:

G. N. NOLAN, Secretary.
J. BOYLE ADAMS, Assistant S

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1881
HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

Compiled by

Jacqueline Hogan Williams

Betty Harvey Williams

Warrensburg, Missouri

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